

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS PRINTED IN THE
FIFTEENTH CENTURY

PART X
SPAIN · PORTUGAL

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS
PRINTED IN THE XVTH
CENTURY NOW IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM

PART X
SPAIN · PORTUGAL

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NOTE

THE text of the tenth volume of this catalogue, containing descriptions of incunabula printed in Spain and Portugal, was for the most part prepared by Mr. L. A. Sheppard before his retirement from the Museum. A number of Seville incunabula were described by Mr. D. A. Clarke, and descriptions of recent acquisitions are mostly by Dr. V. Scholderer or Dr. D. E. Rhodes. The volume has been revised and seen through the press by Mr. G. D. Painter, who has also written the General Introduction.

K. B. GARDNER

Principal Keeper of Printed Books

June, 1971

CONTENTS

MAP	viii
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	ix
INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES	xxxvi
BARCELONA	I
VALENCIA	14
ZARAGOZA	25
SEVILLE	31
LÉRIDA	46
SALAMANCA	47
VALLADOLID	56
ZAMORA	57
BURGOS	59
TOLEDO	67
MURCIA	72
HUETE	73
PAMPLONA	75
GRANADA	77
MONTSERRAT	78
LISBON	81
LEIRIA	83
ADDENDUM (SEVILLE)	84
INDEX OF AUTHORS AND TITLES	85
CONCORDANCE OF HAEBLER (ETC.) -NUMBERS	89
CONCORDANCE OF PROCTOR-NUMBERS AND PRESENT PRESS-MARKS OF BOOKS NOT RECORDED BY HAIN	90
LIST OF TRANSFERRED PROCTOR-NUMBERS	90
LIST OF EXCLUDED PROCTOR-NUMBERS	90
INDEX OF PRINTERS AND PLACES	91



theory and practice by Juan Ruiz presents a most complex and daunting problem to the investigator. Its study was begun by Lecoy, and has been taken considerably further by the as yet unpublished researches of Miss J. A. Chapman. Zahareas has made a courageous attempt to apply to the *LBA* the work of Faral, but—as was inevitable unless he had made a special and lengthy study of the problem—he does not display as much mastery of the material as in other parts of his book. He sometimes misses points that would have been helpful in his analysis, and on at least one occasion he mistakes one rhetorical device for another (126 n. 129 relates not to *conduplicatio* but to *repetitio*).

I have discussed the faults of this book at some length, and may appear to have judged them harshly. I should not have done so had the book been less important or had its general standard been lower. Professor Zahareas knows his subject well, and undoubtedly has the specialized knowledge required for effective literary criticism. He is usually exact and reliable, yet the unscholarly lapses such as those noted above are too numerous and too serious. They distract attention from the book's merits and diminish its authority. Since the demand for the book will make a second printing necessary, I hope that Professor Zahareas will take the opportunity of correcting these lapses, and of clarifying the style of some passages. But even in its present form, this book is indispensable. It does for literary criticism of the *LBA* what Lecoy did for its literary history, and Zahareas's book takes its place alongside Lecoy's as a fundamental requirement for anyone concerned with Juan Ruiz.

A. D. DEYERMOND

Westfield College, London.

El Sinodal de Aguila fuente. I. Facsímil del incunable. II. Aportaciones para su estudio, por El Aprendiz de Bibliófilo. Primeros incunables, 1. Joyas Bibliográficas, Madrid. 1965. 2 vols, [97 pp.], 152 [+8] pp., 9 plates. Price not stated.

The diocesan synod held at Aguila fuente in June 1472 was one of three summoned by Juan Arias Dávila, bishop of Segovia from 1461 until 1497. The printed version of its constitutions, although it has no printer's colophon, has some claim to be considered as the earliest surviving specimen of printing in Castile and perhaps in Spain. Recent investigations have taken Spanish printing history back to 1473 for Barcelona and probably for Valencia; the present work contains a meticulous examination of the possibilities that the *Sinodal* was printed in Segovia and as early as 1472.

The *Sinodal* was briefly mentioned by Diego de Colmenares in his history of Segovia (1637) as having been printed immediately after the synod, but,

since no copy could be found, nearly all subsequent bibliographers up to and including Haebler viewed his statements with suspicion. In 1930 Dr Cristino Valverde, the Archivist of Segovia Cathedral, had the satisfaction of including in his *Catálogo de los incunables y libros raros de la S.I. Catedral de Segovia* a copy discovered by him in that collection. His notes enabled other investigators to establish the existence of five more books which are basically printed with the types of the *Sinodal*; four of them are in Segovia Cathedral, and the fifth, together with additional copies of two of the Segovia books, is in the Biblioteca Nacional. These five works are in Latin (one of them includes isolated Spanish quotations) whereas the *Sinodal* is entirely in Spanish, and all five bear the name of their printer, Magister Johannes Parix de Heydelberga. Parix is well known to incunabulists, for he printed a number of works, including Spanish texts, in Toulouse in 1479 and the following years. There is documentary evidence that he was working in Toulouse as early as 1477. He made no use at Toulouse of the types found in our book, and its more archaic character makes it certain that the newly discovered group of books belongs to a hitherto unsuspected earlier phase of his career.

The *Sinodal* is a quarto of four unsigned gatherings of twelve leaves and has a further gathering of twelve blank leaves, apparently of the same paper as the rest. It is printed throughout in a rough large roman type, but includes an E and a g of gothic character, doubtless imitated from Spanish manuscript, though not necessarily, as the editor suggests, from a surviving original MS of the text. The lower-case ampersand too is gothic and of unusual form. The other five books in the group use the same roman type but without these gothic forms and with a normal &. The editor sees in this difference an improvement on the *Sinodal* type and a proof of the priority of the latter. It seems much more likely that the difference is due merely to the fact that the *Sinodal* is the only vernacular text in the group; the E of the Latin texts occurs in the IN DEY NOMINE AMEN which introduces the *Sinodal* and the latter also includes an isolated example of the roman g, doubtless an oversight.

The editor has sought widely and impartially for evidence bearing on the printing-place and the date of the *Sinodal*, and has undoubtedly strengthened the case for Segovia and for an early dating (c. 1472-73). Perhaps the strongest argument for Segovia as the home of Parix's first press is the presence of five of his six surviving books in Segovia; that they originally belonged to Arias Dávila suggests that the bishop had direct dealings with Parix.

The facsimile is clearly printed and is useful as a representative text of a class which has been little studied.

F. J. NORTON

Cambridge.

...without a miraculous
 inge of God, would bring
 e a labourer, as if a man
 to morowe, would only
 o sende for a good Sworde
 To my Nedd Denny ther-
 e soe to my <selfe> (for I

Incunables from Iberia

TLS Mar 24 1972

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Catalogue of Books Printed in The XVth Century Now in the British Museum

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The tenth volume of the British Museum's catalogue of incunabula is as valuable a contribution to our knowledge of early printing as any of its predecessors. As in the more recent volumes, the text is divided up thus: general introduction (by George D. Painter), introduction to the presses (by Leslie A. Sheppard and Painter); bibliographical descriptions and indexes (by the Museum's experts), and twenty plates of Facsimiles of Types. When four of the world's leading incunabulists (Sheppard, Painter, the late Victor Scholderer, and Dennis E. Rhodes), with the help of a former colleague (Derek A. Clarke), combine their talents to create a catalogue, much will be expected—and no one will be disappointed. From the frequent appearance of his name in the text, it is obvious that F. J. Norton generously placed his expert knowledge of early Spanish printing at the disposal of the compilers.

The British Museum's collection of Iberian incunables comprises about one-fifth of the total recorded editions (181 of an aggregate of not less than 856). A surprising number of early editions are no longer extant, indicating the heavy mortality rate for the early book productions of the Peninsula. To cite but two instances of this: the Catalan *Psalterium laudatorium* of Franciscus Ximenez, Gerona: Diego de Gumiel, 1495, was published in an edition of 2,000 copies, of which only a single one survives. Of the nearly 190,000 Montserrat Indulgences known to have been printed

before 1501, only five have come down to us. Much must have been lost without record.

No fewer than thirteen towns, excluding those where only Hebrew was printed and which are, consequently, excluded from this catalogue, are not represented in the Museum. This collection, then, although exceptionally fine, is not quite as representative or as extensive as for some other countries. This may, perhaps, be accounted for by an early lack of interest in Hispanic printing, only twenty-one incunables coming from the collection of Thomas Grenville and but a single one from the library of King George IV. Probably to compensate for this, no fewer than fifty-six editions have been acquired since 1899.

The difficult and highly complicated history of the earliest Spanish printing is outlined by Mr Sheppard and Mr Painter with extraordinary clarity. Yet many essential and important details remain problematical. Thus, for the earliest Spanish incunable in the British Museum, the cataloguers are obliged to concede that "neither the date, nor the place, nor even the press of the Aristotle is entirely certain". Much closer reasoning was needed to outwit the printers' traditional reticence about themselves and their endeavours, which one notes, for example, in the hundred anonymous printings of Salamanca. The craftsmen travelled about freely, with Johann Gherline moving successively to Barcelona (1486), Orense (?; 1488), Braga (1494), Monterrey (1496), Salamanca (1501)—and, thereafter, not improbably to France: to Lagrasse (1513), St Pons de Thomières (1519), and Toulouse (1520). Similarly, one finds Nicolaus Spindeler working in Tortosa (1477),

Barcelona (1478), Tarragona (1484), Valencia (1489), and Barcelona (1500).

The plagues of 1475, 1483, 1495, and so on no doubt contributed a motive for some of these migrations, as well as the debts sometimes contracted by the printers—very considerable, for instance, in the case of Johann Rosenbach. The presence, too, somewhere in the background, of an unrewarded "backer" (of whom there were an extraordinary number in Spain) may have appeared threatening to a printer lacking good business judgment, and escape may have been the easiest solution.

The general introduction, based on the 856 recorded editions (not just those in the British Museum), analyses the subject-matter of Iberian incunabula from various angles—and provides fascinating statistics for facts and tendencies in Spanish book-production in the fifteenth century. Mr Painter rightly stresses the preponderance of the vernacular. The incidence of vernacular editions is astonishingly high in certain unexpected categories (52½ per cent in pastoral theology!). But the subject-matter of Spanish incunables is singularly informative and, as Mr Painter aptly remarks

Spanish fifteenth-century printing is an integral part in the background of the nation whose energy and pride, newly victorious over the internal enemies of Church and State and united at last under one crown, would in the following century dominate and catalyse the Old World, and commence the creation of the New.

Significant details too, are recorded, as in the case of the *Processionarium ordinis Praedicatorum*, finished on April 3, 1494, by Meinardus Ungut and Stanislaus Polonus in Seville, which was con-

sidered rare until 1912. In that year, more than 100 copies were found hidden in a large chest in a convent of the Order. This trove, once dispersed, made the Processional surely the most common of all Spanish incunables.

It is difficult to find fault with this catalogue. In order to facilitate the locating of copies of the fifteenth-century and sixteenth-century publications of the versatile Elio Antonio de Nebrija, it would have been useful to mention *La caracola del bibliófilo Nebrisenso* by Antonio Odriozola (Madrid, 1947). In the discussion of the celebrated Seville press, a reference to *Stanislaus Polonus, ein polnischer Frühdrucker in Spanien* by Aloys Ruppel ("Officina Warszawska im Ausland"—that is Mainz, 1946) might have been included. The comment added to the *Bocados de oro* reads: "A book of wisdom adapted from the Arabic and said to have been compiled in his travels by 'Bonium, King of Persia', perhaps indicates the popular appeal of virtue preached from the throne." It might have been of further interest to point out that this text had been translated into Latin (*Liber philosophorum moralium antiquorum*), from that into French (*Dits moraux des philosophes*) and from French into English, by Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers; it had already appeared as the first dated book to be printed in England (*The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, November 18, 1477).

But these are minor details and cannot diminish the great usefulness of this indispensable catalogue. The plates and the press-work are excellent, and only very few misprints have crept in. Finally, one can only hope that the concluding volume (with England and Scandinavia) will not be unduly delayed.



31 August 1970

My dear Painter,

I enclose the short notice I did of the edition of the Aguila Fuente Sinodal. I expect the BM has the book, but if not my copy is at your disposal should you require it.

I have found great pleasure in working through your introduction to the presses these last week-ends. There are a few matters which may require minor adjustment and of which, though I dare say you have already noticed them, I enclose brief notes.

- 1) p. xxxvii (bottom). DIEGO DE GUMIEL: Gumiel de Hizán should preferably be given its full form, since about six miles to the west is Gumiel del Mercado; both are six or seven miles from Aranda.
- 2) p. xlv. Last word. This should be 1517 and note 9 should refer to Norton, p. 79. This date will also need correction at the main entry for the press on p. 23.
- 3) p. li (bottom) LERIDA: the university did indeed disappear long ago, but the bishopric continues and has, I believe, suffered no more than the usual interruptions due to delays in appointment. Perhaps you, or your source, has been misled by a reference to the 'former cathedral'. The fortress-like medieval cathedral stands high above the town and was abandoned in favour of a new one in the town itself in the 18th century.
- 4) ibid. note 10. Delete (as no doubt you intended) the reference to Doctrina christiana (Haebler 235 (7)) since this is Vindel. Sevilla. no. 65, there admitted to be in late Burgos types — I think he has rather overjumped and that A. de Melgar, c. 1520 is near the mark. I saw the copy in question in the Museo Lázaro Galdiano. The device is a

patent fudge and as F. Vindel admits was added by his father Pedro because he thought that Brun was the printer. This unhappy little book is in fact incomplete and wants at least one more signature; I don't know whether it was Vindel padre who erased the last incomplete sentence to make the book appear complete.

5) p. lxxvi (but complete para. end of line 4, and note 4. I could never make up my mind whether Haebler's Brocq and mine are identical. If they are his description is rather over-vague since this Brocq is neither in the département des Landes nor in the old region of the Landes, but in Basses-Pyrénées and only just north of the Pyrenean foothills. But I haven't found another relevant Brocq, only a Brocas which is in Landes.

I am off to Spain next Tuesday and on Wednesday morning hope to see for 20 seconds from the train window all I have yet seen of Gumiel de Hizán, a charming little town climbing up a conical hill and crowned by a substantial Gothic church. I am also going to Portugal after Valentim Fernandes and his colleagues.

Broca f. c^{me} de Navailles-Angos With best wishes,
h. 26 dependent in 1885 of Navarrenx, yours sincerely,
Raymond 1885 g 4/20 arr. d'Orléans F.J. Norton

Broca, 5 km. S of Bordeaux

44.03 N

0.32 U.

45.18 N

2.33 E

Pan 47.18 N

2.22 W

Lesca is 2 m. NW of Pan on the same R. Atou.

Distibucion en España y resto de Europa de los ejemplares conocidos de los libros impresos por Juan Parix con el tipo III R y III RG

LIBRO	ESPAÑA					USA(1)	resto de EUROPA	
	Segovia Cat.	Madrid BN BU	Leon Col.	Cordoba Cat.			Paris BN	
En Segovia 1472-¿1474?. III R								
1-Sinobal ✓	1							
2-Expositiones ✓	1							
3-Osma ✓	1	1				1	1	
4-Escobar		1						
5-Pontenus ✓	1	1		1				
6-Glossae ✓		1		1	1			
7-Milis ✓	1	1	1					
8-Platese MBNG 1502	1	1		1				
	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	Total 19

LIBRO	ESPAÑA					USA(1)	resto de EUROPA							
	Madrid BN	Leon Col.	Toledo BP	Salv. BU	Wall. BU		Paris BN	Toulouse BMun SA	Bourges BMun	Mende BMun	London BM	London Sion	Freiburg UB	Berlin SB
En Toulouse ¿1475?. III RG														
9-Sanchez Arevalo	3	1	1	1	1	2	?	1	1	1	1			
10-Voragine							1					1		
11-Baldo	1(inc.)						1						1	
12-Henapis								1						1
13-Pius II											1			
	4	1	1	1	1	2	2(03)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

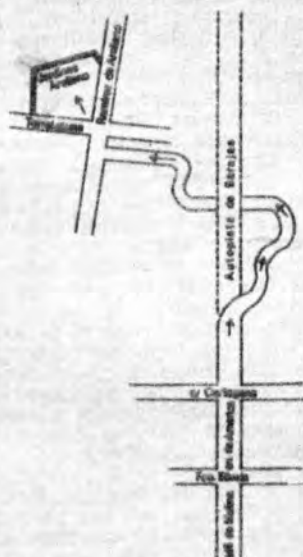
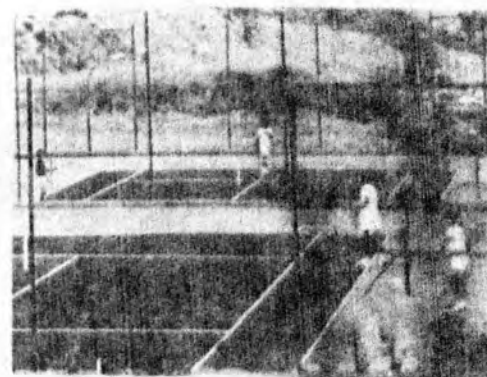
(1) Los existentes actualmente en USA lo mismo pueden proceder de España que del resto de Europa

Total 21 (022)

George Odiorozola's schema for Parix.
David M.



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INCUNABLES ESPAÑOLES EN PALACIO

Una exposición ejemplar.

Las bibliotecas regias, en El Escorial y en Madrid, forman un verdadero Museo del Libro Español.

No es pequeña ventaja la de tener un objeto que ennoblezca a la nación y que persuada a los eruditos a visitarnos. Con estas palabras el helenista Juan Páez de Castro aconsejaba al Rey Felipe II que fundase una biblioteca pública. Las recoge nuestro amigo Anthony Hobson, eminente bibliófilo inglés, en su reciente obra: «Grandes Bibliotecas». En la selección que hace de treinta y dos bibliotecas famosas en todo el mundo figuran tres españolas.

Una de ellas, la Biblioteca Colombina, que se conserva en la Catedral de Sevilla, fue fundada y espléndidamente dotada por Fernando Colón, hijo natural de Cristóbal Colón. Diplomático, cosmógrafo, matemático y jurista, persona de amplia cultura, de gran simpatía, llegó a poseer una de las mayores fortunas de su tiempo. En sus numerosos y frecuentes viajes dedicaba el tiempo necesario para comprar libros, en los que acostumbraba a anotar la fecha y el lugar de su adquisición, y, en muchas ocasiones, el precio que había pagado.

Piel al mejor significado de la bibliofilia entendía que en su biblioteca no solamente debía atenderse al estudio, sino también, con cuidado especial, a la conservación de los libros. Una de sus innovaciones, como señala Hobson, fue la de sustituir los armarios situados paralelamente en el centro de la habitación por las estanterías adosadas a los muros. La Biblioteca Colombina fue la primera que introdujo esta manera de establecer los estantes, «medio siglo antes que El Escorial», si bien sean los de esta biblioteca los más antiguos que de su género hoy se conservan.

Otra de las bibliotecas que se incluyen en dicha selección es, precisamente, la del Monasterio de El Escorial, creada por Felipe II al hacer suyo el consejo de Páez de Castro, su capellán. Los monarcas de la Casa de Austria la enriquecieron notablemente y es de público dominio su extraordinaria riqueza en manuscritos y en impresos, pese al tremendo destrozo producido por el incendio de 1671 y a las pérdidas sufridas en el traslado de los libros a Madrid ordenado por José Bonaparte.

Una muestra valiosa de la biblioteca escorialense puede apreciarse en la Exposición de Incunables Españoles, actualmente abierta en Madrid, en forma conjunta con los precedentes de la Biblioteca del Palacio Real.

Es esta la tercera biblioteca española que estudia Hobson. Si bien entre la de El Escorial y la actual de Palacio debemos mencionar la creada por Felipe V, que pasó a ser la raíz primera de donde brotó, con vigor extraordinario, la Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid. A la Biblioteca del Palacio Real, organizada por Carlos III a modo de biblioteca de trabajo del Monarca, la enriqueció años después un gran bibliófilo, Carlos IV. Su primera gran adquisición fue la colección formada por el embajador de España en Londres, Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, conde de Gondomar. Poco tiempo después el Príncipe de Asturias, mientras estuvo exiliado en Francia, trató de acrecentarla con las adquisiciones que consiguió reunir en valio-

sa colección, que luego vino a engrosar la Biblioteca Real de Madrid.

Desgraciadamente, mientras la biblioteca aumentaba en Francia disminuía en Madrid. El «equipaje» del rey José tomado por Wellington en la batalla de Vitoria, no solamente lo componía la estupefaciente colección de pintura que hoy puede admirarse en Apsley House, de Londres, sino también una reducida pero selectísima colección de libros que se conserva en otra residencia del actual duque de Wellington, en Stratfield Saye House, de Reading. Hobson menciona entre los entonces perdidos para España, tres libros importantes: un Salustio y un Virgilio, espléndidamente iluminados, y una Historia ilustrada de los incas. Se refiere al manuscrito de la «Historia General del Perú y origen y descendencia de los Incas», de fray Martín de Murúa, que por la amable autorización concedida por el duque de Wellington pudimos patrocinar su edición en 1962. Logramos así, si no la recuperación del original, cuando menos

que pudiera ser utilizada nuestra reproducción como elemento de consulta por los americanistas hispanos. Tuvimos especial interés en que Wellington, por medio de una carta prólogo a esta edición, escribiese una breve historia de cómo llegó el manuscrito a poder del Generalísimo de los Ejércitos aliados contra Napoleón y transcribiera la correspondencia cruzada entre su antepasado y el duque de Fernán Núñez, en representación del Monarca español.

Recuerdos históricos, todos ellos, que nos venían a la memoria al admirar la Exposición de Incunables Españoles que, de modo ejemplar, se exhibe en el Palacio Real de Madrid. Pues es cierto que ambas bibliotecas reales, la del Monasterio de El Escorial y la del Palacio Real de Madrid, constituyen, como se dice en el catálogo de la exposición, «un verdadero Museo del Libro Español». Su oportunidad es manifiesta, pues al inaugurarse en el mes de diciembre del año 1972 han querido sus patrocinadores sumarse a la celebración del Año Internacional del Libro, eligiendo la gloriosa efeméride, entrañable para todo español, que es el V Centenario de la Introducción de la Imprenta en España. Al permanecer abierta durante algún tiempo permite a cuantos están interesados por estos temas, y a quienes se sientan atraídos por uno de los fenómenos de mayor originalidad de la historia de nuestra cultura, conocer las características más significativas de los incunables hispanos.

En efecto, se abre la exposición con una vitrina de excepcional interés. Tres volúmenes encierra. Dos de ellos pertenecen a la misma edición. Se trata del «Comprehensivum», de Johannes. El más antiguo incunable «fechado» impreso en España: 23 de febrero de 1475.

Pues debe reiterarse que todos los incunables españoles anteriores al «Comprehensivum» de 1475 carecen de colofón fechado. Como ocurre con los más antiguos incunables de Alemania y de Italia, también carecen de fecha los primeros incunables de España.

Uno de los ejemplares del «Comprehensivum», de amplios márgenes, en perfecto estado, pertenece a la Biblioteca Real de Madrid. Conserva los huecos para las letras capitales de comienzo de capítulo. El otro ejemplar, de la biblioteca escorialense, tiene caligráficas y miniadas, en rojo y azul, dichas letras capitales e

incluso muchas de las de comienzo de párrafo. Para el profano en estas cuestiones aparenta ser un manuscrito antes que un impreso.

El estudio comparado de ambos ejemplares permitiría formular numerosas reflexiones sobre sus respectivos poseedores, hasta que llegaran a una y a otra de las bibliotecas reales.

En la misma vitrina un tomo de «varios» agrupa a un incunable «único» encuadernado juntamente con tres más muy valiosos, aunque de diverso significado.

En otra vitrina aparecen las dos ediciones granadinas de fines del XV. Tiene un gran interés observar el acierto de la utilización de los mismos caracteres tipográficos, no obstante la notable diferencia del tamaño de los dos volúmenes. Con extraordinaria fortuna, los impresores resuelven los problemas derivados de sus diversos formatos con la acertada utilización de la doble columna o la composición a la línea tirada. En el empleo de las dos tintas, negra y roja, se advierte que los impresores en Granada superan en perfección los logros alcanzados cuando trabajaban en Sevilla. De aquí vinieron por la iniciativa y el patrocinio de un bibliófilo de notable y fina sensibilidad, aunque no gran coleccionista de libros, el austero monje jerónimo y primer arzobispo de Granada, fray Hernando de Talavera. A su buen gusto y reconocido tesón se debe en gran parte el éxito alcanzado en tan cuidadas ediciones. Talavera vive, profunda, intensamente, la apasionante transición de la época del manuscrito, en la que fue experto escriba, a la de la imprenta, que utilizó de modo inteligente en su difícil labor de apostolado en la recién conquistada capital del antiguo reino nazarí.

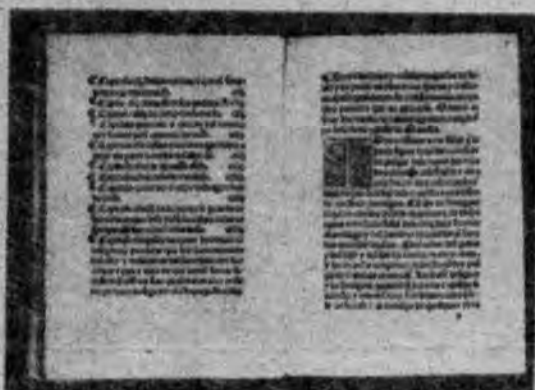
Al continuar nuestra visita en diversas vitrinas nos encontramos, repetidamente, con esas deliciosas portadas, con el breve título, en ocasiones incompleto, por el demorado juego caligráfico con que se adornan primorosamente sus letras iniciales. O con los enormes ornamentos decorativos de carácter heráldico, usados habitualmente en todas las manifestaciones del arte español. Para Updike, estos emblemas heráldicos —que califica denominándolos en castellano «cosas de España»— muestran la intercomunicación del estilo artístico de la imprenta con el arte dominante en un período determinado. «Lo que los españoles hacen en estos libros no es cosa distinta de lo que hacen en arquitectura; imprimen de análoga manera a como edifican o construyen».

Y así podríamos detenernos ante cada libro señalando las influencias italiana, alemana o francesa en sus diferentes grafías, pero conservando esa recia personalidad hispana que distingue perfecta y fácilmente a los incunables españoles. Todos los tratadistas extranjeros modernos de incunables destacan esta peculiaridad de nuestras primeras imprentas. Cualesquiera que sean las influencias recibidas se presentan los incunables españoles con inconfundible fisonomía hispana. George D. Painter, en el año 1971, comenta cómo es inequívoca la impresión de singularidad nacional que nos transmite el enjuiciamiento de la imprenta incunable española considerada en su conjunto, y probablemente esta impresión es mucho más vigorosa que en cualquier otro país. La imprenta incunable española es, para este autor, una parte integrante en el desarrollo de la nación, recientemente victoriosa sobre los enemigos internos de la Iglesia y del Estado, y unida al fin bajo una sola Corona. Por su energía y orgullo dominaría y «catalizaría» al viejo mundo y comenzaría la creación del nuevo.

Pudríamos concluir que la comunicación e interpretación cultural de España en el ámbito europeo, en los primeros tiempos de la difusión de la imprenta, resultan extremadamente sugestivas y alocucionadoras.

Más cuanto aquí se escriba tiene que aparecer forzosamente como pálido y desvaído ante el magnífico espectáculo que se nos ofrece al visitar esta exposición.

Carlos ROMERO DE LECOA



Comienzo del primer tratado «Breve y muy provechosa vida cristiana», de fray Hernando de Talavera.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

THE study of fifteenth-century printing in Spain is facilitated by the existence of the comprehensive bibliographies of Spanish incunabula compiled by Haebler and Vindel.¹ From these works and from various other sources may be derived a minimum total of 856 editions² printed in Spain within the fifteenth century.³ Although this figure is no doubt nearer the truth than any hitherto available, since it excludes on more or less strong grounds some 226 items claimed as Spanish incunabula by Haebler or Vindel, it must not be regarded as strictly accurate. On the one hand it includes about a score of items of which the fifteenth-century date, or even in a few cases the Spanish origin, is unproven, though apparently more likely than not. Some of these, if further evidence were known, would no doubt have to be rejected, and in this respect the figure is a little too large. On the other hand, in view of the many Spanish incunabula here included which now survive only in very few or in single copies, or are known to have existed only from documentary evidence, it may be assumed that others have disappeared without trace. Hence the figure is doubtless too small, perhaps by as much as 15 per cent; and the actual total may well have been in the region of one thousand. However this may be, the known and recorded output of Spain is surpassed only by that of Italy, Germany (including German-speaking Switzerland), France, and Holland, but itself exceeds that of Belgium, England, and all remaining countries.⁴

These 856 editions have formed the basis for the present General Introduction, in which various facts and tendencies in Spanish fifteenth-century printing are discussed, both from statistics and from individual cases, on a plan similar to that adopted in the General Introductions to the Holland and Belgium sections in pt. ix of this Catalogue.

The mere number of editions can, of course, give only limited information concerning the real amount of printing, or even the real area of paper that was blackened with print; for an 'edition' may comprise any length or size from a 10-line Indulgence for the Dead⁵ printed broadside on one-eighth of a sheet, to a 540-leaf folio on large paper.⁶ We need, therefore, to know at least the format, and the number of leaves in an edition. Sixteen editions of which the format and leaf-number are unknown may be excluded from the 856. The remaining 840 comprise 325 folios, 418 quartos, 36 octavos, and 61 broadsides. If we omit 5 folios and 13 quartos of which the leaf-number is uncertain, there remain 320 folios comprising 43,676 leaves, 405 quartos comprising 23,937 leaves, 36 octavos comprising 4,410 leaves, and the 61 broadsides. The figures (which are necessarily approximate) are repeated for convenience in the tables on the next page.

There is, no doubt, little that is unexpected about the patterns of format and size revealed by these tables. Although corresponding statistics for the vast output of Germany, Italy, and France are not available, it may be conjectured that these would disclose a rather similar situation, and that Spain, though a much smaller producer, does not differ significantly from their norm. However, the circumstances that in Spain folios fell not far short of quartos in number of editions, and moreover attained nearly double in leaf-numbers and therefore perhaps nearly quadruple in area of print, may well seem

¹ Konrad Haebler, *Bibliografía Ibérica*, 2 pt., 1903, 17, and Francisco Vindel, *El Arte tipográfico en España durante el siglo XV*, 9 vols., 1945-51, with Apéndice to vol. 1, 1954. Volume-numbers of Vindel's work are cited below according to the table in vol. 9, *Índices generales* (1951), p. 7.

² This figure includes 712 items from Haebler, 111 recorded by Vindel but not by Haebler, and 33 from other sources. Lists of these are given below, pp. xxx-xxxii. A number of editions of which no copy is at present known have been included, when documentary evidence or a later description seemed to give satisfactory evidence of an edition's former existence as a Spanish incunable.

³ Certain items listed in Haebler, Vindel, or elsewhere have here been rejected as being certainly or probably of non-Spanish origin, or of sixteenth-century date, or as being 'ghosts', doublets, or of doubtful existence. Editions in Hebrew are excluded as outside the scope of this catalogue. A table of 183 Haebler and 43 Vindel entries excluded (the latter comprising only items which are listed by Vindel, vol. 9, pp. 22-4, as being unrecorded by Haebler) is given below, pp. xxxii-xxxiv.

⁴ The figures for Holland and Belgium may at present be estimated as about 1,295 and about 795 respectively (cf. pt. ix (lithographic reprint, 1967), p. ix, marginal note). English incunabula may be estimated as about 364 editions.

⁵ Cf. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 83, no. 18.

⁶ Haebler 388, a 2-volume edition of Madrigal, *Floretum Sancti Matthaei*, printed in two columns at 60 lines to a column (IC. 52325). This is surpassed in number of leaves by Haebler 73, a 2-volume edition in 560 leaves of Bonifacius, *Peregrina* (Haebler 73 = IB. 52406), and equalled by Palencia, *Vocabulario* (Haebler 510 = IB. 52320) in 540 leaves, but the two latter are on median paper.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Format	No. of editions ¹	No. of leaves	No. of editions of which leaf no. is unknown
Folio	325 (38.7%)	43,676	5
Quarto	418 (49.8%)	23,937	13
Octavo	36 (4.3%)	4,410	..
Broadside	61 (7.2%)	61	..
Unknown	16	?	16
Total	856	72,084	34

The following table gives a rough indication of the range of leaf-numbers (when known) within the various formats (when known), omitting broadsides.

Format	No. of edns. with fewer than 20 leaves	No. of edns. with 20-99 leaves	No. of edns. with 100-199 leaves	No. of edns. with 200-299 leaves	No. of edns. with 300-399 leaves	No. of edns. with 400-499 leaves	No. of edns. with more than 499 leaves
Folio	27	112	103	46	24	5	3
Quarto	95	239	56	12	..	3	..
Octavo	4	19	5	4	1	1	2 ²
Total	126	370	164	62	25	9	5

a sign of a healthy book-trade, in which the demand of readers and the capital-resources of their suppliers sufficed not only for the catch-crops of smaller works but for a substantial harvest of large volumes.

A comparison of the Spanish output of larger folios with that of three other outlying countries shows revealing differences or resemblances. In Holland folios of 20 or more leaves comprised 11.6 per cent of the national output, in Belgium 19.7 per cent,³ but in Spain 35 per cent, and in England 34.1 per cent.⁴ Probably no single factor should be regarded as a main cause for these proportions, which are occasioned rather by the complex interplay of various trends including the availability of large standard works from abroad, the finances procurable by book-producers, and national reading habits. But the similarity of the percentages for Spain and England is striking though readily explained when we consider the similar nature of the books that cause it. These larger folios, which are common to England and Spain but deficient in Holland and Belgium, consist for the most part of works in national demand, such as vernacular literature, whether indigenous or translated, or collections of the home-country's laws, or (in Spain but not in England) academic works in Latin by native authors. In the following discussion under subject-headings⁵ we shall find other instances in which special reading habits, doubtless related to the national spirit and culture or the geographical position and isolation of Spain, gave rise to special demands in book-production.

First, then, we may consider classical texts, remembering that this distinction is in itself one of chronology as much as of subject. Greek or Latin texts written before the middle ages continued to be read not only by humane readers for the sake of their 'classical' origin, but by specialists as unsuperseded textbooks on their subject, as Aristotle for philosophy, science, etc., Plutarch or Valerius Maximus for biography or history, Pomponius Mela for geography, and so on; or again, they were prescribed by teachers, often in shortened versions, as convenient readers for schoolboys taking their first steps in Latin. However, a total of 69 Spanish incunabula may be considered as 'classical texts', if the term be

¹ The percentage in the column relates to the total (840) of books with known format. Percentages are calculated throughout this study to the nearest tenth of 1 per cent.

² Haebler 77 and Haebler 83 (5), both breviaries, the former of which comprises 604 leaves and is apparently the only Spanish incunable to exceed 600 leaves.

³ Cf. pt. ix, pp. ix, xxxv.

⁴ A calculation here made from the English incunabula recorded in E. G. Duff, *Fifteenth Century English Books* (1917).

⁵ For convenience, and in order to facilitate comparison, the subject-headings here adopted are as far as possible the same as in the General Introductions to Holland and Belgium (cf. especially pt. ix, pp. xvi, xliii). Ambiguities are no doubt unavoidable; for example Aesop and Aristotle, both here treated as 'classical texts'. Aesop might almost as well be regarded, according to the nature of the edition, as a school textbook, as an ethical work, or as secular or vernacular fiction; while various works of Aristotle might be treated under the branches of philosophy or science to which they relate. Such equivalences, however, will as a rule be remarked upon, and in any case are generally obvious enough.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

taken in its broadest sense.¹ This figure, amounting only to 8.1 per cent of all editions, is decidedly low, and even so consists largely of interlopers from the post-classical period and of vernacular translations. The purely classical texts printed unabridged in the original Latin comprise single editions of Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* (IB. 53296), Cicero, *In Catilinam* (IB. 52504), Florus, *Epitome* (IB. 52503), Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, Seneca, *Proverbia*, Terence, *Comoediae*, Virgil, *Bucolica*, and Virgil, *Bucolica* and *Georgica*, with two editions of Sallust. To these may be added six editions of Aristotle, who appears in the Latin version of Leonardus Aretinus in the two collective editions of *Ethica*, *Oeconomica*, and *Politica* (IB. 52000, IB. 52500) with which Spanish printing may perhaps have begun,² and four single editions of one or another of these works.³ The total of 'pure' classics is hence not more than 16 editions. The remaining Latin texts, numbering 29 editions, are no doubt mostly for the use of school-boy learners, and comprise Aesop (7 editions), pseudo-Cato's moral *Distichs* (5 editions, including one with both Latin and Spanish translation), pseudo-Phalaris (3 editions), the late Roman Christian poets Arator, Juvencus, and Sedulius (5 editions of the *Paschale*), and a few brief anthologies.⁴ However, the glory of Spanish fifteenth-century printing in the field of classics is the series, nearly all in substantial folio, of 24 vernacular translations in Spanish or Catalan. Spanish versions include single editions of Caesar (IB. 53527), Quintus Curtius, Josephus, Livy (IB. 52828), Plutarch's *Lives* (IB. 52323), Sallust (IB. 52145), Valerius Maximus (IB. 52148), Seneca, '*Cinco libros*' (IB. 52357), and *Epistolae*, and Seneca, *Proverbia* (5 editions), Aristotle, *Ethics* (2 editions), Aesop (2 editions), and Boethius, *De consolatione philosophiae* (2 editions), all but one in folio.⁵ Catalan texts comprise Boethius, Quintus Curtius (IB. 52512, in the Valencian dialect), Josephus, and Ovid, *Metamorphoses* moralized (IB. 52537), all but the first in folio. This tale of classical authors in the vernacular, with its preference firstly for history and next for ethical works, closely resembles the choice found in French fifteenth-century printing in the same field.⁶ Dr. Scholderer's remark, that these books are 'as much medievalizations as renderings of their originals',⁷ is equally true of France and Spain. The vernacular classics must have been produced for burgher or noble rather than learned readers, for a public who would enjoy Livy or Plutarch in the same spirit as the *Crónica del Cid* or the *Claros varones*, as forms of recreational reading in vernacular prose. The proportion of such vernacular editions to the whole output of classics is higher in Spain than in any other country but England,⁸ amounting to 34.8 per cent, while the categories segregated above as pure classics (including Aristotle) and school texts form 23.2 and 42.0 per cent respectively. Nevertheless, these and other classical texts were printed hardly less extensively in Italy, Germany, and (as we have seen) France, in the native vernaculars. Their relative prominence in Spain is due not only to their real popularity but, still more, to the mere paucity of native editions of the original texts, which is doubtless due to foreign competition. Of the 16 Latin editions of 'pure' classics listed above nine appeared at the earliest presses of Barcelona and Valencia during the period between c. 1473 and c. 1480 when the printing of classics in rivalry with the Italian export market was not yet seen to be a desperate enterprise. It must be remembered that classics were taught and no doubt read in Spain as assiduously as in any other non-Italian country; and that Spain was linked politically and commercially with the kingdom of Naples (which had passed under the Crown of Aragon in 1443), and geographically, by means of the Mediterranean, with the whole of the Italian seaboard. The modern printed catalogues of incunabula in the older Spanish libraries contain an adequate selection of classics, many of which presumably reached Spain within the fifteenth century, from the presses of Venice, Rome, and other Italian cities. The small number of classics in Latin produced in Spain, far from implying that printed editions were not desired or not easily available in that country, is doubtless only a paradoxical sign of the contrary.

¹ With 'classical' texts are here included Aristotle, post-classical texts such as Boethius, Aesop, 'Cato', Josephus, and late Roman Christian poets such as Arator, Juvencus, and Sedulius. Pomponius Mela (2 editions), however, is treated below among scientific authors as a geographer.

² See below, pp. xxxvii-xxxix, xlv.

³ Commentaries on Aristotle (13 editions) are treated below under philosophy and science.

⁴ viz. the *Epistolae illustrium Romanorum* of the Sicilian humanist Lucius Marineus (2 editions), an exiguous selection from Martial with Virgil, *Moretum*, etc. (Haebler 402), and 3 editions of *Libros menores* (a variety of the familiar *Auctores octo*), containing (despite its Spanish title) Aesop, pseudo-Cato, and other texts in Latin.

⁵ The exception being an edition of Seneca, *Proverbia*, in quarto (Haebler 619).

⁶ Cf. pt. viii, p. xv.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Of 17 classical editions printed in England 13, or 76.5 per cent, are in the vernacular.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

No Greek work was printed in Spain in the original language before the close of the fifteenth century. Indeed, Proctor was not aware of any use there of Greek type until the appearance of what, in his opinion, was 'undoubtedly the finest Greek fount ever cut', in the New Testament of Cardinal Ximenez's Polyglott Bible, printed by Arnaldo Guillén de Brocar at Alcalá de Henares, 10 January, 1514.¹ A single exception, however, has since come to light, in the Perottus, *Rudimenta grammaticae*, printed by Johannes de Salsburga and Paulus (Hurus) de Constantia, Barcelona, 12 December, 1475 (IB. 52505), where Greek quotations are printed in a Greek fount, based on that in the Perottus of De Lignamine, Rome, 10 May, 1474, from which the Barcelona edition was printed.² Spain can thus claim the honour of being the third country in which Greek type was used, after Germany and Italy (both in 1465), but long before Holland (1488), Belgium (1491), and France (1492).³

Latin grammars and other textbooks for the teaching or writing of Latin, including dictionaries, comprise as it happens precisely the same number of editions as classical texts, namely 69 or 8.1 per cent of Spanish incunabula. Many of these are of standard works which were available in multitudinous editions from Italian or German presses, but were, for the same reason, considered worth printing in France, Holland, Belgium, and Spain. These include the *Elegantiae* of Augustinus Datus (5 editions), Donatus (2 editions), the Virgilian centos of Proba Falconia (5 editions), the *Sententiarum variationes* of Stephanus Fliscus (2 editions), the *Modus epistolandi* of Franciscus Niger (5 editions), and Perottus, *Rudimenta grammaticae* (2 editions), all of which were modern and humanist in intent, together with a few outdated but still well-established medieval works such as Alexander, *Doctrinale* (5 editions) or Theodulus, *Ecloga* (Haebler 634). Naturally, however, textbooks by native or local authors were found less subject to competition, and about fifteen such writers are responsible for rather more than half the production in this field. Many of these works were printed in the towns where their authors or editors resided and taught, and were no doubt much used locally or in their own schoolrooms. Thus, three editions of Andreas Gutiérrez, *Grammatica*, were dedicated to the Bishop of Burgos and printed in that city. Two editions of Mates, *Pro efficiendis orationibus* and one of Alexander, *Doctrinale* (Haebler 685), were printed in Barcelona, where their corrector, Johannes Matoses, was a schoolmaster.⁴ Among other grammatical treatises printed at Salamanca are no fewer than twelve editions of works by Antonius Nebrissensis, the eminent humanist and professor in the University of Salamanca; and the exceptional popularity or self-promotion of this writer is attested by the appearance of four further single editions at Burgos, Zamora, Barcelona, and Seville.⁵ The nine editions of his *Introductiones Latinae* include two in which, at Queen Isabella's own command, the text is given in Spanish as well as in Latin. The same desire to instruct a vernacular-speaking public is shown in the same author's Castilian Grammar, likewise dedicated to Isabella, and in his Latin-Spanish dictionary (2 editions) and Spanish-Latin dictionary (2 editions). A rival Latin-Spanish dictionary, Alfonso de Palencia's *Vocabulario*, mentioned above as one of the three most bulky of Spanish incunabula, was printed at Seville by the *Compañeros alemanes*, yet again by order of Isabella. Such works evidently reflect not only the growth of humanism in Spain, but the fostering by a nationalistic crown of education in, and by means of, the national language; and this is an educational situation without any close contemporary parallel in other European countries. A single edition of Joannes, *Comprehensorium*, an encyclopedic Latin dictionary apparently by a native Spaniard in the manner of the *Catholicon* of Balbus, completed at Valencia by Palmart on 23 February, 1475 (Haebler 339), is the earliest Spanish incunable with a dated colophon.

The relative paucity of humanist texts suggests, perhaps, both the recent and undeveloped state of the humanist movement in Spain, and its natural dependence on Italy: indeed, it is likely once again that many more such texts were imported from Italy than were printed in Spain. A total of 22 editions, a mere 2.5 per cent of Spanish output, comprises mostly such universally respected tracts, printed frequently in Italy and in other countries, as Basil, *De libris saecularibus* (6 editions), Verinus, *Disticha* (5 editions), the epistle of Mahomet II (2 editions), with single editions of Pamphilus, *De amore* (Haebler

¹ R. Proctor, *The Printing of Greek in the Fifteenth Century* (1900), p. 144.

² See D. E. Rhodes, 'The First Use of Greek Type in Spain', in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1960, pp. 93-5. A Greek type was also used, just beyond the borders of Spain but within those of the century, by Johann Rosenbach at Perpignan in an edition of a school grammar, *Hercules Florus*, *Breue ad nouos tirones documentum*, 1500 (cf. F. J. Norton, *Printing in Spain, 1501-20* (1966), p. 107, n. 2). For Mr. Norton's work see also p. xli, note 1, below.

³ See G. D. Painter, 'The First Greek Printing in Belgium', in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1960, pp. 144-8.

⁴ See Madurell and Rubió, *Documentos para la historia de la imprenta y librería en Barcelona, 1474-1553* (1955), p. 76.

⁵ Haebler 463, 465, 467, 468 (5) respectively.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

514 (5)), Sulpitius, *De moribus puerorum* (Goff S-848), and Vergerius, *De ingenuis moribus* (Haebler 670). These pieces, no doubt, were intended chiefly as school or university texts for learners of Latin, and differ little in this purpose from such works as the *Niger*, *Modus epistolandi*, classified in the previous section, or from various minor texts mentioned above among the classics. However, five single editions show the existence of a modest audience for Latin verses on topical themes by indigenous humanists, or perhaps rather the readiness of their authors to pay for publication. The epithalamium recited in person by Antonius Nebrissensis at the wedding of the Infanta Isabel and Prince Alfonso of Portugal in 1490 was printed in the following year (Haebler 471); and similarly a panegyric by Gaspar Manius de Clodiis on Ferdinand and Isabella and the capture of Granada (Vindel, vol. 5, p. 153, no. 50; *Gesamtkatalog* 7134), and a poem by Antonio Ximenez on the floods caused at Salamanca by the River Tormes (Haebler 699), saw print shortly after the events described. A separate edition of the verses of the Italian humanist Marcellinus Verardus on the capture of Granada, which had previously been printed by Silber at Rome together with the dramatic piece entitled *Historia Baetica* on the same subject by his uncle Carolus Verardus,¹ appeared at Salamanca in 1499 with the addition of a poem by Bernardinus Ricius on the death of Prince John in the latter city on 4 October, 1497 (Haebler 668). A little more substantial than these works is a collection of verses by Petrus Martyr Anglerius (1459–1526), the protégé of Pomponius Laetus who left Italy for Spain in 1487, and became a warrior in the war of Granada, a teacher of humanities in Isabella's court at Valladolid, and later the historian of the New World (Haebler 544 (5)). Another humanist mode immensely popular in Italy, the Latin prose oration to a doubtless bountiful patron, is represented by a single example, a *Gratiarum actio* by an unnamed Dominican to Ferdinand and Isabella on the capture of Granada.²

The only Bible printed in fifteenth-century Spain was the translation in Valencian dialect printed by Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba and Lambert Palmart for Philip Vizlant at Valencia with the date March, 1478. This work had the highest recommendations, for the translation was that of Bonifacio Ferrer, prior of the Carthusian monastery of Porta Coeli at Valencia and brother of St. Vincent Ferrer (1350–1419), and the text was corrected and passed by Jaume Borrell, inquisitor for the kingdom of Valencia; but nevertheless, after twenty years of circulation, all copies were ordered to be burned by a decree of the Inquisition of 2 May, 1498, and today only the colophon-leaf is known to survive (*Gesamtkatalog* 4322). The printing even of Latin Bibles may well have been discouraged in the meantime by the Inquisition; but the availability of the very many Latin editions printed in Italy, Germany, and France was perhaps an equal impediment.³ Ten editions containing or concerning portions of the Bible requisite for liturgical uses are here treated below under liturgies. Non-liturgical biblical extracts include only single editions of St. Jerome's prologues (Haebler 336 (5)) and of the Book of Proverbs (Vindel, vol. 7, p. 281, no. 84; vol. 8, p. 374). Biblical commentaries comprise single editions of Guillelmus Parisiensis, *Postilla evangelica*, Nicolaus de Lyra, *Repertorium super Bibliam*, and the commentaries of Jacobus Perez on the Psalms and Canticles, of Turrecremata on the Psalms, and of Alfonso de Madrigal on St. Matthew's Gospel. But these 9 biblical editions, with the possible exception of the Valencian Bible itself (which is the only vernacular item under this heading), were doubtless intended solely for clerical use.

A more promising field was the production of liturgical works, whether in the special rites of the Spanish dioceses or monastic orders, or for general use. These comprise nearly one book in eleven (9 per cent) of national output, a proportion surely larger than in any other country. The total of 77 editions is surpassed in our present classification only by civil law with 80 editions; for the church and the law were naturally more dependent than any other professions upon national or local texts which would not as a rule be printed abroad. Such a rule is further proved by its exceptions, since the demand for printed liturgical books in Spain was such that several were produced by Venetian printers for the

¹ See above, pt. iv, p. 114 (IA. 18975). An edition of these two works together with the *Fernandus servatus* of Marcellinus Verardus (Haebler 667 (5)) is mentioned below (p. xxv) under drama.

² [Ungut and Polonus, Seville, n.b. Jan. 1492.] 4^o. 12 leaves. (Davis & Orioli Cat. 151 (1955), no. 55. The tract is now in Cambridge University Library.)

³ According to the *Gesamtkatalog* 56 Latin Bibles appeared in Germany, 28 in Italy, 10 in France, and none elsewhere, while vernacular Bibles (each printed in the country of its language) comprise 14 German, 11 Italian, 2 Czech, single editions in Dutch (Old Testament only) and French, and no others. A dozen or so separate editions of the Old or New Testament in French were also printed in France. It will be seen that, except for the ultimate official suppression of the Valencian Bible, the case of Spain among the smaller countries was in no way exceptional.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Spanish market.¹ Editions of special rites include 13 breviaries, for Bayonne, Cartagena, Compostella, Lérida, Mallorca, Oviedo, Pamplona, Segovia, Tarragona (2 editions), and Toledo, and for the Benedictines of Valladolid and the Hieronymites; 2 diurnals, for Tarragona and Vich; 7 manuals, for Braga, Burgos, Pamplona, Zaragoza, Segovia, Seville, and Toledo; 13 missals, for Barcelona, Compostella, Huesca, Jaen, Orense, Zaragoza (2 editions), Tarragona, Toledo, and Vich, and for the Mozarabic rite, the Benedictines of Valladolid, and the Dominicans; an *Ordinarium* for Lérida; *Processionals* for the Benedictines of Valladolid and the Dominicans;² and a *Responsoria officiorum defunctorum* for the Benedictines of Valladolid. Only Compostella, Tarragona, Toledo, and the Valladolid Benedictines acquired in print both breviary and missal, and only the last enjoyed as many as two further printed service-books. However, the range of rites covered by the above 39 editions is extensive; moreover, the list is doubtless far from complete, since a substantial number of editions are known from unique copies, or even from documentary evidence only, and presumably others have been lost without trace.³ At least 10 editions, from the presses of Hurus at Zaragoza,⁴ the *Compañeros alemanos*⁵ and Ungut and Polonus⁶ at Seville, De la Pasera and De Porras at Monterrey,⁷ and Luschner at Montserrat,⁸ contain printed music, while 3 others, from Hagenbach at Toledo⁹ and Rosenbach at Tarragona,¹⁰ have printed staves only. The 39 liturgical editions for general use include among others the *Expositio hymnorum* (10 editions), two *Hymnals*, of which one contains printed music,¹¹ four *Horae*, two *Officia quotidiana*, three *Orationes collectae*, and, as mentioned above under biblical works, ten editions of liturgical extracts from the Bible, comprising two *Evangelios y epístolas* in Spanish translations, two *Psalters*, one Latin, the other¹² reprinted from the Bible in Valencian dialect of 1478, two editions of a *Recollectio epistolarum et prophetiarum* for Sundays and saints' days, three of *Homeliae in euangelia dominicalia* (consisting of the gospel extracts for the day with the accompanying homilies), and a *Passio secundum Matthaeum*¹³ intended for Easter lections. To the three vernacular editions just mentioned may be added a moralization in Spanish prose by Juan López of the gospels from Advent to Easter Sunday (Haebler 366), a Spanish verse adaptation by Luis de Salazar of the Credo, Pater Noster, Salve Regina, and Ave Maria,¹⁴ and two homilies in Valencian dialect on single psalms, by Jeronim Fuster (Haebler 285) and by Narcis Vinyoles (Haebler 692, in verse).

The need for the current texts of scholastic theology was no doubt well supplied from abroad. As might be expected, the 11 editions in this field produced in Spain are mostly of works written or edited by native Spanish theologians, Petrus de Castrovol, Petrus de Costana, Didacus de Deza, Petrus de Osoma,¹⁵ Juan Roig, and Francisco Ximenes, whose *Libro de los santos ángeles* reached three editions, one in Spanish and two in Catalan. Only three editions, an Aquinas, *Tertia pars summae*,¹⁶ a Versor, *Expositio super Summulis Petri Hispani*,¹⁷ and a Gregorius Ariminensis, *Quaestiones super primum librum Sententiarum*, are of books available from abroad; and the last (IB. 52095), printed by Cofmann at Valencia, is edited by a Catalan Augustinian, Joannes Verdu.

Polemical theology in Spanish printing was directed chiefly against the Spanish Jews and Moors or, after the expulsion or compulsory conversion of these following the conquest of Granada and the decree of 31 March, 1492, against the much increased class of Jewish or Mohammedan 'conversos'. Thus we find in a total of 15 editions three editions of the widely popular *Epistola contra Judaeorum errores* of the

¹ e.g., for breviaries, Gesamtkatalog 5293 [Renner], 5294-5, 5475-7, 5500, 5502 (Moravus, Naples); for missals, Madrid 1306, 1308, Accurti (1936), 50.

² The latter work (Haebler 557 = IA. 52382) was considered rare until it suddenly became perhaps the commonest of all Spanish incunabula, through the rediscovery in 1912 of more than 100 copies, since dispersed (cf. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 181, no. 67).

³ Haebler 81, 86, 87, 88, 233 (3), 235 (5), 393, 443, are known only from documentary evidence.

⁴ Haebler 441, 442, 447.

⁵ Haebler 397.

⁶ Haebler 443 (5), 557 (IA. 52382), and a Dominican Missal, 20 July, 1497, described in Gutenberg-Jahrbuch, 1960, pp. 162-4.

⁷ Haebler 437.

⁸ Haebler 445, 446.

⁹ Haebler 448.

¹⁰ Haebler 321 ([Luschner, Montserrat, 1500]).

¹¹ Haebler 560 ([Spindeler, Barcelona, c. 1480]). The so-called *Psalterium laudatorium* of Francisco Ximenez, being a devotional work rather than a Psalter, is mentioned below under moral theology.

¹² Vindel, vol. 1, no. 129, p. 211.

¹³ Vindel, vol. 8, no. 5, pp. 222-4. The *Hors de la setmana sancta* (IA. 52056) has its title, headings, and rubrics in Valencian, but the text in Latin.

¹⁴ Petrus de Osoma, *Commentaria in Quicunque vult*, Johann Parix, [Segovia? c. 1473?] (Valverde 335; Goff O-117).

¹⁵ Haebler 637, printed by Palmart at Valencia in 1477, when competition with imported or importable books was or seemed still possible.

¹⁶ Vindel, vol. 1, p. 244, no. 32 (1).

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

eleventh-century convert Rabbi Samuel,¹ a *Dialogus ecclesiae et synagogae* (Haebler 205), and the *Contra Judaeos* of Jacobus Perez, clerk (*escribano*) to the Inquisition at Valencia.² The doctrines and scruples of Islam were answered in the first and only edition of the *Obra* in Catalan of St. Pedro Pascual, a missionary who died in 1300 in a Moorish prison (IA. 52540), and in a *Ricoldus, Improbatio Alcorani* (IA. 52415). Besides these works intended for propaganda or missionary purposes, a number of manuals on heresy were printed for the use of inquisitors, some if not all at the cost of the Inquisition. Thus a *Repertorium perutile de prauitate hereticorum* (IB. 52018, q.v.) was printed at the expenses of its editor, the Valencian jurist Dr. Miguel Albert, but on paper provided by Juan Gómez de Carrion, 'receptor de penas' of the Holy Office.³ Other such works include Gundisalvus de Villadiego, *Contra hereticam prauitatem* (IB. 52862) and a *Summa utilissima errorum* (IA. 52418). Two small tracts, the Latin sermon of Juan de Colmenares at the execution on 30 June, 1486, of the assassins of Pedro Arbues, the Zaragoza inquisitor (Haebler 8), and a Catalan translation of the sentence of the Avila Inquisition on Benet García, a relapsed Jew (Vindel, vol. 8, p. 86, no. 67 (2)), were perhaps meant for general edification and warning. In the first of the *Cinco tratados* of Alfonso Ortiz (IB. 52332) the Inquisition is defended against its opponents. Polemical theology in the more normal sense (though in its Spanish context even this may perhaps carry a whiff of the faggot) is represented by the *Confutatorium errorum contra clauas ecclesiae nuper editorum* of Petrus Ximenez de Prexano (IB. 53503), being an attack on the *Confessionale* of Petrus de Osoma,⁴ and the *Católica impugnación del herético libro que en 1480 fue divulgado en Sevilla* of Fernando de Talavera,⁵ the confessor of Ferdinand and Isabella, himself destined to be accused by the Inquisition after Isabella's death.⁶

The great and indispensable textbooks of canon law, which were available in so many Italian, German, and even French editions, were never printed in Spain during the fifteenth century. However, the commentary by Andreas Barbatia (c. 1400-79) on the sections in the *Decretals* dealing with testamentary law appeared in two editions at Barcelona (*Gesamtkatalog* 3374, 75). The little four-leaf tract *Casus papales et episcopales*, printed by Hurus at Zaragoza in his early period, c. 1481, when only some half a dozen Rome and Venice editions existed, is the only other work in this section which may have been produced at a venture. A dictionary of canon law stands alone as a substantial work by a Spanish author, the *Repertorium quaestionum super Nicolaum de Tudeschis* (Haebler 210) of the great jurist Alfonso Díaz de Montalvo, whose other printed works were all in the field of civil law. This work had the unusual fortune, perhaps unique for any incunable first printed in Spain, of being often reprinted in many countries abroad.⁷ But a number of Iberian bishoprics seized the opportunity of having their statutes printed, whether in Latin, as Segovia and Zaragoza, or in Spanish, as Avila, Cuenca, Jaen, Salamanca, and Toledo. The second anonymous Salamanca press even produced in Portuguese the statutes of the Portuguese bishopric of Guarda,⁸ which lies, however, only some seventy miles from Salamanca. The total of 14 editions is made up by two other pieces, both printed on commission, Pedro Cijar's *Opusculum tantum quinque super commutatione votorum in redemptionem captiuorum*, by Posa for the Mercedarians of Barcelona, and a *Rule of St. Benedict*, by Luschner at Montserrat.

No fewer than 64 Indulgences were printed in Spain before the close of the fifteenth century. Although accurate comparisons with other countries would be hard to make for want of complete lists of surviving Indulgences, or of knowledge concerning the many such ephemeral pieces now entirely lost,

¹ Two of these (Haebler 16, 17) are in Spanish, and preceded by a Spanish version by Martínez de Ampies of Antichrist, a work likewise of anti-Jewish tendency, in which the life of the as yet unborn Antichrist is told in horrible detail and in the future tense.

² Forming the first tract in his *Opuscula* (IB. 52027), the remaining three tracts being commentaries on the various Cantica.

³ See also below, p. xlix; Serrano y Morales, pp. 3-6; Haebler 573. The edition, comprising 302 folio leaves, was of 1,000 copies, and the paper (for this work only?) cost 115 Valencian libras for 20 bales.

⁴ This *Confessionale* is not known to have appeared in print, though an edition of Petrus de Osoma's *Commentaria in Ethicorum libros Aristotelis* appeared at Salamanca in 1496 (Haebler 504). Cf. also p. xiv above, note 15.

⁵ Accurti (1930) 62, [Printer of Antonius Nebrissensis, *Introductiones Latinae*,] Salamanca, 3 April, 1487. The work here attacked has apparently not been further identified.

⁶ See H. C. Lea, *A History of the Inquisition of Spain*, vol. 1 (1906), pp. 197-204. The *Católica impugnación* itself was placed on the Index of the Spanish Inquisitor-General Valdes in 1559 (see H. Reuss, *Die Indices librorum prohibitorum des sechszehnten Jahrhunderts* (1886), p. 232). The same Index contains, among works printed in Spain in the fifteenth century, the *Revelación de San Pablo*, the *Sacramental* of Sánchez de Vercial, the vernacular *Vitas patrum*, and the *Lucero de la vida christiana* of Pedro Ximenez de Prexano.

⁷ *Gesamtkatalog* 8303-12, recording 10 editions printed at Toulouse, Milan, Nuremberg, Lyons, Louvain, and Basel, all in a new recension by Ludovicus de Campis.

⁸ Haebler 172.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

this numerical proportion of 7·4 per cent of the national output is evidently exceptionally high, and can only have been surpassed, if at all, by that of Germany.¹ The production and circulation of Indulgences, in editions which today survive mostly in single or very few copies, were certainly enormous, though doubtless not all were issued in such vast numbers as those printed by Luschner at Montserrat in 1499–1500.² Another feature is the large proportion of Indulgences in the vernacular (46, or nearly 72 per cent, comprising 23 in Spanish and the same number in Catalan). To account for the popularity of Indulgences in Spain we may point in general to the efficient organization of the Spanish Church, and its support as an instrument of national unity by the Crown, but in particular to the Crusade Indulgences, which form nearly half the total. Spain, alone of western European countries, was prosecuting a crusade upon its own territory, against the Moors of Granada and Africa, and the sale of Crusade Indulgences was strongly promoted by both Church and Crown. All these, significantly enough, are in the vernacular, 12 in Spanish and 16 in Catalan. Not infrequently, as is natural enough for Indulgences but would be rather unusual for other works,³ versions in either vernacular were printed by the same press. This was done by the presses of Vázquez (3 Spanish, 4 Catalan), and Téllez (2 Spanish, 1 Catalan), at Toledo, and by Alvaro de Castro (6 Spanish, 6 Catalan).⁴ A privilege of printing the Crusade Indulgences was held by the monastery of San Pedro Mártir at Toledo at least as early as 1494, being shared in the following century, if not before, by Nuestra Señora del Prado at Valladolid.⁵ It is curious that the four Indulgences conjecturally and rather doubtfully attributed to the hypothetical Valladolid press are confined to the period 1481–2, and none is connected with the Crusade. Certainly the monopoly was not strictly enforced until the last decade of the century, as Crusade Indulgences or cognate items were also produced not only by the unlocated Printer of the Luchente Indulgence⁶ but also by Fernández de Córdoba and by Palmart at Valencia. However, a partial monopoly system evidently existed, for whereas only the six above-named presses in perhaps only two or three towns printed Crusade Indulgences, other Indulgences were produced, to the number of 34, in about a dozen towns by about a score of presses. Most of these, except for one in favour of the war against the Turks,⁷ two for the defence of Rhodes,⁸ and one for the Knights of Rhodes,⁹ are devoted like the Crusade Indulgences to Spanish 'good causes'. Some are for monastic orders in Spain, especially the Mercedarians (6)¹⁰ and Trinitarians (3),¹¹ both of which undertook the ransom of captives from the Moors. Others are for particular monasteries, the Benedictines at Montserrat (6),¹² the Dominicans of Corpus Christi at Luchente (2),¹³ or the Cistercians of Cadouin (2).¹⁴ A further group is in aid of building, repair, or general expenses of individual churches or cathedrals, including those at Avila,¹⁵ Compostella,¹⁶ Lérida,¹⁷ Orense,¹⁸ Oviedo,¹⁹ Pamplona,²⁰ and Seville,²¹ and the hospitals at Portilia²² and Saldaña.²³ Also noteworthy is the appearance, towards 1480, of an Indulgence for the conversion of, and ransom of captives in, the islands of 'Guinea, Africa, Canary, and the Ocean' (Haebler III (6)).²⁴

¹ A rough count from the incomplete list in *Einblattdrucke des XV. Jahrhunderts* (1914) suggests that about 400 Indulgences or similar documents there recorded were printed in the German-speaking countries, but fewer than a score in either Italy or France. More exact and up-to-date figures can be given for Holland (28), Belgium (24), and England (20).

² These appeared in a total of 189,450, comprising 142,950 for the living (of which single copies of two settings, one in Latin and one in Catalan, survive) and 46,500 for the dead (of which single copies of two settings in Latin survive). In 1498 the abbey of Montserrat had commissioned the printing of 18,000 Indulgences at Barcelona. See below, pp. xliii, lxix.

³ But cf. p. xxviii, note 3, below.

⁴ The Indulgences in Catalan from these presses are listed with references below, p. xxviii, note 3.

⁵ See below, p. lxi, note 6. It may be surmised that at least ten of the twelve Crusade Indulgences attributable to Alvaro de Castro were not improbably printed by him not at his Huete press but at Toledo, in succession to Vázquez and before the advent of Téllez. See below, p. lxix.

⁷ *Gesamtkatalog* 894/10, promulgated at Segovia in 1473 (cf. p. xxxvii below).

⁸ Haebler 108, and another, 'datum maioricis' and therefore presumed to have been printed in the island of Majorca, and bearing the manuscript date 1480, which is remarkable as being the only actual Spanish xylographic piece among the several claimed as such by Vindel (*Vindel*, vol. 3, p. 191, no. 1; *Butlletí de la Biblioteca de Catalunya*, vol. 7 (1932), p. 6). Cf. below, p. lxix, note 6.

⁹ Haebler 109.

¹⁰ Haebler 102, 103, 104; *Vindel*, vol. 3, p. 193, no. 2; vol. 6, p. 4, no. 3; also *Vindel*, vol. 1, p. 84, no. 45, which is in joint favour of Franciscans and Mercedarians at Barcelona.

¹¹ *Vindel*, vol. 3, p. 154, no. 72; p. 161, no. 76; vol. 8, p. 66, no. 16 (1).

¹² Haebler 106; *Vindel*, vol. 1, p. 246, no. 132 (1); p. 247, nos. 132 (2), 132 (3); p. 248, nos. 132 (4), 132 (5).

¹³ Haebler 92, 93.

¹⁴ Haebler 111 (4); *Vindel*, vol. 1, p. 103, no. 61.

¹⁵ Haebler 111 (2).

¹⁶ *Vindel*, vol. 2, p. 77, no. 50.

¹⁷ Haebler 433 (3); *Maggs Bros.*, Cat. 402 (1921), no. 653 A.

¹⁸ Haebler 324 (5).

¹⁹ Haebler 571; *Vindel*, vol. 2, p. 262, no. 8 (cf. vol. 8, p. 195).

²⁰ Haebler 111 bis (p. 359).

²¹ Goff H-556.

²² Haebler 111.

²³ Haebler 110.

²⁴ The sovereignty of Ferdinand and Isabella over the Canary Islands was acknowledged by the Treaty of Alcaçova with Portugal in 1479. The island of Grand Canary was conquered for the Spanish Crown in 1480–3. For this Indulgence see also p. liii, note 7, below.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Under the heading of religious biography may be conveniently classified biographical or devotional works in prose (50) or verse (20), on Christ (32), the Blessed Virgin (14), and the Saints (24). In this total of 70 editions 17 are in Latin and 53 in the vernaculars (30 in Spanish, 23 in Catalan). Most of the Latin editions are of standard works often printed in other countries, such as pseudo-Bonaventura, *Meditationes vitae Christi* (2 editions), pseudo-Eusebius, *Epistola de morte Hieronymi* (Haebler 249), Gaguin, *De puritate conceptionis B.V.M.* (Haebler 286), Jerome, *Vita Pauli eremitae* (4 editions). The pseudo-Bonaventura (1 Spanish, 1 Latin and Spanish)¹ and the Eusebius (3 Spanish, 2 Catalan) also appeared in the vernacular, as also did a few other standard works not produced in Latin in Spain, such as Ludolphus de Saxonia, *Vita Christi*, in the Valencian translation by Juan Ruiz de Corella,² *Vitas patrum* (2 Spanish),³ Jacobus de Voragine, *Legenda aurea* (Haebler 698, Spanish) and *Flos sanctorum* (1 Spanish, 1 Catalan). The Fioretti of St. Francis appeared in an anonymous Spanish translation (Haebler 271). The apocryphal story of the Passion attributed to Gamaliel, together with the Acts of Lazarus and the Destruction of Jerusalem,⁴ was printed in Catalan (Haebler 287). But the greater number of vernacular pieces, as might be expected, are the original work of native authors, among the more distinguished being Iñigo de Mendoza, *Vita Christi per coplas* (6 editions),⁵ el Comendador Roman, *Coplas de la Pasión* (3 editions), the Trinitarian abbess Isabel de Villena's *Vita Christi* in Valencian prose, and Francesco Ximenez, *Vita Christi* (IB. 54220). Among the works devoted to the Blessed Virgin may be noticed an interesting series of prize-poems or similar pieces recited at Valencia in 1473 (Haebler 488), 1486 (Haebler 228), and 1488 (Haebler 229). A similar collection in praise of St. Christopher was likewise recited at Valencia in 1488 (Haebler 487). Other saints honoured by special works include SS. Victor (Haebler 312 (5)), Catherine of Siena (Haebler 569), Paul the Apostle,⁶ Anne (Haebler 587), and Honoratus (Haebler 677).

Pastoral theology, through which the clergy are instructed in the service of mass, in the administration of confession and of other sacraments, and in their various other tasks, comprises 61 editions, of which 29 are in Latin and 32 in the vernaculars. The *Confessionale* of Antoninus Florentinus attained 9 editions (1 Latin, 8 Spanish), while the *Sacramental* of Sánchez de Vercial, a work placed on the Index by the Inquisition in the following century,⁷ was printed six times in the original Spanish and once each in Catalan and Portuguese.⁸ Other popular works were the anonymous *Tratado breve de confesion* (4 editions),⁹ the *Confessional* in Spanish by Alfonso Tostado de Madrigal (3 editions), St. Bernard's *De regimine domus* (2 Latin, 1 Spanish). Works frequently printed in Latin in other countries include, besides those by Antoninus and St. Bernard already mentioned, Nicolaus de Blony, *De sacramentis* (2 Latin), Bartholomaeus de Sancto Concordio, *Summa de casibus conscientiae* (Haebler 41, Spanish), Andreas de Escobar, *Modus confitendi* (Haebler 248, Spanish), Hugo de Sancto Charo, *Speculum ecclesiae* (2, Latin), Guido de Monte Rocherii, *Manipulus curatorum* (3, Latin), Bernardinus de Pareninis, *Expositio missae* (Haebler 515, Latin). However, native authors are responsible not only for vernacular works both translated or original but for 10 editions of their own Latin works.¹⁰ The incidence of vernacular editions is surprisingly high in a subject intended exclusively for the priesthood, who might be expected to know Latin. The proportion of vernacular works on pastoral theology is 52.5 per cent in Spain, but only 7.8 per cent in Holland, or 4.2 per cent in Belgium.¹¹ The 'simple religious who do not known the Latin tongue' (to use the expression of a Hieronymite friar who produced for their benefit

¹ Goff B-923, in Spanish, is signed by Pere Miquel, Barcelona, with the same date, 16 July, 1493, as his Latin edition (IB. 52533, q.v.). The same settings of type were apparently used in the Latin and Spanish edition, sine nota (Oates 4048).

² Each of the four parts was produced separately, the last in two editions, and these items are here treated as five editions, as by Haebler (Haebler 374, 375 (IB. 52096), 375 (5), 376 (IB. 52065), 377).

³ The vernacular *Vitas patrum* was placed on the Index by the Inquisition in 1559 (cf. p. xv, note 6 above).

⁴ Separate editions of the Destruction of Jerusalem in Spanish under the title *Vespasiano* are mentioned below (p. xxv) under secular fiction.

⁵ Including two (Haebler 423, 424) erroneously entered by Haebler under Iñigo López de Mendoza, Marquis of Santillana. These, and Haebler 422 (IB. 52920), also contain supplementary poems by Mendoza, Juan de Mena (*Coplas contra los pecados mortales*), Jorge Manrique (including *Coplas a la muerte de su padre*), and others. An edition printed by Ungut and Polonus for Lazarus de Gazanis, Seville, 1499, is recorded by Vindel, vol. 5, p. 314, no. 117.

⁶ *La Revelación de San Pablo apóstolo*, an anonymous work in Spanish (IA. 52371), also in a Valencian translation by Bernardi Vallmanya (Haebler 574 (5)), placed on the Index in 1559 (cf. p. xv, note 6, above). ⁷ See above, p. xv, note 6.

⁸ See below, p. lxxiii, note 7. This book, unsigned and in a type not noticed elsewhere in Iberian printing, is here provisionally regarded as of Spanish origin, but may nevertheless perhaps have been printed in Portugal.

⁹ Also Haebler 161 (IA. 52052), a work with same title but different text, in Catalan.

¹⁰ Haebler 115, 235, 338 (5), 505, 609, 610, 610 (8), 686 (5), 707; Vindel, vol. 7, p. 268, no. 78.

¹¹ Cf. pt. ix, pp. xvi, xliii.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

a Spanish text of Gulielmus Paraldus, *Enseñamiento de religiosos*, at the command of his superiors)¹ were perhaps more numerous in Spain than in some other countries. However, such works were frequently printed in the respective vernaculars in Italy, Germany, and France,² where the apparent numerical preponderance of Latin editions in this as in other fields is certainly due not merely to internal demand, but in part to the needs of the export market and the commercial and capital power of these countries to supply it. Conversely, the large proportion of vernacular editions in Spain must be ascribed, at least in part, to the unprofitability of competition with foreign imports of editions in Latin.

The proportion of vernacular items in moral theology, a field occupied chiefly by devotional literature of a kind likely to appeal no less to a lay public than to the clergy, is still higher, though more predictably so. Of 58 editions only 13 are Latin, while of the remaining 45 the majority (33) are in Spanish, the remainder in Catalan or Valencian. These 45 vernacular editions include such ever-popular works as *Ars moriendi* (2 Spanish, 2 Catalan), the *Cordiale quattuor nouissimorum* (3 Spanish, 1 Catalan), *Imitatio Christi* (5 Spanish, 2 Catalan), and Domenico Cavalca, *Specchio di croce* (2 Spanish), together with works by a dozen native authors, only one of which, the *Lucero de la vida christiana* of Pedro Ximenes de Prexano (6 Spanish, 1 Catalan), was printed more than once or twice.³ Also noteworthy are the *Crestia* in Catalan by Francisco Ximenez, of which the first part (Haebler 700) is a treatise on moral theology, while the second part (Haebler 701) has been counted below under ethics, and the same author's *Psalterium laudatorium* in Catalan translation.⁴ A single work, the *Coplas sobre diversas devociones* of Ambrosio Montesino (IA. 53512), is in verse. The Latin pieces are mostly familiar small tracts often printed outside Spain, such as Gerardus Zutphaniensis, *De spiritualibus ascensionibus*, various opuscula ascribed to Saints Bernard and Bonaventura, and the like, with one unusual but significant exception: the *Exercitatorio* of Garcia Ximenes de Cisneros was simultaneously produced by Luschner at Montserrat, 13 November, 1500, in a Spanish edition, 'para los simples devotos no para los letrados superbos', and in a Latin translation from the Spanish (Haebler 151, 151 (2)).

Religious works constitute in all 379 editions, or 44.2 per cent of Spanish incunabula, a proportion which shows little significant difference from the corresponding percentages for Holland (40.1 per cent) and Belgium (51.0 per cent).⁵ Even these divergences, small as they are, are no doubt in part illusory, in so far as they are due to such distorting factors in other subjects as the enormous output of Latin grammars in Holland, or the smaller output in Holland (7.6 per cent) and Belgium (9.1 per cent) of philosophy, secular fiction, and vernacular verse, which in Spain total 15.9 per cent. However, the proportion of moral or devotional theology in terms of the total national output seems really and significantly larger in Holland (11.1 per cent) or Belgium (12.8 per cent) than in Spain (6.8 per cent), and may well reflect differing national attitudes towards personal religion.⁶ It seems likely that in bulk as well as in number of editions Spain differed little in religious printing from Holland or Belgium. In the Netherlands, indeed, it was found profitable to produce a number of the large standard works of Church Fathers, scholastic theologians, or sermon-writers, categories which are scarcely to be found in Spain, where, on the other hand, a much greater proportion (17 per cent) of religious output consisted in single-leaf Indulgences than in Holland (5 per cent) or Belgium (5.6 per cent). Even so, many substantial religious works were printed in Spain, notably missals, of which there were 14 Spanish editions, but only 3 Dutch and 1 Belgian.⁷ In all, upwards of 130 Spanish religious editions,⁸ comprising 71 folios, 45 quartos, and 14 octavos, contain more than 100 leaves. The proportion of vernacular editions in the religious field is 52.4 per cent for Spain, 46.1 per cent for Holland, and 26.6 per cent for Belgium. These figures are no doubt affected by special factors, including, as we have seen, the larger number of standard Latin theological works (except liturgies, in which Spain is preponderant) produced in the Low Countries,

¹ Haebler 533; Vindel, vol. 6, p. 218, no. 14.

² Cf. *Gesamtkatalog* 7359-70, 3769-82, 7354-8, for editions of anonymous confession-manuals in Italian, German, and French. *Gesamtkatalog* 2075-9, 2141, 2142, 2152-77, are editions of various versions of Antoninus Florentinus, *Confessionale*, in Italian.

³ It was among the Spanish vernacular incunabula prohibited by the Inquisition in 1559 (Reusch, *op. cit.*, p. 236; cf. p. xv, note 6 above).

⁴ For the *Psalterium laudatorium* see below, p. lxxv, note 4, and above, p. xiv, note 12. Despite its title the work is not a Psalter but a generalized devotional text, and has accordingly been mentioned here under moral theology.

⁵ Cf. tables pt. ix, pp. xvi, xliii.

⁶ The percentages of moral theology in the total output of religious literature are: Holland, 29.7 per cent; Belgium, 25 per cent; Spain, 15.3 per cent.

⁷ Cf. pt. ix, pp. xii, xxxviii.

⁸ The total of 130 volumes does not include 2 diurnals, presumably folio, and 6 breviaries, presumably octavo, of which the collation is unknown.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

or on the other hand the unusual preference for the vernacular in Indulgences and pastoral theology in Spain. If only the two subjects be taken, religious biography and moral theology, in which vernacular editions were most numerous in all three countries, the proportions become 77.2, 66.9, and 51 per cent respectively. The preponderance of the vernacular in Spain is evidently real; however, it may well be that these proportions, once again, denote not only national preferences but also differences in ability to compete with the supply of Latin books from abroad.

All the 32 editions of works on philosophy or logic are in Latin, and none in the vernacular, a feature not found elsewhere among the subject-headings here discussed, but not unusual in these subjects.¹ All but two or three² are by native authors, including five editions of works by Ramón Lull (d. 1315), the Catalan mystic, whose philosophy was venerated in Catalonia and in the Franciscan monastery which he had founded at Miramar in Majorca, ten of works by the Lullist Petrus de Gui, and one by de Gui's pupil Jacobus Janer, who also edited several of the pieces by his master. All but three of these works by or concerning Lull were printed at Barcelona. Other pieces include handbooks to the logical works of Aristotle and Porphyrius by Thomas Bricot (Haebler 91) and Petrus de Castrovol (Haebler 129 (5)), other brief works on logic by Juan Boix of Valencia (Haebler 61), Petrus de Campis of Barcelona (Haebler 115 (5)), Petrus de Castrovol (Haebler 135), Martin Limos (Haebler 363 (5)), Nicolaus Eymericus (Gesamtkatalog 9544),³ and Johannes de Sancto Dominico (Vindel, vol. 8, p. 385, no. 7 (1); Goff J-426), and four editions of an anthology by Antonius Nebrissensis, *Vafre dicta philosophorum*.

Under the heading of ethics may be grouped a total of 39 editions, rather heterogeneously comprising not only philosophical works on this subject but also moral works of a secular or popular rather than religious intent, which as such have been excluded from the preceding heading of moral theology. The three works of Aristotle—the *Ethica*, *Politica*, and *Oeconomica*—which in the two editions produced at Barcelona and Valencia c. 1473 had been perhaps the first books to be printed in Spain, were afterwards several times reprinted,⁴ and did not lack for printed commentaries. Those of St. Thomas Aquinas were produced at Barcelona in 1478 by Spindeler and Brun (Haebler 635 = IB. 52506; Haebler 636). It is noteworthy that Spindeler in 1481 apparently purchased some fifty unsold copies of the original Barcelona edition of Aristotle's text, and himself (perhaps towards the same year) made a reprint of the same edition in three unsigned and undated parts (Gesamtkatalog 2372, 2446, 2433).⁵ A similarly prolonged interest in this work was shown by Henricus Botel who, after himself taking part in the press responsible for the first Barcelona Aristotle, printed at Lérida in 1489 the commentary on the *Ethica* by Petrus de Castrovol (Haebler 127). The same author's commentary on the *Politica* and *Oeconomica* appeared in 1496 at Pamplona (Haebler 133). A third commentary on the *Ethica* by Petrus de Osoma also saw print (Haebler 504). Two collections of ethical maxims are also in Latin, the *Proverbia* of Ramón Lull (Haebler 383), and the *Dicteria ex doctorum libris collecta* of Francisco de los Santos (Haebler 611). The only non-academic ethical work among the 8 editions in Latin is a reprint, from a recent Paris edition, of Badius Ascensius, *Stultiferae nauis additamentum de quinque virginibus* (IA. 53265, q.v.). The remaining 31 editions are in the vernacular (20 in Spanish, 11 in Catalan or Valencian). The *Fiore di virtù*, a collection of moral anecdotes which reached as many as 57 editions in Italy in the fifteenth century,⁶ was transplanted to no other country but Spain,⁷ where in translated form it was proportionately hardly less popular in Spanish (4 editions) and Catalan (4 editions). Other foreign works include the *De regimine principum* of Aegidius Columna (1 Spanish, 2 Catalan), and a single edition in Spanish of Rodericus Zamorensis, *Speculum vitae humanae*. Native works show a preoccupation with the social hierarchy and organization which perhaps reflects the political aims of Ferdinand and Isabella. Thus, Columna's work was rivalled by two indigenous 'regiments' of princes, one in Spanish by Gómez

¹ Cf. Tables for Holland and Belgium, pt. ix, pp. xvi, xliii.

² Including the only incunable edition of Nicolaus Bonetus, *Metaphysica* (IA. 52535), and an Aquinas, *Opuscula in artibus et metaphysica*, edited by a Spanish Dominican, Sebastianus de Otta (Vindel, vol. 2, p. 25, no. 16; vol. 8, p. 135).

³ It is curious that this tract by the Inquisitor and Dominican opponent of Ramón Lull was printed at Barcelona by Posa, who produced many of the above-mentioned works by Lull and his followers.

⁴ See above under classical texts, p. xi.

⁵ See p. xl below.

⁶ See C. F. Bühler, *Studies in the early editions of the Fiore di virtù*, in PBSA, vol. 49 (1955), p. 315.

⁷ In France, however, two editions were printed of the *Livre des vices et des vertus*, a text embodying material from the *Fiore di virtù* (see pt. viii, p. 415).

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Manrique (Haebler 391), the other in Catalan, followed by a Regiment de la cosa publica,¹ forming the second part of the Crestia of Francesco Ximenes (Haebler 701). Other works, the Doctrinal de los caballeros of Alfonso de Cartagena (2 editions) and the Perfección del triunfo militar of Alfonso de Palencia (Haebler 512), discussed the duties of knights and military men, while the Jardin de las nobles donzellas of Martin de Córdoba (Haebler 169 (10)) is addressed to highborn ladies. A similar theme, the duties, virtues, and vices of womankind, was treated with more or less seriousness by Francesco Ximenes, De les dones (Haebler 706), the Archpriest of Talavera Alfonso Martínez de Toledo, Tratado contra las mujeres, better known as El Corbacho (3 editions), Francesch Carroç, Contra las persuasiones de amor (Haebler 122), and Francesco de la Via, Libre de Fra Bernat... dels engans e burles que les dones males solen fer (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 60, no. 30). Bocados de oro (Haebler 56), a book of wisdom adapted from the Arabic and said to have been compiled in his travels by 'Bonium, King of Persia', perhaps indicates the popular appeal of virtue preached from the throne. Two other works deserve mention for the importance of their authors in the history of Spanish prose: the Vita beata of Juan de Lucena (Haebler 368 = IB. 52910)² and the XV Cartas of Fernando de Pulgar (2 editions).

Following the arrangement adopted in the General Introductions to part ix of this catalogue, works on civil law, history, and geography may be grouped together under a first division of the heading of science. Together these comprise 119 editions, or 13.9 per cent of national output, including 100 editions, a proportion of no less than 84 per cent, in the vernacular.

The national civil law was among the most promising fields for printing without competition from abroad. Its possibilities were generally exploited in the smaller countries, but nowhere so persistently as in Spain, where nearly one edition in ten (9.4 per cent) was of a legal text. The high total of 80 editions of civil law is, no doubt, a striking consequence of the reorganization by Ferdinand and Isabella of their realm. Roman law, indeed, was both taught (especially at Salamanca and Lérida) and used in Spain, whose medieval legal system was based in direct descent upon the Roman codes, compounded with Visigothic elements, and complicated by local laws. However, the need for the vast texts of Roman civil law and their still vaster commentaries was no doubt filled by importation from Italy, and no attempt was made to achieve even partial self-sufficiency as in France and Belgium.³ This rule is proved by the fewness of exceptions, which comprise only three works all signed by Johannes Parix at the hypothetical Segovia press.⁴ However, the fusion between Roman and Spanish law is well shown by the Peregrina of Bonifacio Garcia (Haebler 73 = IB. 52406), a vast Latin legal dictionary already mentioned as one of the three bulkiest Spanish incunabula, which covers, as the author claims, both canon and civil law, together with the local law of Castile. Only five other works show the traditional use of Latin by lawyers addressing their fellows: these include two editions of the Fori Aragonum promulgated by James I the Conqueror at Huesca in 1247, two editions of Díaz de Montalvo's Secunda compilatio legum Castellae,⁵ and the Constitutiones of the University of Salamanca granted by Pope Martin V in 1422. The remaining 71 editions are all in the vernacular, and show a determined and successful effort, often at the direct command of Ferdinand and Isabella, to publish in printed form the old and new laws of Spain, both national and regional. The seventh-century Fuero Juzgo, compounded of Roman and Visigothic elements, had remained current in Christian Spain until the mid-thirteenth century, when it was superseded by the legislative works of Alfonso X, called the Wise. The most important of these, the Fuero Real of Castile (1254-5),⁶ the Siete Partidas (1256-65),⁷ and the Leyes del

¹ The Regiment de la cosa publica was also printed separately (Haebler 708 = IA. 52093). The first part of the Crestia has been counted here under moral theology.

² Another printing of the Vita beata is included in the Burgos edition of Enrique de Villena, Trabajos de Hercules (Haebler 689+369 = IB. 52510).

³ Cf. pt. viii, pp. xii-xiii; pt. ix, p. xxxix. Holland, however, with only four editions of Roman law, more nearly resembles Spain (cf. pt. ix, p. xiii).

⁴ Pontanus, Singularia, Milis, Repertorium juris, and Expositiones nominum legalium. See below, p. xxxvi, note 5.

⁵ 'De ydiomate in Latinum translate', says the compiler.

⁶ 'The Fuero Real... is in effect a summary, codification, and reconciliation of all existing fueros, whether of local or national scope, from the Fuero Juzgo down—an attempt to substitute one law book for the many partially conflicting ones previously in force' (R. B. Merriman, The Rise of the Spanish Empire, vol. 1 (1918), p. 239).

⁷ 'Its sources were: (1) the fueros and good customs of Castile and Leon, such as the Fuero Juzgo and Fuero Real, and the principal municipal charters; (2) the canon law as set out in the Decretals; and (3) the Pandects of Justinian and the commentaries of the most famous Italian jurists thereon' (ibid., p. 241). The Siete Partidas were first validated by the Ordenamiento de Alcalá in 1348 (except in so far as they conflicted with the Fuero Real, the municipal charters and the privileges of the aristocracy). They subsequently encouraged the study of Roman law in Spain, increased in prestige and popularity, and by the time of Ferdinand

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

estilo,¹ were printed with some revision, the first in a single edition (Haebler 283, p. 129) with a gloss by the already-mentioned jurist Alfonso Díaz de Montalvo,² the second in two editions with a supplement of more recent laws supplied by the same editor, and the last in five editions. Díaz de Montalvo also compiled in 1480-4, by royal command, the *Ordenanzas Reales*, a collection of ordinances and pragmatics issued since the time of Alfonso X, which reached as many as nine editions, partly no doubt because, unlike the earlier collections, it circulated mainly in printed form. Meanwhile the laws of the Kingdoms of Aragon and Catalonia retained their regional validity and were printed, the *Fori Aragonum*, as already mentioned, in two editions in Latin, and in the vernacular the *Furs de Valencia* (Haebler 282), the *Usatges de Barcelona* together with the *Constitucions de Catalunya* (Haebler 652 = IB. 52538), and the *Consolat del Mar* (2 editions). It remained to print the new enactments of Ferdinand and Isabella. Among some 34 editions of this class may be mentioned the *Leyes hechas en las cortes de Toledo* (Haebler 354); the *Cuaderno de las alcabalas* (2 editions), and the *Cuaderno nuevo de las alcabalas* (6 editions), concerning excise and the royal rents therefrom, which formed the most important and most unpopular revenue of the Crown; the *Cuaderno de los leyes nuevas de la hermandad* (4 editions), on the Santa Hermandad reorganized as a police force for the punishment of brigandage, rebellion, and other crimes committed in open country, and on taxation for this purpose; the *Leyes por la brevedad y orden de los pleitos* (4 editions), for the reform of litigation in the Royal Council; pragmatics on the manufacture of woollens (Haebler 601 = IB. 53269), silk (Vindel, vol. 7, p. 264, no. 76), and cloth (Haebler 501). New Catalan legislation included various enactments of the Cortes of Catalonia held by Ferdinand at Barcelona in October and November, 1481, to the number of 5 editions;³ the *Furs fets en las corts de Oriola* of 1488 (2 editions); and the *Constitucions de Catalunya* of 1493 (3 editions). Two formulary handbooks were often printed, the *Notas del Relator* of Fernando Díaz de Toledo (5 editions), and *Infante, Forma de libelar* (6 editions).

Of 31 editions of historical works, 6 are in Latin, 24 in Spanish, and one in Catalan. Latin texts include single editions of two works often printed in most European countries, Rolewinck's *Fasciculus temporum* (Haebler 583) and Caorsin's *De obsidione Rhodi* (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 44, no. 17). The *Chronica virorum illustrium* of Philippus de Barberiis (Gesamtkatalog 3384) was written at Seville, and possibly printed there not long after its completion on 4 January, 1475.⁴ The remaining three Latin works are brief tracts by Spanish humanists, a history of Barcelona by Hieronymus Paulus (Haebler 525) and two pieces on the war against the Moors, the *Epitome rerum apud Malacam gestarum* of Didacus Murus (Haebler 457 (5)), on the capture of Málaga in August 1487, and Alfonso de Palencia's *Epistola de bello Granatensi* (Haebler 514), written on 8 January, 1492,⁵ which are in the nature of news bulletins and were no doubt printed as soon as possible after the events which they describe. The Moorish conquest of the Visigothic kingdom was treated in *Crónica del rey Don Rodrigo* (Haebler 174), a compilation made by Pedro de Corral from Arabic sources c. 1430. The greater part of the Spanish royal chronicles did not see print until the following century; but a single section, Pedro López de Ayala's *Crónica del rey Pedro*, appeared in a single edition (Haebler 38 = IB. 52393), while a general abridgement, produced at Isabella's order, Diego de Valera's *Crónica de España abreviada*, reached eight editions. The section of De Valera's work concerning the Cid was also printed separately as *Crónica del Cid Ruy Díaz* (Haebler 173). The other kingdoms are covered by Pere Tomic's *Histories e conquistas de Catalunya* (Haebler 641), the only work in Catalan in this section, and by Gauberte Fabricio de Vagad's *Crónica de Aragón* (Haebler 653 = IB. 52157). The *Muestra de las antigüedades de España* (Haebler 480) is a sketch for the first book of a never-completed work by Antonius Nebrissensis. Two works by Diego Rodríguez de Almella, the *Copilación de las batallas campales* (Haebler 580 = IB. 53553), and *Valerio de las estorias scolásticas y de España* (Haebler 581), are devoted partly to sacred and partly

and Isabella had emerged 'from the position of a subordinate and supplementary law to that of the principal law of the land' (ibid., pp. 244-5).

¹ 'The *Leyes del Estilo* are rather a statement and explanation of the law by eminent jurists than a code in the proper sense of the word. They comprise 252 capítulos and attempt to reconcile the differences between the *Fuero Real* and the many local laws with which it came into conflict' (ibid., p. 240).

² Auditor and member of the royal council under John II, Henry IV, and Ferdinand and Isabella, b. 1405, d. 1499.

³ *Capitols et privileges* (Haebler 116 (5)); *Capitols et ordinacions* (Vindel, vol. 8, p. 69, no. 23 (1)); *Sentencia en la primera cort de Barcelona* (Haebler 623); *Sentencia relativa á las turbaciones pasadas* (Haebler 623 (5), 623 (6)).

⁴ See below, p. liv.

⁵ Only six days after the ceremonial entry of Ferdinand and Isabella into the captured city of Granada on 2 January, 1492.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

to Spanish history, for the latter of which the author states that he used the royal chronicles. Biography, especially national biography, was a favourite form, and includes Pulgar's *Claros varones*, dedicated to Isabella (5 editions), Fernando Mejia's *Nobiliario*, dedicated to Ferdinand, said by Haebler to be the commonest of all Iberian incunabula¹ (Haebler 411 = IB. 52424), and Gratia Dei's *Blason general*, (Haebler 304), dedicated to John II King of Portugal, besides Spanish translations of Boccaccio's *De claris mulieribus* (Haebler 52) and *De casibus virorum illustrium* (Haebler 53). Although, as is the case in certain other subjects, various important Spanish works already existing in the fifteenth century did not see print until the sixteenth century, Spanish incunabula are noticeably strong in this field, and the influence of national patriotism and the direct encouragement of the Crown is evident.²

The small but not unsubstantial total of 8 geographical works (4 Latin, 4 Spanish) contains several distinguished titles. Those of foreign authorship comprise a Spanish translation of Breydenbach's pilgrimage (Haebler 75 = IB. 52154), a work printed outside Spain in Latin, German, French, and Dutch versions, and two editions of Pomponius Mela, *De situ orbis*. The earlier of these latter, printed by Palmart, Valencia, 1482 (Haebler 552), is a plain text, while the later, printed at Salamanca in April, 1498 (Haebler 553 = IA. 52835 (2), q.v.), is edited by Franciscus Nuñez de la Yerva, with special reference to contemporary, especially Spanish, geography, and a mention of 'the new inhabited land discovered by Ferdinand and Isabella in the west', 'which by some is erroneously said to be India'.³ Sometimes associated with this, and perhaps printed at the same time, is the *Introductorium in Cosmographiae libros* of the versatile Antonius Nebrissensis (IA. 52835 (1), q.v.), in which the author (besides describing his personal investigations into classical linear measurements by walking a Roman mile barefoot) refutes Ptolemy's concept of an enclosed Indian Ocean from the Portuguese rounding of Africa, and cites the discoveries of Columbus in support of the existence of a southern continent. It is noticeable that both works reflect early and justified disagreement with Columbus's interpretation of his discoveries as forming part of Asia. The original Spanish text of Columbus's first letter was twice printed, at Barcelona and Valladolid (Gesamtkatalog 7171, 7172), and became one of the few pieces of Spanish origin to be printed in translation abroad.⁴ The *De Hispaniae laudibus* (Haebler 399 = IB. 53255) of Lucius Marineus, a Sicilian humanist settled in Spain, treats of Spanish geography, history, and biography with special emphasis on Salamanca and its university.⁵ The *Suplección de los modernos al blason del mundo y a la coronica de la Asia mayor* (Vindel, vol. 4, p. 98, no. 32) is a translation, unfortunately incomplete in the only known copy, of a treatise on Asian geography, apparently otherwise unknown, by Griphon Flander, a Franciscan stationed in Palestine who died in 1475.⁶

Natural science is concerned chiefly with the standard medieval texts of Aristotle and Albertus Magnus, and numbers 10 editions, to four of which, however, the work of native commentators or translators gives an Iberian quality. Aristotelian commentaries include single editions of St. Thomas Aquinas on *De generatione* (Haebler 638), of the latter's thirteenth-century French disciple Petrus de Alvernia on the *Meteora* (Haebler 14), of the north Italian Jacobus de Alexandria on the *Physica* and *Metaphysica* (Haebler 327+328),⁷ and of the Spanish Petrus de Castrovol (whose other Aristotelian commentaries have been noticed above)⁸ on the *Physica* (Haebler 128), and 'Super totam philosophiam naturalem' (Haebler 129). All these, as befitted Aristotle, are in folio format, whereas, like several other Barcelona editions of works by Lull or Lullists,⁹ Jacobus Janer's *Lullist Naturae ordo studentium pauperum* (Haebler 334) is in humble and popular octavo. The *Philosophia pauperum* of Albertus Magnus

¹ But see above, p. xiv, n. 2.

² It may be noted that the first history of Spain to see print, the *Compendiosa historia Hispanica* of Rodericus Zamorensis, Han, Rome, not after 4 October, 1470 (IB. 17267), was not reprinted in Spain or elsewhere during the fifteenth century.

³ Leaf 1^b, lines 17-20.

⁴ Gesamtkatalog 7173-9, comprising six editions in Latin printed in Rome, Basel, Paris, and Antwerp, and one in German 'uss der katilonischen Zungen', which may conceivably derive from a lost edition printed in Catalan. (Cf. K. Haebler, *Der deutsche Kolumbusbrief* (1900).) The earliest editions are undated, and priority remains undecided between the Latin translation completed on 29 April, 1493, and afterwards printed by Ulrich Han at Rome (Gesamtkatalog 7173) and the Spanish text printed at Barcelona by Posa (Gesamtkatalog 7171). The Valladolid edition, printed by Giraldi and Planes, is presumably later, c. 1497.

⁵ Marineus, as he says (leaf LXXIII^b, lines 32-3), was urged by the university and nobility of Salamanca 'to hand the work to the printers while still unripe and to give a public reading of it as soon as printed'. Perhaps for these reasons of urgency the book was printed not at Salamanca but by Biel at Burgos, who printed the same author's *Epistolae quaedam illustrium Romanorum* in 1497 (IA. 53250).

⁶ Wadding, *Scriptores ordinis minorum* (1906), p. 101.

⁷ This (dedicated to Robert, King of Naples, d. 1343) and the preceding (Haebler 14), appear to be the only fifteenth-century editions of these works.

⁸ See above, p. xix

⁹ Haebler 192, 194, 196, 379, 382.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

(itself an introduction to the *Physica* and other treatises of Aristotle on natural science) appeared in two editions (Haebler 9, 9 (5)), and the same author's *Liber aggregationis* once only in an anonymous Catalan translation (Haebler 10). Of another widely translated work, Bartholomaeus Anglicus, *De proprietatibus rerum*, a Spanish version by Vicente de Burgos had been printed by Henricus Mayer at Toulouse in 1494¹ in a sumptuous, illustrated, and evidently large edition² (IB. 42456). This no doubt sufficed to satisfy demand in Spain, where only an unillustrated quarto of the section *De los metales y piedras preciosas* (lib. xvi) appeared (Haebler 45 (5)), in the same translation and perhaps printed from the Toulouse edition.

The science of astronomy, in Spain as elsewhere, was inextricably mingled with the putative science of astrology, since the heavenly bodies and their movements were generally studied for the sake of their supposed influence upon human or natural events. Each country tended to print mostly the work of its own practitioners, and in Spain the 15 editions in this field (4 Latin, 10 Spanish, 1 Catalan) include works by eight natives and none by a foreigner. However, the *Lunarium* of Bernardus de Granollachs, master of arts and medicine at Barcelona, containing a lunar almanac up to the year 1550, was widely and frequently printed in Italy and France,³ and Spanish demand for the Latin text was no doubt satisfied by these foreign editions. Hence only vernacular versions appeared in Spain, single editions in Catalan (Vindel, vol. 5, p. 109, no. 34),⁴ and in Spanish (Haebler 303 bis, apparently translated from a Catalan text)⁵ being followed by four others preceded by the *Repertorio de los tiempos* of Andres de Li of Zaragoza, under whose name these augmented editions are generally catalogued.⁶ Three Latin tracts by Rodericus Vasurtus, who taught astrology at the university of Salamanca, were printed by Hutz and Sanz in that city.⁷ One of these, a *Praxis prognosticandi sub exemplo anni 1497*, is an example of the annual prediction-pamphlets which were produced in various countries, but seem to have been most popular in Germany. Only two others are known to have appeared in Spain, a 'Juizio' for 1495 and following years by Antonio Arcado, printed by command of the University of Salamanca,⁸ and another for the years 1500-2 by Antonio Villardiga,⁹ but it would not be surprising if other such prognostications had been lost. On 1 March, 1485 at Salamanca appeared a tract by an earlier holder of the chair of astrology ('cathedratico de astrologia') in the same university, Diego de Torres, licentiate in medicine, drawing attention to the eclipse of the sun which would occur on the 16th of that month, and advising on preventives and remedies for the pestilence which would undoubtedly ensue (Haebler 646). No copy is at present known of another work by the same author, with the title (possibly made up) *Reglas astronomicas*¹⁰ (Haebler 647), but this also perhaps was printed at Salamanca. Further applications of astrology to medicine were the *De computatione dierum criticarum* of the eminent court physician Juliano Gutiérrez (Haebler 314), and the *De imaginibus astrologicis* of Hieronymus Torrella (IA. 52083),¹¹ a Valencian and personal physician to Ferdinand's sister, the Queen of Naples. The latter work, no doubt owing to the author's nationality, was printed at Valencia, and is the only item in the present section to be produced outside the borders of Castile and Aragon.

The 23 editions (8 Latin, 12 Spanish, 3 Catalan) concerning medicine are noteworthy not only for a few original works by native authors, but also for the rather numerous vernacular versions of standard medical works by foreign authors. Except for the plentiful vernacular translations from classical texts noted above, this situation is not closely paralleled elsewhere in the present subject-headings—though it is no doubt easily explained by the international nature of medical literature at the time, and perhaps

¹ Cf. pt. viii, p. lxxiii.

² Gesamtkatalog 3424, recording 22 located copies, 'und einige andere'.

³ Cf. Klebs 470. The *Lunarium*, besides its astrological functions, also gives instructions for the future dating of feasts of the Church.

⁴ This, printed by Ungut and Polonus at Seville c. 1491, is one of the few incunabula in Catalan produced outside Catalonia.

⁵ The title as extracted from the introductory heading by Haebler is *Sumario de astrologia*, but the work translated is in fact the *Lunarium*. A Catalan original is indicated by various Catalan word-forms.

⁶ Haebler 200 (3), 200 (5) = 201 bis, 201, 202, the first and last printed by Hurus, Zaragoza. The author remarks that he was moved to write this supplement by sight of a *Lunario* printed at Zaragoza, evidently the edition in Spanish mentioned above (Haebler 303 bis, Hurus, Zaragoza).

⁷ Haebler 665, 666 (both attributed in error to Printer of Antonius Nebrissensis, *Gramática castellana*), and Goff V-103. All these are without name of printer, but the type is Hutz and Sanz 82 G.

⁸ Vindel, vol. 2, p. 69, no. 43, from Maggs Bros., Seventy-Five Unique & Rare Spanish & Portuguese Books, no. 9: 2. Type and present location unknown.

⁹ Vindel, vol. 2, p. 211, no. 129, from Maggs Bros., op. cit. no. 9: 3; Goff V-274.

¹⁰ The author's colophon, dated 25 May, 1487, is in Latin, and it remains uncertain whether the text was in Latin or in Spanish.

¹¹ On the medical use of astrological figures ('opus . . . non solum medicis verum etiam litteratis viris utile').

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

by some scarcity of Latinity among Iberian medical men.¹ Latin works include a single edition of the *Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum* as edited by Arnaldus de Villa Nova (d. 1311), a text frequently printed in Italy, Germany, and France (Vindel, vol. 8, p. 190, no. 144 (1)), and the first and only fifteenth-century edition of the same physician's *Antidotarium* (Haebler 36 (5));² the *Antidotarium* of Nicolaus Salernitanus with a commentary by Stephanus Arnaldi (Haebler 36);³ Aegidius Corboliensis, *De urinis et pulsibus* (Haebler 239), a work several times previously printed in Italy; a first edition (Vindel, vol. 8, p. 77, no. 33 (1) = IB. 52516) of Valascus de Tarenta, *Practica sive Philonium*, afterwards printed several times at Lyons;⁴ and three works by native physicians, the *De potu in lapidis preseruatiōe* of Juliano Gutiérrez (Haebler 313), a treatise on the evil eye entitled *Tratado del ojo* but with the text in Latin, by Diego Alvarez de Chanca (Vindel, vol. 5, p. 349, no. 128), and one of the earliest tracts on syphilis, *De pustulis que sahapathi nominantur*, by Johannes de Fogueda (Haebler 277 (8)).⁵ Foreign works in vernacular versions comprise Guido de Cauliaco's *Chirurgia* (1 Catalan, 2 Spanish), Johannes Ketham, *Fasciculus medicinae* (3 Spanish), Bernardus de Gordonio, *Lilium medicinae* (Haebler 300, Spanish), Lanfrancus Mediolanensis, *Chirurgia parua* (Haebler 349, Spanish), and Valascus de Tarenta, *De epidemia* (Haebler 664, Catalan).⁶ Native vernacular works are fewer in number, and comprise Luis Alcaniz, *Regiment de la pestilencia*, in Valencian dialect (Haebler 12), J. Gutiérrez's *Cura de la piedra* (Haebler 315), and Francisco López de Villalobos, *Sumario de medicina* (Haebler 687 = IB. 52832). A work on veterinary medicine may be included here, the *Libro de albeyteria* of Manuel Díaz, found in three editions in Spanish translation, whereas the Catalan original was not printed.

Few mathematical incunabula were printed outside Italy and Germany,⁷ and it is not surprising that only one appeared in Spain, an edition in the original Catalan, both written and printed at Barcelona, of Francesch San Climente, *Suma de la art de arithmetica*.⁸

On music, however, the total of 5 editions, not including the liturgical works mentioned above as containing printed music,⁹ is remarkable enough. Four of these are brief treatises in Spanish on plain-song: Domingo Marcos Duran's *Lux bella* (Haebler 237 = IA. 52329), the same author's *Glosa sobre Lux bella* (Haebler 238), Alonso Spañon's *Introducción de canto llano* (Haebler 626), and Christobal de Escobar, *De cantu llano* (Vindel, vol. 2, p. 116, no. 76), all but the last (which has no musical notes) with block-printed music.¹⁰ A single work on musical theory in Latin, Guillelmus de Podio, *Ars musicorum*, a substantial folio in 68 leaves dedicated by the cleric author to the bishop of Tortosa (Haebler 551), contains printed staves only. All these books are instructional manuals on Church music, intended no doubt for the use of choir-masters and chorists. The present 5 editions may also be considered together with the liturgical works mentioned above as containing printed music (11 editions) or printed staves (3 editions), giving a total of 19 editions, including 14 editions with printed music, and amounting to 2.2 or 1.6 per cent, respectively, of Spanish output. Hence the proportion of musical incunabula printed in Spain is probably higher than in any other country. The same is true of liturgical works in general¹¹ and of Indulgences,¹² and a parallel may be drawn with the exceptionally high incidence of civil law printing in Spain.¹³ These features are no doubt due to the special needs of a national and resurgent

¹ The demand for Latin medical texts, like that for classical texts, was doubtless supplied from abroad. The impression may be formed from catalogues of incunabula in Spanish libraries that such imports were few in comparison with those of classical, theological, legal, and other texts. This may indeed have been the case; but medical incunabula were specially liable to destruction in the early centuries as being obsolete, which accounts in part for their general rarity in all countries, not only in Spain.

² It is perhaps debatable whether the production of these two editions should be attributed to the European fame of Arnaldus or to his birth in Catalonia and occasional service to Spanish dignitaries. The former seems more probable.

³ The text is not by Nicolaus Prepositus (as *Gesamtkatalog*, Bd. 2, Sp. 675). This seems to be the only edition with the commentary of Arnaldi, whose nationality is not revealed.

⁴ Klebs 1010, 2-4; Goff V-6-9.

⁵ Written or delivered ('actum') on 28 February, 1496, at Seville according to the author's colophon.

⁶ No copy known, but the book's existence seems credible (cf. p. below xxxix).

⁷ Cf. part ix, p. xl, note 1.

⁸ Haebler 602 (with the author's christian name erroneously given as Pedro); Vindel, vol. 1, pp. 59, 250, no. 29.

⁹ See p. xiv above, where 11 editions are mentioned as including type-printed music, and 3 more with printed staves only.

¹⁰ This is in accordance with the general rule in musical incunabula, that for liturgical works (partly, no doubt, owing to the need to compete with the supply of good-quality manuscripts, partly because of the larger quantity of music involved) music was printed from type, whereas for other musical works (theoretical, secular, etc., in which these conditions did not obtain) block-printed music was preferred. It is noteworthy that whereas the musical notes in the above-mentioned Duran, *Lux bella*, *Compañeros alemanes*, Seville, 1492, are block-printed, the music in the *Manuale Toletanum*, 2 December, 1494, from the same press (Haebler 397; Vindel, vol. 5, p. 189, no. 71) is type-set.

¹¹ See above, p. xiii.

¹² See above, p. xvi.

¹³ See above, p. xx.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Church or State for these essential works, required only in Spain and not conveniently obtainable from abroad, and to the eagerness of Spanish printers to supply these home markets.

In the field of games and pastimes Spain is remarkable for producing the two earliest practical treatises in the literature of chess (if the merely allegorical *De ludo scaccorum* of Jacobus de Cessolis may be excluded¹). Of the first of these, a work in Valencian dialect by Francesch Vicent, *Jochs partits del scachs en nombre de 100* (Haebler 676),² no copy is known, but it may be presumed to have included woodcuts of chess positions, as does Luis Ramírez de Lucena, *Repetición de amores y arte de ajedres* (Haebler 371 = IA. 52864). A brief tract in Valencian dialect by Ponce de Menaguerra, *Lo Caualler* (Haebler 419), gives rules for the knightly sport of jousting.³

Drama consists of 5 editions. Three of these are of the celebrated *Comedia de Calisto y Melibea*, afterwards more generally known by the name of its most vivid character, *Celestina*, the bawd.⁴ The *Historia Baetica* by Carolus Verardus, a pageant play in Latin prose on the capture of Granada, appeared in two editions (Haebler 667, 667 (5)), accompanied by the *Fernandus seruatus* of Marcellinus Verardus, a poem (itself in dramatic form) on the escape of Ferdinand from attempted assassination at Barcelona on 7 December, 1492.⁵

Secular fiction comprises 37 editions (1 Latin, 29 Spanish, 7 Catalan). The sole Latin piece, the *De duobus amantibus* of Leonardus (Bruni) Aretinus (Haebler 633 = IA. 52006), itself an adaptation from Boccaccio's *Decameron*, IV, i, belongs to the somewhat anomalous output, of mainly humanist and Italian character, of the early years of Palmart's press at Valencia. The equally popular love-tale of the same title written in youth by Pius II, a work also found in French, German, and Italian translation as well as in numerous editions in many countries of the Latin original, received a single edition (including other tracts by the same author) in a Spanish version (Haebler 2), but none of the Latin original. In the same way other fictional texts printed abroad both in Latin and in various vernaculars were produced in Spain only in the native vernaculars, a situation already seen with regard to certain classical texts. A few pieces of such fiction in Spanish, indeed, such as the 'histories' of Apollonius, King of Tyre⁶ (Goff A-927), or of Vespasian⁷ (Haebler 673 = IA. 53510; Haebler 674 = IA. 52435), the *De destructione Troiae* of Aegidius Columna (Haebler 158, 158 (5), 159), or *Los Trabajos de Hercules*, a native Spanish text by Enrique de Villena (Haebler 688 = IB. 52906; Haebler 689+639 = IB. 53310),⁸ have a classical flavour. Such works as these were doubtless not clearly distinguished from actual classical translations intended for a similar un-Latined public, any more than the *Directorium humanae vitae* of Johannes de Capua, a version of Bidpai's fables, which appeared thrice in Spanish translation,⁹

¹ This work appeared in Dutch, English, German, and Italian translations in incunable editions as well as in the original Latin, and it is somewhat unexpected that it was not printed in Spain. However, the presence in Spanish libraries of editions produced at Toulouse (Madrid 536; Gesamtkatalog 6524) and Milan (Gesamtkatalog 6525) suggests that the Latin text was imported from abroad.

² Lope de la Roca and Pedro Trinchet, Valencia, 15 May, 1495. The copy at Montserrat described by Méndez was apparently lost in the fire of 1834. Méndez is erroneously stated to have reported another copy in the Royal Library at Madrid (J. Ribelles Comín, *Bibliografía de la lengua valenciana*, vol. 1 (1915), p. 586); but in fact the book there described by Méndez (*Tipografía española*, vol. 1 (1796), p. 83) is the Toulouse edition of Jacobus de Cessolis (Madrid 536) mentioned in the preceding note. A copy doubtfully reported in the *Biblioteca Comunale* of Siena (Ribelles Comín, loc. cit.) is not at present known to exist.

³ Cf. J. Ribelles Comín, *Bibliografía de la lengua valenciana* vol. 1 (1915), pp. 435-41. The notion that this edition, and also the author's original text, were in Castilian seems to be unfounded.

⁴ The three fifteenth-century editions of the *Comedia* comprise:

(1) Fadrique de Basilea, Burgos, 1499 (Haebler 146).

(2) Salamanca, May, 1500 (Haebler 147). No copy known. Printer uncertain.

(3) Petrus Hagenbach, Toledo, 1500 (Vindel, vol. 6, p. 130, no. 39).

The complex bibliographical problems concerning these editions are discussed by F. J. Norton, *Printing in Spain, 1501-1520*, pp. 141-8, with the conclusion that all three were probably in fact produced before the close of the century.

⁵ Both these works had been printed at Rome by Silber early in 1493 (IA. 18975, IA. 19129; see pt. iv, p. 114). The *Historia Baetica* had been performed at Rome on 21 April, 1492. The colophon following the *Fernandus seruatus* in the edition printed by Giraldis and De Planes at Valladolid (Haebler 667 (5)), reading: 'Factum rome Anno domini Millesimo quadringentesimo Nongesimo quarto. Die vero decimasexta Mensis augusti', has not been explained, but perhaps refers to a later recension or performance, or even to a later and since lost edition printed at Rome.

⁶ A romance of second- or third-century Greek origin, included in the *Gesta Romanorum* but also circulating separately in many languages. Gesamtkatalog 2272-85.

⁷ A romance on the destruction of Jerusalem and the death of Pilate, found also in French incunable editions as *La Destruction de Jerusalem*, and considered to derive from a thirteenth-century Latin original. Cf. *Bibliografia geral portuguesa*, vol. 1, pp. 188 et seq. An edition of the apocryphal Gamaliel (Haebler 287), to which the same text is appended in Catalan translation, is mentioned above (p. xvii) under religious biography.

⁸ Followed in the latter edition by Juan de Lucena, *Vita beata*.

⁹ Haebler 340, 341, Goff J-272.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

would be distinguished from Aesop in Spanish. Single editions of Boccaccio's Decameron (Haebler 54) and Fiammetta (Haebler 55) were the only fictional works with a non-Latin original by a named author to appear in Spanish translation before the turn of the century; the former work had already been printed in French¹ and German,² while the latter did not see print in any other translation during the fifteenth century. But the glory of Spain is seen in the romances of chivalry, whether of foreign or indigenous origin, the printing of which reached its height in the sixteenth century and continued thereafter, but already flourished in the last decade of the fifteenth. Don Quixote was not exceptional in his devotion to these as a reader, but only in treating them as a model for present action. The Arthurian romances are represented by the Prophecies of Merlin in Spanish (Haebler 432)³ and Lancelot du Lac in Catalan (Haebler 305 (5)), the Charlemagne cycle by Charlemagne and the Empress Sevilla in Spanish (Haebler 120 (5)), and the non-cyclic romances by Partonopeus of Blois (Haebler 517 (5)), Enrique fi de Oliva (Haebler 244),⁴ Oliveros de Castilla y Artus d'Algarbe⁵ (Haebler 494), all three in Spanish, and by two editions of Paris and Vienne in Catalan (Haebler 515 (5), 516). These romances, all apparently of French origin, had circulated in Spanish or Catalan translation since the latter part of the fourteenth century. Their early appearance in print was therefore to be expected, but may well have been encouraged by the abundant printing of such romances in France, Germany, Italy, and other countries from the 1470s onwards. However, the first romance of chivalry printed in Spain and the only one of Iberian origin during the incunable period, was Don Quixote's 'never sufficiently praised Tirante el Blanco',⁶ written towards 1460, which appeared in Catalan as Tirant lo Blanch in 1490 (Haebler 639 = IB. 52043), and again in 1497 (Haebler 640). The earliest surviving Spanish romance, El cavallero Cifar, belonging to the early fourteenth century, was first printed in 1512, while the famous Amadis of Gaul, although already extant in the mid fourteenth century and perhaps compiled in its final form towards 1492, did not reach print until 1508. However, two other Spanish romances, though not strictly of chivalry, were printed towards the turn of the fifteenth century, the Libro del abad don Juan de Montemayor⁷ (Haebler 451 (3)), and a tale of Arabic origin in which the slave-girl heroine answers the caliph's riddles, the Historia de la donzella Teodor (Haebler 236 (8)). A more forward-looking trend was seen in a number of love-tales by Spanish authors after the manner of Boccaccio or Pius II, which may be numbered among the precursors of the novel. The Grimalte y Gradissa (Haebler 270) of Juan de Flores is a continuation of Boccaccio's Fiammetta, while the same author's Grisel y Mirabela (Haebler 269) became so popular in the sixteenth century as to be printed together with French, English,⁸ and Italian versions as an aid to learners of languages. Diego de San Pedro's Arnalte y Lucenda (Haebler 486) was dedicated to the ladies of Queen Isabella, and his Carcel de amor, telling the loves of Leriano and Laureola, reached three editions in Spanish (Haebler 603-5) and one in Valencian (IA. 52542), before circulating still more widely at home and abroad in the following century. Other genres are represented by the Guerra de los perros contra los lobos (Haebler 511), a spirited animal-parable written with reference to contemporary conditions by Alfonso de Palencia in 1456, and the Visio delectable de la philosophia of Alfonso de la Torre, an encyclopedia of the liberal arts and philosophy in the form of an allegorical vision, printed in the original Spanish (Haebler 644 = IB. 53207) and in Catalan (Haebler 643).

The impression that native vernacular fiction was somewhat thinly covered by the incunable printers of Spain is perhaps to be mitigated by the extreme rarity of most of the editions mentioned, from which it may be supposed that a number of other editions or works may have perished, and also by the fact that the heyday of both chivalric romance and novel was to come in the following century. However this may be, the range of vernacular verse seems to be more extensive, and more editions of the

¹ Gesamtkatalog 4453.

² Gesamtkatalog 4451, 4452.

³ Baladro del sabio Merlin con sus profecias.

⁴ The fragment which Haebler 345 (5) calls 'Jufre de Flandes' for convenience (from the first character who happens to be named therein) belongs in fact to this edition of Enrique fi de Oliva (information kindly supplied by the Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, where the only recorded complete copy of Haebler 244 is located). This romance is the 'book that tells the deeds of Count Tomillas' (Don Quixote, I, ch. 16).

⁵ Despite its Spanish hero and English setting, this romance like the rest is of French origin.

⁶ Don Quixote, I, ch. 13. The curate, however, while admitting that 'by right of style it is the best book in the world' considers that the author 'inasmuch as he produced such fooleries deliberately, deserved to be sent to the galleys for life' (ibid., ch. 16).

⁷ The story, dating from the fourteenth century and apparently without historical basis, of the abbot's defeat of his renegade foster-child Don Garcia and of Almansor, Moorish King of Toledo. See La Leyenda del abad don Juan de Montemayor, ed. R. Menéndez Pidal, Publikationen der Gesellschaft für Romanische Literatur, Bd. 2 (1903).

⁸ STC 11092-3, under the title of Aurelio and Isabella, adopted from the Italian translation of 1521.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

most important texts were printed than of any item in the preceding section. Thus the works of the two most distinguished of the *cancionero*-poets, Íñigo López de Mendoza, Marquis of Santillana (1398–1458), and Juan de Mena (1411–56) reached a total of 14 editions, comprising the former's *Proverbios* (6 editions),¹ and the latter's *Trescientas* (4 editions), his allegorical tribute to his fellow poet entitled *Coronación de Íñigo López de Mendoza* (3 editions), and *Coplas de los siete pecados mortales* (Haebler 418). The anthologized *Cancionero* edited by Ramón de Llabia (Haebler 387 = IB. 52163, q.v.) includes a wide selection of these and of other deceased poets of earlier generations, among them two whose *Coplas* also received separate editions, Jorge Manrique (Haebler 392)² and Fernán Pérez de Guzmán (Haebler 534). A single edition also appeared of the *Coplas del menosprecio del mundo* (Haebler 528) of the Constable Pedro of Portugal (1429–66), and two of the celebrated and anonymous satire, the *Coplas de Mingo Revulgo*.³ Other more contemporary poets, however, sought or received publication when their verses were newly written. The *Cancionero* of Juan de Encina (c. 1468–c. 1529) appeared in 1496 (Haebler 240), followed after the death on 30 October, 1497, of the much-mourned son of Ferdinand and Isabella, by his occasional poem *A la dolorosa muerte del principe Don Juan* (Haebler 241), a subject also treated by el Comendador Roman (Haebler 583 (5)). An event of the preceding year, the marriage of the infanta Juana to the archduke Philip of Austria, found equally prompt treatment in two anonymous sets of *coplas* (Vindel, vol. 7, pp. 111–14, nos. 44, 45 (= IA. 53248)). An allegorical poem, *La Crianza y virtuosa doctrina*, was addressed by the graduate of Salamanca naming himself *Gratia Dei* to the Infanta Isabella apparently in 1488 and printed soon after (Vindel, vol. 2, p. 22, no. 12).⁴ A better-known poet, Juan de Padilla (1468–c. 1522), produced a youthful work, *El Laberinto del duque de Cadiz Don Rodrigo Ponce de León*, printed by Ungut and Polonus at Seville in 1493 (Haebler 508), of which both edition and text remain entirely unknown except for the circumstantial and credible description published by Michel Denis in 1789.⁵ The only edition in Catalan (or rather in this case Valencian) contains two allegorical poems, Bernardo Fenollar's *Proces de los olives*, together with his friend Jaime Gazull's *Somni de Joan de Joan* (Haebler 260). Secular vernacular verse thus totals 28 editions.⁶

Of the total of 856 incunabula printed in Spain 465, or 54.3 per cent, are in the vernacular. The preponderance of vernacular over Latin printing in Spain illustrates the truth of C. F. Bühler's remark, that 'the further one gets away from the Peninsula [Italy], the greater becomes the proportion of the books printed in the vernacular'.⁷ The proportion of 54.3 per cent of vernacular printing for Spain is larger than that for any other country, with the exception of 65.7 per cent for England.⁸ Even this figure is only an average taken from the whole range of Spanish output, irrespective of subject. In certain fields, such as classical texts, grammars, humanistic texts, liturgies, or philosophy and logic, totalling 269 editions with only 39 in the vernaculars, the prevalence of Latin is natural. Of the remaining 587 editions 426 are vernacular, a proportion of 72.6 per cent.⁹

Of the total of 856 editions printed in Spain 258 were produced in the regions of Catalonia and

¹ Including one from Stanislaus Polonus, Seville, 3 June 1500 (The Book Collector, Autumn 1959, pp. 271–4).

² The *Coplas a la muerte de don Rodrigo Manrique*.

³ Haebler 434 = IA. 53204; Vindel, vol. 8, p. 372, no. 79 (1).

⁴ Its riddling date of composition may be taken as 1488 (see A. Rodríguez Moñino, *La Imprenta en Extremadura*, 1945, p. 45), and the type is Printer of Antonius Nebrissensis, *Introductiones Latinae*, Salamanca, 90 G., in use until 1490. The same author's *Blasón general* was printed by Bartolomé de Lila at Coria in 1489 (Haebler 304). His christian name has been given, perhaps doubtfully, as Pedro (cf. Rodríguez Moñino, *op. cit.*, p. 27).

⁵ M. Denis, *Annalium typographicorum M. Maittaire supplementum*, pt. i, p. 352, no. 2929. The poem, in fifty-five *coplas*, presumably concerned the exploits and perhaps the death of this hero of the war against the Moors and of the siege of Granada, who died in 1492 shortly after the fall of that city.

⁶ Religious or devotional verse in the vernacular has been treated above under liturgies (1 edition), moral theology (1 edition), and religious biography (17 editions). The last includes, notably, the *Vita Christi per coplas* of Fra Íñigo de Mendoza (6 editions), the *Coplas de la Pasión de el Comendador Roman* (3 editions), and various collections of prize poems recited at Valencia. Cf. above, pp. xiv, xvii, xviii.

⁷ C. F. Bühler, *Authors and Incunabula*, in *Studies . . . for Belle da Costa Greene* (1954), p. 405.

⁸ Cf. pt. ix, p. xv, where approximate figures of 21 per cent for Italy, 24 per cent for Germany, and 35 per cent for France are compared with that of 27 per cent for Holland. The figure for Belgium is 26.5 per cent (not, as stated *ibid.*, p. xli, 26.1 per cent). Of a total of some 364 incunabula printed in England 125 are in Latin, and the remaining 239, or 65.7 per cent, in English (210 editions) or legal French (29 editions). If classical texts, grammars, and the other subjects mentioned below be excluded (totalling 110 editions, 79 in Latin and 31 in English), there remain 254 editions, of which 208 or 81.9 per cent are vernacular.

⁹ The corresponding percentages for Holland and Belgium are 46.5 per cent and 30.9 per cent, respectively. In Holland the above exceptions comprise 699 (82 vernacular) of 1250 editions, leaving 551 (256 vernacular); in Belgium 215 (39 vernacular) of 775 editions, leaving 560 (173 vernacular). Cf. tables, pt. ix, pp. xvi, xliii.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Valencia, and 598 in the rest of Spain. The 465 vernacular editions include 346 in Spanish, 117 in Catalan, and 2 in Portuguese.¹ The two former categories, naturally enough, were for the most part produced within their respective linguistic regions; however, 3 editions in Spanish were printed in Catalonia,² while 13 editions in Catalan (all but two of which are Crusade Indulgences) were printed outside Catalonia or Valencia.³ Including these exceptions, we find that 240 editions in Latin, 343 in Spanish, 13 in Catalan, and 2 in Portuguese, a total of 598, were produced in Spanish-speaking Spain, while 151 editions in Latin, 104 in Catalan, and 3 in Spanish, a total of 258, were produced in Catalan-speaking Spain. Hence, while the latter region produced 30.1 per cent of all incunabula in Spain, it produced only 22.8 per cent of all vernacular incunabula; or, whereas only 40.3 per cent of incunabula printed in Catalan-speaking Spain were in Catalan, 57.5 per cent in the rest of Spain were in Spanish. This appearance of under-production of books in Catalan is no doubt due in part to accidental factors, such as the preponderance for political reasons of civil-law publications in Spanish over those in Catalan, or the demand for Latin school or theological tracts in the university towns of Barcelona and Valencia. But it may also perhaps be supposed to reflect an actual decline in the use of the Catalan language consequent upon the unification of Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella.

The above tediously brief statistical inquiry may be taken to show not, by any means, the total range of printed books read in Spain before the close of the fifteenth century, but rather the books and the kinds of books which were not available or not readily available from abroad, and which printers or publishers, whether correctly or mistakenly, thought it profitable to produce. Much of their production, even so (as is often revealed by the evidence of colophons, prefaces, archival documents, and the like, or can still more often be inferred or reasonably guessed), was performed wholly or partly on commission, and was in the nature of jobbing printing. Such were not only various official publications of state, church, and other institutions, but the many works which appeared less in anticipation of a profitable sale than because the author, editor, or translator paid the printer to produce them. Hence the printing of a book in fifteenth-century Spain does not necessarily imply, though it by no means excludes, either commercial success or public demand.

Nevertheless, the impression of national individuality conveyed by Spanish incunable printing as a whole, in subject-matter and in language preferences as in typographical or decorative appearance, is unmistakable, and perhaps stronger than in any other country. The commercial phenomenon of the predominance of Italy and Germany as exporting countries, the cultural phenomenon of their intellectual vigour and prestige, the political phenomenon of their division into enterprising city-states and their delayed acquisition of national consciousness, the manifold consequences of these factors upon the fifteenth-century book trade, are all perhaps effects of geographical causes, such as the central position, the vast expanse, the natural wealth of these regions. Conversely, it is perhaps no coincidence that national unification and consciousness were first achieved, in the last decades of the fifteenth century, by peripheral and maritime countries. However this may be, the often-noticed individuality of incunable printing in the outlying countries, especially England and Spain, is evidently in some degree a cultural and social reality, and should not be discounted as a mere appearance due to commercial pressures. Spanish fifteenth-century printing is an integral part in the background of the nation whose energy and pride, newly victorious over the internal enemies of Church and State and united at last under one crown, would in the following century dominate and catalyse the Old World, and commence the creation of the New.

The table on the next page gives the numbers and percentages of the books in the various subject-sections, both in Latin and in the vernaculars. A list of the 856 editions here accepted as incunabula printed in Spain follows in three sections, comprising Haebler-numbers, Vindel-numbers of editions not in Haebler, and a short-title list of works not in Haebler nor in Vindel. Next come lists of Haebler- and Vindel-numbers excluded for various reasons, and lastly, a brief discussion of Portuguese incunabula.

¹ See above, pp. xv, xvii, and below, p. lxxiii.

² Haebler 151, 234, 299, all printed by Luschner at Montserrat.

³ The Crusade Indulgences are Haebler 95 (Vázquez), 99 (De Castro); Vindel, vol. 6, p. 52, no. 2 (Vázquez), p. 53, no. 3 (Vázquez), p. 55, no. 5 (Vázquez), p. 83, no. 18 (Téllez), p. 149, no. 1 (De Castro), p. 173, no. 7 (De Castro), p. 175, no. 9 (De Castro), p. 179, no. 13 (De Castro); Gesamtkatalog (Bd. 2, Ergänzungen) 56/10 (De Castro). See also above, p. xvi. The remaining two are Granollachs, *Lunario* [Ungut and Polonus, Seville] (Vindel, vol. 5, p. 109, no. 34; cf. Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 387-92), a work originally written in Catalan and consisting mostly of astronomical tables, and an *Ars moriendi*, [Hurus, Zaragoza, c. 1493] (Haebler 37 (5)), which serves in part as a vehicle for the set of woodcut illustrations already used by Hurus in his editions in Spanish (Haebler 37, 37 (5)).

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Subject	Editions in Latin	Editions in vernaculars ¹	Total	Percentage of all Spanish output
Classical texts	45	24 (4)	69	8.1
Grammars	61	8 (0)	69	8.1
Humanist texts	22	0 (0)	22	2.5
Total	128	32 (4)	160	18.7
Religion:				
Biblical texts and commentaries .	8	1 (1)	9	
Liturgies	70	7 (3)	77	
Scholastic theology	8	3 (2)	11	
Polemical theology	9	6 (2)	15	
Canon law	8	6 ² (0)	14	
Indulgences	18	46 (23)	64	
Religious biography	17	53 (23)	70	
Pastoral theology	29	32 ³ (2)	61	
Moral theology	13	45 (12)	58	
Total	180	199 ⁴ (68)	379	44.2
Philosophy:				
Philosophy and logic	32	0 (0)	32	
Ethics	8	31 (11)	39	
Total	40	31 (11)	71	8.3
Science (i):				
Civil law	9	71 (17)	80	
History	6	25 (1)	31	
Geography	4	4 (0)	8	
Total	19	100 (18)	119	13.9
Science (ii):				
Natural science	8	2 (1)	10	
Astronomy	4	11 (1)	15	
Medicine	8	15 (3)	23	
Mathematics	0	1 (1)	1	
Music	1	4 (0)	5	
Games	0	3 (2)	3	
Total	21	36 (8)	57	6.7
Secular literature:				
Drama	2	3 (0)	5	
Fiction	1	36 (7)	37	
Vernacular verse	0	28 (1)	28	
Total	3	67 (8)	70	8.2
Grand total	391	465 ⁴ (117)	856	100.0

¹ The first figure gives the total number of editions in the vernaculars (Spanish, Catalan, and two instances of Portuguese—cf. notes 2–4 below) the second figure, in parentheses, gives the number of editions in Catalan.

² Including one in Portuguese.

³ Including one in Portuguese.

⁴ Including two in Portuguese.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

LIST OF HAEBLER-NUMBERS HERE ACCEPTED

2	61	137 (5)	200 (3)	268	334	405	477
3	62	138	200 (5)	269	335	406	478
4	63	138 (5)	201	270	335 (5)	408	479
5	64	139	202	271	336	408 (5)	480
5 (2)	65	140	203	272	336 (5)	409	480 (8)
5 (3)	66	141	205	273	338 (5)	409 (5)	481
5 (4)	67	142	206	274	339	410	483
6	69	143	207	274 (5)	340	411	484
7	72	144	208	275	341	411 (5)	485
8	73	145	210	276	342	412	485 (5)
9	74	146	211	277	343	413	485 (8)
9 (5)	75	147	212	277 (3)	344	414	486
10	76	150	214	277 (8)	345 (8)	415	487
12	77	151	215	278	349	416	488
14	81	151 (2)	216	280	350	417	489
16	83 (5)	151 (8)	217	282 (p. 128)	350 (5)	418	490
17	84	152	218	282 (p. 130)	351	419	490 (5)
19	85	153	219	283 (p. 129)	351 (5)	420	491
20	86	154	220	283 (p. 131)	352	421	492
21	87	156	221	284 (p. 131)	353	422	494
22	87 (8)	157	223	285	354	423	495
23	88	158	225	286	355	424	497
24	90	158 (5)	226	287	356	425	498
26	91	159	226 bis	288	357	426	499
27	92	160	226 (8)	291	357 (5)	427	500
28	93	161	227	292	357 (8)	427 bis	501
28 (5)	94	163	228	293	357 (10)	428 ca. 1510	501 (5)
28 (10)	95	164	229	294	358	429	502
29	95 (5)	165	230	294 bis	359	432	503
31	96	166	231	(p. 137)	360	433 (3)	504
32	97	167	232	295	363 (5)	434	505
33	97 bis	168	233	296	364	436	506
34	98	168 (6)	233 (3)	297	365	437	507
34 (5)	99	168 (8)	234	298	366	438	508
35	100	169	235	299	367	439	510
36	101	169 (10)	235 (5)	300	368	441	511
36 bis	102	171	236 (5)	301	371	442	512
36 (5)	103	172	236 (8)	303 bis	374	443	513
36 (8)	104	173	237	303 (5)	375	443 (5)	514
37	106	174	238	304	375 (5)	445	514 (5)
37 (5)	108	176	239	305	376	446	515
38	109	177	240	306	377	447	515 (5)
39	110	178	241	309	378	448	516
40	111	179	244	310	379	449	517 (5)
40 (5)	111 bis	179 (5)	245	311	381	451	518
41	111 (2)	180	246	312	382	451 (3)	519
42	111 (4)	181	247	312 (5)	382 (5)	452	520
42 (5)	111 (6)	181 (5)	249	313	383	453	521
43	112	182	250	314	385	454	522
43 (5)	113	184 ter	250 (3)	315	387	455	523
44	115	185	250 (8)	315 (3)	388	456	524 (5)
45	115 (5)	186	251	315 (5)	388 (5)	457 (5)	525
46	116 (5)	187	252	315 (7)	389	459	528
47	117	189	253	316	390	460	533
47 bis	120 (5)	189 (5)	254	317	391	462	534
47 (2)	121	190	255	318 (5)	392	463	535
48	122	190 (5)	256	319	393	464	536
49	122 (5)	190 (10)	257	320	394	465	537
51	124	191	258	321	394 (5)	466	540
51 bis	126	192	258 bis	322	395	467	541
52	127	193	258 (5)	322 bis	396	468	542
53	128	193 (5)	258 (8)	323	397	468 (5)	542 (5)
54	129	194	259	323 (5)	398	469	542 (8)
55	129 (5)	195	260	324	399	470	543
56	133	196	265	324 (5)	400	471	543 (5)
58	134	198	265 (5)	325	402	472 (8)	544 (5)
59	135	199	266	326	403	473	545
60	135 (5)	200	267	327	404	476	546

XXX

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

546 (8)	571	597	617	638	661	682	705
547	573	598	618	639	662	683	706
548	573 (5)	599	619	640	663	684	707
549	574	600	620	641	664	685	708
550	574 (5)	601	621	642	665	686	710
551	577	602	622	643	666	686 (5)	711
552	579	603	623	644	667	687	712
553	580	604	623 (5)	646	667 (5)	688	713
553 (5)	581	605	623 (6) S.XVI	647	668	689 + 369	713 (5)
554	582	606	625	648	670	690	714
556	583	608	626	649	671	692	716
557	583 (5)	609	627	649 (8)	671 (5)	692 (8)	717
560	584	610	628	650	672	693	717 (8)
561	585	610 (5)	629	651	672 (3)	695	718
562	585 (5)	610 (8)	630	652	673	696	
563	587	611	632	653	674	697	
564	590	613	633	654	676	698	
565	593	614	634	655	677	699	
566	594	614 (5)	634 (5)	656 (5)	678	700	
567	595	615	635	658	678 (5)	701	
569	596	615 (3)	636	659	679	703	
570	596 (5)	616	637	660	681	704	

LIST OF VINDEL-NUMBERS 'NOT IN HAEBLER' HERE ACCEPTED

<i>vol.</i>	<i>page</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>vol.</i>	<i>page</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>vol.</i>	<i>page</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>vol.</i>	<i>page</i>	<i>no.</i>
I	15	1	II	116	76	V	153	50	VII	196	65
	19	2		154	101		154	51		264	76
	23	4		157	103		277	99		268	78
	60	30		169	109		314	117		271	79
	84	45		198	121		349	128		281	84
	103	61		211	129		397	145		282	85
	118	71		231	145	VI	4	3		287	89
	131	77		262	8		51	1	VIII	11	3
	142	82		282	3		52	2		11	4
	211	129	III	65	20		53	3		24	6
	239	153		74	25		55	5		66	16 (1)
	244	32 (1)		83	30		71	14		69	23 (1)
	246	132 (1)		84	31		83	18		71	23 (2)
	247	132 (2)		90	37		130	39		77	33 (1)
	247	132 (3)		90	38		136	41		84	67 (1)
	248	132 (4)		143	69		149	1		86	67 (2)
	248	132 (5)		154	72		173	7		119	129 (1)
—(Apéndice)				161	76		174	8		125	140 (1)
	32	53 (1)		191	1		175	9		165	101 (1)
II	11	5		193	2		177	11		172	101 (2)
	22	12		195	4		179	13		190	144 (1)
	24	13	IV	23	6		183	1		222	5
	25	16		28	8		247	27		227	5 (1)
	54	35		28	9	VII	83	31		229	9 (1)
	62	39		98	32		105	38		307	26 (1)
	69	43	V	106	33		111	44		372	79 (1)
	77	50		109	34		114	45		385	7 (1)
	78	52					187	60		389	5 (1)
	90	61									

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

LIST OF SPANISH INCUNABULA NOT IN HAEBLER OR VINDEL HERE ACCEPTED

- Aesopus. *Fabulae*. Lope de la Roca, Valencia, 13 Oct., 1495. 4°. 12 leaves. Goff A-160.
- Apollonius. *La vida y historia del rey Apollonio*. [Paulus Hurus, Zaragoza, c. 1488.] 4°. 24 leaves. Goff A-927.
- Bonaventura. *Meditationes vitae Christi*. [Lat. & Span.] Pere Miquel, Barcelona, [1493.] Fol. 136 leaves. Oates 4048.
- [Span.] Pere Miquel, Barcelona, 16 July, 1493. Fol. 68 leaves. Goff B-923.
- Breuiarium Cartaginense. Alfonso & Bartolomeo Fernández de Córdoba, Murcia, 12 Jan., 1484. 4°. 400 leaves. *Indice generale* 2087.
- De Gui, Petrus. *Formalitates breues*. [Stanislaus Polonus, Seville, 1500.] 4°. 6 leaves. Goff G-545.
- Expositio hymnorum. *Compañeros alemanes*, Seville, 15 Sept., 1500. 4°. 56 leaves. Goff E-161.
- Expositiones nominum legalium. Johannes Parix, [Segovia? c. 1473?] 4°. 36 leaves. *Gesamtkatalog* 9519.
- Flor de virtudes. [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana, Salamanca, c. 1498.] 4°. 46 (?) leaves. Kurz 184.
- Gratiarum actio ad Ferdinandum et Helisabeth pro victoria de Granatensi ciuitate per religiosum O. F. P. [Meinardus Ungut & Stanislaus Polonus, Seville, 1492.] 4°. 12 leaves. Davis & Orioli, Cat. 151 (1955), no. 55. Now in Cambridge University Library.
- Imitatio Christi. [Span.] *Compañeros alemanes*, Seville, 16 June, 1496. 4°. 110 leaves. Goff I-57.
- Indulgence for Cathedral of Lérida, for the living. [Cat.] [Henricus Botel, Lérida, 1498 (?)] 31 lines. Maggs, Cat. 402 (1921), no. 653A.
- Indulgence for Cathedral of Seville. [Span.] [Petrus Brun, Seville, c. 1497.] 42 lines. Goff H-556.
- Indulgence for the Crusade against the Moors. [Cat.] [Alvaro de Castro, Huete, b. 25 May, 1488.] 39 lines. *Gesamtkatalog* (Bd. 2, *Ergänzungen*) 56/10.
- Infante, Juan. *Formar de libelar*. [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana, Salamanca, c. 1500.] Fol. 26 leaves. See below, p. 54 (IB. 52854).
- Johannes Alexandrinus. *Tractatus breuis de articulis fidei*. [Antonio Téllez, Toledo, c. 1495.] Fol. Goff J-249. (Inf. from Mr. F. J. Norton.)
- Johannes de Capua. *Directorium humanae vitae*. [Span.] Paulus Hurus, Zaragoza, 15 Apr., 1494. Fol. 104 leaves. Goff J-272.
- Madrigal, Alfonso de. *Confessional*. [Span.] [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana, Salamanca, c. 1498.] 4°. 56 leaves. Goff T-405.
- [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana, Salamanca, c. 1499.] 4°. 58 leaves. Goff T-406.
- Marineus, Lucius. *Epistolae quaedam illustrium Romanorum*, &c. Fadrique de Basilea, Burgos, 1497. 4°. 32 leaves. See below, p. 63 (IA. 53250).
- Mendoza, Íñigo de. *Proverbios*. Stanislaus Polonus, Seville, 3 June, 1500. 4°. 80 leaves. *The Book Collector*, Autumn, 1959, pp. 271-4.
- Milis, Johannes de. *Repertorium juris*. Johannes Parix, [Segovia? c. 1473?] Fol. 216 leaves. Valverde 321.
- Missale Dominicanum. Meinardus Ungut & Stanislaus Polonus, Seville, 20 July, 1497. Fol. 256 leaves. *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1960, pp. 162-4.
- Osma, Petrus de. *Commentaria in symbolum Quicumque vult*. Johannes Parix, [Segovia? c. 1473?] 4°. 28 leaves. Goff O-117.
- Pontanus, Ludovicus. *Singularia juris*. Johannes Parix, [Segovia? c. 1473?] 4°. 82 leaves. Valverde 366.
- Pragmáticas, 21 de abril 1486 y 9 de enero 1488. [Pere Miquel? Barcelona, c. 1493?] Fol. 12 leaves. Goff F-90.
- Proba Falconia. *Centones Vergilii*. [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana, Salamanca, c. 1492.] 4°. 16 leaves. Goff P-986.
- Pulgar, Fernando de. *Claros varones*. [Paulus Hurus, Zaragoza, c. 1493.] 4°. Goff P-1129.
- Recollectio epistolarum et Prophetiarum. [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, *Introductiones Latinae*, Salamanca, c. 1485.] 4°. 98 leaves. Goff R-35.
- Sánchez de Vercial, Clemente. *Sacramental*. [Port.] [Spain? c. 1488?] Fol. Rio de Janeiro, Biblioteca Nacional, no. 160.
- Sulpitius Verulanus. *De moribus puerorum*. [Meinardus Ungut & Stanislaus Polonus, Seville, c. 1494.] 4°. 6 leaves. Goff S-848.
- Vasurtus, Rodericus. *Praxis prognosticandi sub exemplo anni 1497*. [Leonardus Hutz & Lope Sanz,] Salamanca, 8 Mar., 1497. 4°. 16 leaves. Goff V-103.
- Ximenez, Francisco. *Psalterium laudatorium*. [Cat.] Diego de Gumiel, Gerona, 20 Mar., 1495. 4°. 82 leaves. Kurz 133.

LIST OF EXCLUDED HAEBLER-NUMBERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---|-----------|--|
| 1 | Hebrew | 89 | Hamman, Venice, 1 Nov., 1497 (<i>Gesamtkatalog</i> 5475) |
| 11 | Not Spain | 105 | Existence doubtful |
| 13 | 16th cent. | 107 | Not before 1503 |
| 15 | Existence doubtful | 107 (5) | 16th cent. |
| 18 | Varela, Granada, 1508 (<i>Gutenberg-Jahrbuch</i> , 1960, p. 162) | 114 | Posa the younger, Barcelona, 3 July, 1518 (Norton, pp. 97, 168) |
| 19 (5) | 16th cent.? | 116 | Existence doubtful |
| 24 (5) | 16th cent. | 118 | c. 1502 |
| 25 | 16th cent. | 119 | 16th cent. |
| 30 = 31 | | 120 | 16th cent. |
| 37 (8) | Giesser, Salamanca, [c. 1502-3] (Norton, p. 165) | 123 | Cagliari, Sardinia |
| 39 (5) | = Vindel, vol. 1, p. 118, no. 71 + p. 142, no. 82. Cf. Madurell and Rubió, p. 207 | 125 | Existence doubtful |
| 50 | Existence doubtful | 130 = 134 | |
| 57 = 56 | | 131 = 134 | |
| 68 = 67 | | 132 = 133 | |
| 70 | 16th cent. | 140 (5) | = 289. Not Spain? |
| 71 = 72 | | 148 | 17th cent. |
| 79 | [Renner, Venice] (Madrid 419) | 149 | = 150 |
| 79 (5) | Venice (<i>Gesamtkatalog</i> 5294) | 150 (5) | 16th cent. |
| 80 | Girardengus, Venice, 20 July, 1496 (<i>Gesamtkatalog</i> 5295) | 155 = 156 | |
| 83 | Perpignan | 159 (5) | [Not before 1511] (C. F. Bühler, <i>Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America</i> , vol. 43 (1949), p. 199) |

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- 162 Amoros, Barcelona, 3 Sept., 1535
 162 (5) = 36 bis (pt. 1, p. 356)
 170 16th cent.?
 175 Existence doubtful
 183 16th cent.?
 184 16th cent.?
 184 bis (p. 359) 16th cent.?
 184 (5) 16th cent.?
 188 = 187
 197 = 198
 201 bis (p. 360) = 200 (5)
 202 (5) 16th cent.?
 204 Existence doubtful
 206 (5) Existence doubtful
 209 15 Feb., 1515 (Norton, p. 174)
 213 Existence doubtful
 222 = 221
 224 Existence doubtful
 235 (7) [Melgar, Burgos, c. 1520] (inf. from Mr. F. J. Norton)
 236 = 634 (5)
 242 pt. of 240
 243 [Brocar, Logroño, c. 1502-5] (Norton, p. 175)
 248 [Cromberger, Seville, n.b. 1516] (inf. from Mr. F. J. Norton)
 250 (5) 16th cent.
 255 (5) 16th cent.
 261 16th cent.
 262 Existence doubtful
 263 16th cent.
 264 Venice, 16th cent.
 279 Existence doubtful
 281 [Joffre, Valencia, c. 1503] (Norton, p. 178)
 281 (5) 16th cent.
 284 (p. 129) Existence doubtful
 289 = 140 (5), q.v.
 290 Existence doubtful
 302 = 301
 303 = 202
 307 France (IB. 46388, see pt. viii, p. 414)
 307 (5) = 307, q.v.
 308 = 309
 318 Cagliari, Sardinia
 328 = 327
 329 Hebrew
 330 Hebrew
 331 Hebrew
 332 Hebrew
 333 Hebrew
 333 (3) Hebrew
 334 (5) 16th cent.
 337 Hebrew
 338 Hebrew
 345 Hebrew
 345 (5) = 244
 347 Existence doubtful
 348 Hebrew
 349 (5) 16th cent.
 356 bis (p. 362) 16th cent.
 357 (5) [bis] (p. 104) [Porras, Salamanca, c. 1511] (Norton, pp. 30, 170)
 357 (12) = 350 (5)
 357 (15) 16th cent.?
 361 = 358
 362 16th cent. (Norton, pp. 78, 163)
 363 Paganinus de Paganinis, Venice, 13 June, 1488
 369 = 689 (pt.)
 370 16th cent.
 372 Brun, [Seville, c. 1505] (Norton, pp. 14, 189)
 380 Not Spain?
 381 (5) Posa, Barcelona, 20 Aug., 1505
 384 = 383?
 386 16th cent.
 388 (3) Lyons (IB. 42256, see pt. viii, p. 344)
 398 (5) 16th cent.?
 401 Existence doubtful
 407 = 364
 430 16th cent. 428 16th cent.
 431 Existence doubtful
 433 Existence doubtful
 433 (5) = 466
 436 (5) 5 Feb., 1510
 444 Existence doubtful
 450 Existence doubtful
 457 [Eucharis Silber, Rome, after 20 Nov., 1497] (IA. 19026, see pt. iv, p. 118)
 458 Hebrew
 461 = 480 (8)
 472 16th cent.?
 473 (2) 16th cent.?
 474 [Christophorus de Pensis, Venice, c. 1491] (Gesamtkatalog 2221)
 475 16th cent.?
 480 (3) = 265 (5)
 480 (5) [Brocar, Alcalá, c. 1516-17] (Norton, pp. 42, 196)
 482 [Mayer, Toulouse]
 488 (5) 16th cent.?
 493 [Henricus de Haarlem, Siena,] 28 Nov., 1491
 496 Hebrew
 509 [Fadrique de Basilea, Burgos, c. 1516] (Norton, pp. 59, 189)
 517 16th cent.
 524 [Mayer, Toulouse]
 526 = 528
 527 Existence doubtful
 529 Hebrew
 530 Hebrew
 531 Hebrew
 532 Hebrew
 538 = 537
 539 = 537
 544 16th cent.
 555 [successor of Hagenbach, Toledo, 24 May, 1510] (Norton, pp. 51, 165)
 558 Hebrew
 559 16th cent.?
 567 (10) Hebrew
 568 Hebrew
 570 (5) 16th cent.?
 571 (5) 16th cent.
 572 16th cent.
 575 Bologna, 1482
 576 [Porras,] Salamanca, 26 Feb., 1502
 577 (5) = 394 (5)?
 578 = 579
 586 Existence doubtful
 588 [Costilla, Valencia, c. 1502] (Norton, pp. 85-6, 201)
 589 Existence doubtful
 591 Hebrew
 592 Hebrew
 607 Existence doubtful
 612 16th cent.
 615 (5) 16th cent.
 624 16th cent.
 631 Existence doubtful (perhaps = Vindel, vol. 2, p. 24, no. 13)
 632 (5) Hebrew
 645 [Mayer, Toulouse]
 651 (5) Toulouse?
 656 = 655 or 658
 657 = 654
 669 = 59
 672 (5) Italy?
 680 = 681
 686 (3) [Coci, Zaragoza, c. 1515-18] (inf. from Mr. F. J. Norton)
 691 Existence doubtful
 694 16th cent.?
 702 16th cent.
 709 Existence doubtful
 715 Existence doubtful (= 714?)
 719 Existence doubtful

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

LIST OF EXCLUDED VINDEL-NUMBERS NOT IN HAEBLER

This list is given in the order of Vindel-numbers listed (rightly or wrongly) in Vindel, vol. 9, pp. 22-4 as not in Haebler.

vol. 1, p. 75, no. 39	[Mayer, Toulouse]	vol. 5, p. 159, no. 54	[Brun or Torres, Seville, c. 1505-10] (Norton, pp. 15, 178)
vol. 8, p. 81, no. 52 (1)	Existence doubtful (= Haebler 192+196?)	vol. 8, p. 257	[Cromberger, Seville, c. 1512] (inf. from Mr. F. J. Norton)
vol. 1, p. 145, no. 87	[Amoros, Barcelona, c. 1508-10] (Norton, pp. 112, 195)	vol. 5, p. 234, no. 86	Existence doubtful
vol. 1, p. 244, no. 89 (1)	= Haebler 168	vol. 8, p. 266	[Cromberger, Seville, n.b. 1516] (inf. from Mr. F. J. Norton)
vol. 8, p. 119, no. 133 (1)	16th cent.	vol. 8, p. 273, no. 103 (1)	
vol. 8, p. 121, no. 133 (2)	16th cent.	vol. 5, p. 413, no. 151	
vol. 2, p. 90, no. 61	16th cent.; not Spain?	vol. 6, p. 207, no. 7	Existence doubtful
vol. 8, p. 151, no. 61 (1)	[successor of Hagenbach] Toledo, 28 Jan., 1511 (inf. from Mr. F. J. Norton)	vol. 6, p. 232, no. 18	Not Spain?
vol. 2, p. 151, no. 99	= vol. 5, p. 232, no. 85 = Haebler 258 (8)	vol. 6, p. 232, no. 19	Not Spain?
vol. 2, p. 219, no. 136	16th cent.	vol. 6, p. 233, no. 20	16th cent.?
vol. 2, p. 220, no. 137	20 Dec., 1501 (Norton, pp. 29, 163)	vol. 6, p. 233, no. 21	Not Spain
vol. 2, p. 285, no. 6	[Wynkyn de Worde, Westminster] (Duff 213)	vol. 6, p. 239, no. 24	[c. 1501] (Norton, pp. 34, 188)
vol. 3, p. 141, no. 67	16th cent.	vol. 6, p. 245, no. 26	[Brocar, Logroño, c. 1502] (Norton, pp. 34, 187)
vol. 3, p. 164, no. 78	[Spindeler, Barcelona, c. 1503] (Norton pp. 95-6, 176)	vol. 6, p. 248, no. 28	7 Aug., 1501
vol. 3, p. 171, no. 83	[Joffre, Valencia, c. 1503] (Norton, pp. 81, 178) (= Haebler 281)	vol. 8, p. 366, no. 46 (1)	= Haebler 5 (3) [Brocar, Pamplona]
vol. 8, p. 231, no. 40 (1)	[Mayer, Toulouse]	vol. 7, p. 287, no. 88	[Melgar, Burgos, c. 1518] (Norton, pp. 61, 171)
vol. 4, p. 311, no. 93	= Haebler 27	vol. 8, p. 40, no. 12	Not Spain?
vol. 4, p. 348, no. 6	Not Spain? 16th cent.?	vol. 8, p. 44, no. 13	16th cent. (= Haebler 571 (5))
vol. 5, p. 3, no. 1	Not Spain?	vol. 8, p. 48, no. 20	[Printer of Livre des prêtres, Poitiers, c. 1488]
vol. 5, p. 12, no. 3	Existence doubtful	vol. 8, p. 50, no. 22	Not Spain
vol. 5, p. 12, no. 3	Existence doubtful	vol. 8, p. 51, no. 23	Not Spain
		vol. 8, p. 52, no. 24	Alcalá, [n.b. 1511]
		vol. 8, p. 54, no. 25	Brocar, [Logroño, c. 1510] (inf. from Mr. F. J. Norton)
		vol. 8, p. 57, no. 26	16th cent.

PORTUGAL

The meagre total of 18 non-Hebrew incunabula printed in Portugal does not call for extended statistical analysis. An individual mention of each work is made in the Introduction to the Presses below (pp. lxxiii-lxxv). As may be seen from the following table showing the number of editions in each subject, their subject-distribution shows a pattern not noticeably different from that shown by Spanish incunabula.¹

Grammars:	1	Biblical texts:	1	Astronomy:	3
Humanist texts:	3	Liturgies:	4	Medicine:	1
		Canon Law:	1	Secular fiction:	1
		Indulgences:	1		
		Pastoral theology:	1		
		Religious biography:	1		

As might be expected, the printing of all or nearly all of these works is to be explained by some connection with Portugal, although no original work by a native Portuguese author, whether in Latin or in the vernacular, is known to have been printed in Portugal before the turn of the century. The six

¹ The entries under humanist texts and astronomy each relate to editions of a single author produced presumably on commission, and their totals are hence not statistically significant.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

editions in the Portuguese language comprise four translations and two official documents.¹ Those in Latin include works by the visiting humanist Cataldus Siculus, severally dedicated to his pupil Pedro de Meneses, Count of Alcoutim,² to King Manuel,³ and to Queen Maria,⁴ and mostly of Portuguese interest; breviaries for the uses of Braga (Haebler 78), and Compostella (Haebler 82), and a Braga Missal (Haebler 440); and three editions, two in Latin and one in Spanish, of the Almanac of Abraham Zacutus, astronomer to King Manuel.⁵ It need not be doubted that some local demand or similar cause existed likewise for the remaining three editions, a Latin grammar by Johannes de Pastrana entitled *Thesaurus pauperum*,⁶ a *Votivale missarum secundum ritum Romanae curiae* (IA. 56660), and a *Confessionale* in Latin printed at Chaves.⁷ It seems that no text printed in Portugal during the fifteenth century was already available in an edition printed outside that country's borders, with the exception of Pastrana's grammar and, possibly, of the *Confessionale*.⁸ Within the limited output of Portugal the natural rule, that in smaller countries the texts chosen for printing tended to be of local interest, and not to be available by importation, was followed almost without exception. On the other hand, it seems likely enough, on grounds of subject and provenance, that the works by Cataldus⁹ and Zacuthus¹⁰ were intended in part for export as well as for sale in Portugal.¹¹

Two books were printed in Spain for use in Portugal, both being of church interest: a Braga Manual (Haebler 393) now lost, completed on 10 June, 1496, at Monterrey, near the northern frontier of Portugal, by Johann Gherlinc, who had been active at Braga itself two years previously; and a *Constitutions* in Portuguese of the bishopric of Guarda in central Portugal, printed at Salamanca, the nearest printing town in Spain, 12 September, 1500 (Haebler 172).¹²

Although Portuguese printing, as was natural for an outlying country with small population, was late in date¹³ and meagre in quantity, it was by no means deficient in quality of execution. It is no doubt thanks to this late beginning that no Portuguese incunable can be said to show any signs of primitiveness in type or presswork. The Lisbon *Vita Christi* takes a place in the first rank of Iberian incunabula, while half a dozen other books, including the liturgical productions of both Fernandes and De Saxonia after their parting, the illustrated *Vespasian* of Fernandes, or the *Guillermus Parisiensis* of Alvares, rise above the average of the century in decoration and distinction.

GEORGE D. PAINTER.

¹ *Guillermus Parisiensis*, *Postilla* (Bibliografia geral Portuguesa, no. 24); *Statuta synodalia episcopatus Oportensis* (Haebler 169 (5)); *Indulgence for the dead* (Gesamtkatalog 65-7); *Ludolphus de Saxonia, Vita Christi* (Haebler 373 = IC. 56659); *Kamintus, Regimen contra pestilentiam* (Haebler 346); *Historia de Vespasiano* (Haebler 675).

² *Epistolae et orationes* (Gesamtkatalog 6212). The publication of this work, and no doubt of the two following, was arranged by the Count, who writes to the printer (56^a): 'Placet mihi ista tua imprimendi ars supra modum, quanquam germanitatem quandam sapiat; quae multo esset elegantior et melior si tuis non tantum confideres alumnis'—a quip presumably directed at the personnel of Fernandes (himself a German) rather than at his output or types, in which there is nothing Germanic—and proceeds: 'Mea quae petis imprimenda inculta sunt nimis adhuc et rudia nec tanto digna nomine: sed meorum loco pauca quaedam mitto, quae a Cataldo praeceptore nostro superioribus annis impetraui.' The epistles include numerous letters of state, presumably written by Cataldus, under the name of John II, King of Portugal.

³ *Poemata* (Gesamtkatalog 6213).

⁴ *Visiones* (Gesamtkatalog 6214). On Cataldus Siculus see Bibliografia geral Portuguesa, vol. 1, pp. 275-8.

⁵ Cf. entry for IA. 56710, p. 83 below. Zacutus, a Jewish native of Salamanca, left Spain on the expulsion of the Jews in 1492, resided in Portugal until 1496, when the Jews were expelled from that country also, and then moved to North Africa.

⁶ Peixoto (op. cit., p. lxxiii, note 7 below), 22. The author was presumably a native of the town of Pastrana in central Spain, near Guadalajara. The work was twice reprinted in Portugal in the following century (Anselmo, nos. 527, 531). The present edition (Fernandes, Lisbon, 27 May, 20 June, 1497) was preceded by two editions from the first Salamanca press (Haebler 524 (5) and 523).

⁷ See below, p. lxxiv. This book has been claimed as the first work printed in Portuguese, but in fact the text is in Latin, and only the printer's colophon of five lines is in the vernacular.

⁸ This text has not as yet been identified among the many of the same title or nature.

⁹ Copies are found at Rome and at his native Palermo (Gesamtkatalog 6212, 6214; IGI 2574).

¹⁰ Copies of one of the two Latin editions (Gesamtkatalog 115) are more numerous and widely distributed than any other Portuguese incunable. Although Spanish was well understood at the Portuguese court, and the only surviving copy is at Evora (Gesamtkatalog 116), the Spanish edition was no doubt intended also for sale in Spain to the exiled author's former clients and others.

¹¹ Three other works, the *Votivale missarum*, Pastrana's grammar, and the *Confessionale* (despite its colophon in Portuguese) might have been saleable abroad. These, however, are found only in unique copies, the first (IA. 56660) in the British Museum, with early provenance unknown, and the others in Portugal.

¹² For an unsigned edition in Portuguese of Sánchez de Vercial, *Sacramental*, mentioned below (p. lxxiii, note 7), either a Portuguese or a Spanish origin seems possible. Of various fifteenth-century editions of works by Portuguese authors printed outside Portugal and listed in Bibliografia geral Portuguesa, vol. 2, pp. 763-7, none (except the above-mentioned *Constitutions* of the bishopric of Guarda) is in Portuguese, and none seems specially intended for use in Portugal.

¹³ In Proctor's order Portugal falls last but one, being followed only by Montenegro, forming part of the modern Yugoslavia, where printing began at Cetinje in 1493-4 (Proctor 9841). The recent discovery of the *Confessionale* completed at Chaves on 8 August, 1489, does not affect Proctor's order, which is based on the first production of the Hebrew press at Faro, 30 June, 1487.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

THE origins of printing in Spain are perhaps more obscure, owing to the dearth of explicit colophons, than those in any other country, with the possible exceptions of Germany and Holland. If the obviously misprinted date 'Mccccxviii' in a Barcelona book¹ be set aside, the earliest printed date in the colophon of a Spanish incunable is 23 February, 1475, when an unsigned edition of Johannes, Comprehensorium, assignable to Lambert Palmart, was completed at Valencia (Haebler 339). This was followed on 15 October, 1475, by a Guido de Monte Rocherii, Manipulus curatorum, signed at Zaragoza by Matthaeus Flander (Haebler 452), and on 12 December, 1475, by a Perottus, Rudimenta grammatices, signed at Barcelona by Johannes de Salsburga and Paulus (Hurus) de Constantia (IB. 52505). Various evidence, however, both documentary and typographical, suggests that certain books or groups of books, containing neither date, place, nor name of printer, may have been produced by presses working at Segovia perhaps as early as 1472, and at Barcelona and Valencia perhaps as early as 1473. Although the evidence and arguments in each case fall short of certainty, their probability seems sufficiently strong to justify their provisional adoption in the present catalogue, and the consequent adjustments of Proctor's order. Accordingly in the following survey the towns first treated are Segovia, Barcelona, and Valencia, followed by Zaragoza.²

The first and earliest rival to the apparent primacy of Valencia has appeared in Segovia, the ancient city situated in the heart of Old Castile and frequently at this period the residence of the Castilian court. In his Bibliografía Ibérica del siglo XV, Haebler includes an edition of a Synodal de Segovia, 'sin indicaciones tipográficas' (Haebler 630), on the strength of a note contained in the seventeenth-century Historia de Segovia of Diego de Colmenares. The Synod in question, which opened on 1 June, 1472, in the church of Santa Maria de Aguilafuente, ended on the 10th of the same month, its statutes being subsequently printed. In the words of Colmenares, 'luego se imprimió, siendo sin duda de las primeras cosas que se imprimieron en España'.³ In the absence of any confirmatory evidence Haebler treated the statement with some reserve, but the trustworthiness of the Spanish historian has since been vindicated by the discovery of a copy of the Synodal in the Segovia Cathedral library.⁴ The book, a quarto of 48 leaves without name of printer or place and undated, is printed in a distinctive roman type of somewhat archaic appearance. On general grounds it would seem likely enough that it was produced within a year or so of the date of the Synod, at a place somewhere in Castile, if not at Segovia itself. Moreover, a type which is apparently indistinguishable in most sorts from that of the Synodal is found in a group of five books, all of them undated and without name of place but signed by Johannes Parix de Heydelberga.⁵ It is a remarkable fact that copies of four of these books, some of them perhaps unique, exist in the Cathedral library of Segovia, where they form part of the small collection of sixteen incunabula in the private library of Juan Arias Davila, Bishop of Segovia from 1461 until his death in 1497 and holder of the Synod of 1472. As a printer Parix is known as the partner of Henricus Turner at Toulouse in 1477 or a little earlier, and after the latter's death in that year he worked there independently, using among his

¹ The edition of Mates, Libellus pro efficiendis orationibus, Johann Gherlinc, Barcelona, 7 October, '1468' (for 1488) (Haebler 409). See below, p. xli. The Virgil, Aeneid, Gabriel Pou, Barcelona, 23 June, '1405' (Haebler 694), need hardly be mentioned here, as its record-breaking date has never been taken seriously; but this book, probably of 1505 but less probably of 1495, is discussed below, p. xliv.

² Proctor, p. 698, lists the earliest Spanish presses as: (1) Valencia, 1474 (Palmart); (2) Zaragoza, 15 October, 1475 (Matthaeus Flander); (3) Tortosa, 16 June, 1477 (Spindeler and Brun); (4) Seville, 1 August, 1477 (Martínez and partners); (5) Barcelona, 15 June, 1478 (Spindeler and Brun). Barcelona would in any case be promoted to third place in view of the Perottus of 12 December, 1475, which was unknown to Proctor.

³ Diego de Colmenares, Historia de la insigne ciudad de Segovia, tom. 2 (1922), p. 309.

⁴ Haebler 630; C. Valverde del Barrio, Catálogo de incunables . . . de la santa iglesia catedral de Segovia (1930), no. 446, pp. 268-72; F. Vindel, El arte tipográfico en España durante el siglo XV, vol. 8 (1951), no. 1; facsimile edition, Madrid, 1965.

⁵ A. Lambert, Jean Parix imprimeur en Espagne (1472?-1478?), puis à Toulouse, in Annales du Midi, année 43 (1931), pp. 376-91. The five books are (i) Díaz de Montalvo, Glossae ordinamenti de Briviesca et Alcala (Gesamtkatalog 8292); (ii) Expositiones nominum legalium (Gesamtkatalog 9519; Valverde, no. 204); (iii) Johannes de Milis, Repertorium iuris (Valverde, no. 321); (iv) Ludovicus Pontanus, Singularia (Valverde, no. 366); (v) Pedro de Osma, Commentaria in symbolum Quicumque vult (Valverde, no. 335). The type is distinguished in this state as type 3* ('111/113R.') by the Gesamtkatalog. Alternative gothic E (round, plain), I, and angular gothic g found in Synodal do not appear in facsimiles of the later state (cf. A. Lambert, loc. cit., Vindel, vol. 8, pp. xii-xiii, xviii-xxiii, 12-18).

Also assignable to this press are an
Escobar
(Univ. Madrid) and a Platan,
Apparatus Libri Institutionum
(BN Madrid 1502).
12/73

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

types a still later state of that found in the Synodal.¹ He has not hitherto been known to have printed in Spain, although at Toulouse he printed Spanish texts and maintained business relations with printers and booksellers in Barcelona, Pamplona, and Zaragoza.

A Segovian origin has been tentatively suggested also for another piece of printing of possibly early date, an Indulgence in Spanish in aid of the war against the Turks (Gesamtkatalog 894/10; Vindel, vol. 8, p. 11, no. 3).² This document was issued in the name of Cardinal Rodrigo de Borja (afterwards Pope Alexander VI) in his capacity as papal legate in Spain, on the authority of a bull of Sixtus IV of 5 March, 1473. Borja's mission began with his arrival at Valencia at the end of May, 1472, and lasted until the autumn of the following year when he returned to Rome. Early in 1473 he attended a meeting of the Cortes which was concerned with raising a contribution to the campaign against the Turks, and since this was held at Segovia it is possible that the printing of the Indulgence was carried out there in the summer of the same year. The type employed is a narrow gothic in which Haebler sees resemblances to that used by Ter Hoernen at Cologne. This evidence, however, is weakened by the fact that various fifteenth-century Indulgences in Spain were printed some years after their date of promulgation, and not necessarily in the town in which they were issued or chiefly sold.

The Synodal, the five books in the later state of the Synodal type, and perhaps more doubtfully the Borja Indulgence, thus make the existence of a press at Segovia or some other town in Castile at this early date (c. 1472-3) appear a possibility, though conclusive proof is lacking for both location and date. It is much to be hoped that further research may produce fresh evidence which will clear up the uncertainty in which the question at present remains.

With the exclusion of the Mates already mentioned, with the misprinted date 'M. cccc. lxxiii' presumably for 1488,³ and of unsupported references to books dated 1471 and 1473,⁴ the earliest explicit notice of a printer at BARCELONA is a document of 8 August, 1474, concerning Henricus de Saxonia, *magister librorum de stampa*. This is the well-known printer, Henricus Botel, later found at Zaragoza in 1476-8 and at Lérida in 1479-95, who here appoints Erasmus de Vallespeciosa, a friar in the Augustinian convent at Barcelona, as his agent for the collection of debts and other business.⁵ Botel further appears at Barcelona in a document of 6 May, 1476, through which, together with 'Joannes Potel', also here called a master-printer and presumably a kinsman, but otherwise unknown, he engages to rent for six months from Petrus Antich part of a house in the street in that city called then as now 'dels Tallers'.⁶ Thereafter Botel's career belongs for the next few years to Zaragoza, where on 22 October, 1476, a little before the termination of his house-rent at Barcelona, he formed an association with another master-printer, Paulus (Hurus) de Constantia, who like himself had recently moved from Barcelona, for printing an edition of the Laws of Aragon.⁷ A clue to the possible nature of his previous activity at Barcelona is provided by another Zaragoza document, of 14 January, 1477/8, made before the Zaragoza notary Petrus La Luessa, in which Botel and Johannes Planck de Hallis, *'magistri de lettera de enprenta pro nunc residentes et societate[m] facientes Cesarauguste'*, renew a previous partnership made in conjunction with Georgius vom Holtz de Hoeltingen, since deceased, and promise to carry out such provisions thereof as they have not yet completed.⁸ Prefixed to this is a document drawn up on the same day,⁹ in

¹ A different state of the type used in the group of presumably Castilian origin was employed by Parix in several books, one of which, a *Jacobus de Voragine, Legenda aurea* (Copinger 6386), contains a colophon stating that it was printed at Toulouse (type 111 RG. [P. 3]; cf. BMC, pt. viii, p. 354). These books of Parix's Toulouse period are, however, marked off from the other group by the use of an additional complete set of gothic capitals (cf. Gesellschaft für Typenkunde 2272), by less numerous abbreviations, and by better press-work (cf. A. Lambert, op. cit., pp. 389, 390).

² The Indulgence is discussed, with facsimile, by Haebler in *Frühdrucke aus der Bücherei Victor von Klemperer* (1927), pp. 17-19, 390, 391, Abb. 73. It contains the printed date 'mill ccc [sic] Lxx', leaving a blank for the final digit, as is frequently the case in Indulgences printed in Spain. Vindel's notion that this Indulgence is xylographic is based partly on an inadequate facsimile (Vindel, vol. 8, loc. cit., also pp. xv-xviii). It is clear from Haebler's good facsimile that the piece is type-set.

³ See above, p. xxxvi, and below, p. xli.

⁴ F. Méndez, *Tipografía española* (1861), p. 47. The alleged editions are an Aquinas, Catena, '1471', and a Bonetus, *Metaphysica*, '1473' (Haebler 71) respectively. The latter, as Haebler suggests, should perhaps be identified with the edition printed by Pere Miquel, Barcelona, 24 November, 1493 (IA. 52535; Haebler 72).

⁵ J. M. Madurell Marimón and J. Rubió y Balaguer, *Documentos para la historia de la imprenta y librería en Barcelona, 1474-1553* (1955), pp. 1-4. It is noticeable that Botel himself was not long afterwards, if not already, in holy orders, being styled 'venerabilis' in 1478 and 'presbyter' in 1489. See below, p. lvii, note 1.

⁶ J. Rubió, *Wurden die ersten Pressen in Barcelona und Zaragoza von einem Mann geleitet?*, in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1960, pp. 96-100.

⁷ M. Serrano y Sanz, *La Imprenta de Zaragoza es las más antigua de España* (1915), pp. 16-19, with facsimile. See also p. 1 below.

⁸ Text in Serrano y Sanz, op. cit., p. 16.

⁹ Text with facsimile in Serrano y Sanz, op. cit., pp. 14-16.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

which the said previous contract is transcribed and the copy duly authenticated by the two surviving parties Botel and Planck.¹ This earlier agreement, dated 5 January, 1473, but with no mention of the place where it was originally drawn up, is a contract between Henricus Botel de Embich, Vom Holtz, and Planck, for a period of three years, Botel, as 'magister dictae artis', undertaking to teach the art of printing to the other two, who provide a capital for the enterprise of 'seventy Rhenish gold pieces or a little more', returnable on expiry of the contract. Hitherto, in view of the documents showing Botel's presence at Zaragoza from October, 1476, onwards, and before the discovery of those revealing his earlier sojourn in Barcelona, it was generally supposed² that the contract of 5 January, 1473, was made, like that of 14 January, 1478, at Zaragoza; but it will here be argued that it was in all probability made at Barcelona.³

An edition of Aristotle, *Ethica*, *Oeconomica*, *Politica*, sine nota (IB. 52500), has sometimes been put forward as a possible product of the press instituted by the contract of 5 January, 1473.⁴ As to the connection of this Aristotle with Botel there need be little doubt. The register to the *Politica*, comprising eighteen lines, is printed in the small gothic type used in the unsigned edition of Parentinis, *Expositio missae*, Zaragoza, 16 June, 1478 (IB. 52112), except that the lower-case d used in the Aristotle differs a little from the two forms found in the Parentinis. The Parentinis type closely resembles that of the *Breviarium Ilerdense* signed by Botel at Lérida, 16 August, 1479, and the Parentinis has generally and no doubt rightly been considered to be the product of the press founded by Botel and Planck's contract of 14 January, 1478.⁴ Proctor, indeed, being unaware of the contract of 5 January, 1473, was inclined to assign the Aristotle to the Printer of Parentinis at Zaragoza,⁵ and was followed by Haebler, to whom that contract appeared unduly suspect.⁶

Certain features of the Aristotle, however, suggest an earlier date. L. Witten has suggested that the edition may have been called for by the same demand which gave rise to the other edition sine nota of the same texts (but printed from a different manuscript) attributable to Palmart at Valencia, and assignable on typographical grounds to late 1473 or early 1474.⁷ The book contains irregular line-endings on many pages and variations in the width of the type-page, both of which peculiarities are also found in Palmart's edition. The roman type, measuring 123 mm., resembles, as Proctor pointed out,⁸ Arnaldus de Bruxella (Naples) 110 R., in use from 21 July, 1473. Documentary support for an early date is provided by an acknowledgement by Planck ('Johannes Blanch') of a debt of fifty 'librae barchinonenses' to Johanna Martina, a widow, dated at Barcelona, 27 January, 1477. The settlement of the debt is recorded in a marginal note of 6 September, 1477, in consideration of eighty copies each of 'Etiques', 'Conomiques', and 'Politiques', printed on paper of 'forma minor', and valued at fifty-three librae.⁹ These copies must surely have formed part of the edition here discussed, and it is not surprising that they should be found in the possession of Planck, one of the partners who may be supposed to have printed it. It follows that the Aristotle cannot have been printed by the press which produced the Parentinis, since this was not formed until 14 January, 1478.

A further consequence of the above recently discovered documentary evidence is that the supposed location of the contract of 5 January, 1473, in Zaragoza, which seemed natural when that city alone was

¹ Undue doubt was cast upon the nature of this document by Haebler, who states (*Geschichte*, p. 14) that in the formal promise of adherence at the end the symbol N. 'stands in place of the name of any of the parties'. In fact the formula of adherence is thrice repeated. Owing to the death of Holtz the entry originally in his name is copied in the German hand (presumably that of an employee of Botel and Planck) in which the body of the document is written, with the substitution of the symbol N. for the name of Vom Holtz. The N. is struck through, and the name Georgius vom Holt [sic] de hoelting entered in the margin in Planck's hand. Space is left above and below this for the entries of Botel and Planck respectively, which are duly made, with the same wording as Vom Holtz's, in the hand of Planck himself. The document concludes with a sworn certification of the authenticity of the copy by Planck, and a formal recognition of its contents by Botel ('hec supradicta recognosco'), in the respective hands and with the signatures of the two parties. So far from being signs of 'unmistakable falsification' of an 'uncompleted draft', as Haebler maintains (*ibid.*, p. 9), all these features seem natural consequences of a desire to produce a valid copy of a document of which the original was partly in the hand of a signatory since deceased.

² Except by Haebler, who contends that the contract was made outside Spain, perhaps in southern Italy (*Geschichte*, pp. 9, 16), and by Vindel (*vol. 4*, pp. xiv, xviii, xxv), who supposes that the contract was made in Germany, and even that the Aristotle was printed outside Spain. These views are not supported by evidence.

³ See also G. D. Painter, *The First Press at Barcelona*, in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1962, pp. 136-49.

⁴ Serrano y Sanz, *op. cit.*, p. 10; L. Witten, *The Earliest Books printed in Spain*, in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, vol. 53 (1959), pp. 91-113.

⁵ Haebler (*pt. 2*) 34; *Geschichte*, pp. 17, 246; cf. note 1 above.

⁶ Proctor, *loc. cit.* The type resembles still more closely, however, Wendelinus de Wila (Rome) 108 R., in use 1473-5, and Printer of Silvaticus (Naples) 109 R., in use in 1475.

⁷ J. Rubió, *op. cit.*, *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1960, p. 98.

⁸ Proctor, *Zaragoza*, press ii (p. 700).

⁹ IB. 52000. See below, p. xlv.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

in question, becomes hardly tenable. Botel is first found at Zaragoza in the autumn of 1476, when on 22 October he contracted with Paulus Hurus to print the Laws of Aragon. His earlier connections are shown by the documents of 8 August, 1474, and 6 May, 1476, to have been with Barcelona, where, moreover, 80 copies of the Aristotle, no doubt a substantial portion of the whole edition, are found with his partner Planck on 6 September, 1477. Since the Aristotle seems, on these grounds, to have been printed at Barcelona, with types belonging to Botel, and by a press founded under his instruction, the date of the edition may be taken back to the period of his residence at Barcelona, before his departure for Zaragoza in the autumn of 1476; and in view of typographical features which seem appropriate to a still earlier date, and the likelihood that a press founded in January 1473 would have gone into production within less than twelve months, there seems no good reason to doubt that the Aristotle may have appeared in that year. Neither the date, nor the place, nor even the press of the Aristotle is entirely certain. But the evidence, though circumstantial, is strong, and the edition may reasonably be attributed to a press operated by HENRICUS BOTEL, GEORGIUS VOM HOLTZ and JOHANNES PLANCK at Barcelona, and assigned with probability to the year 1473.

However, the earliest Barcelona press for which the evidence of a printed colophon is forthcoming is that of JOHANNES DE SALSBURGA and PAULUS (HURUS) DE CONSTANTIA, who on 12 December, 1475, signed an edition of Perottus, Rudimenta grammatices (IB. 52505). The colophon of this book states that it was printed at the instance of Johannes Peyronus, the King's secretary, and other men of letters, by the Germans Johannes de Salsburga and Paulus de Constantia, 'qui ibi (i.e. Barcelona) forte aderant'. Haebler conjectured that the 'chance arrival' of these printers at Barcelona was to be connected with events at Valencia in the summer of 1475, when the work of the press of Jacob Vizlant suffered interruption and the 'masters and others' were dismissed, while about the same time an outbreak of plague occurred there, and Vizlant himself died after a long illness.¹ If so, the printers of the Perottus may possibly have been among those earlier employed at Valencia in Vizlant's enterprise.

Paulus de Constantia, better known as the Zaragoza printer Paulus Hurus, was of the patrician family of that name, several members of which, like the Vizlants, belonged to the Ravensburg trading company. He matriculated at the University of Basel in 1466/7, graduating two years later. He may possibly be identified with a certain 'Pauloss', who was engaged in the company's business in the Netherlands in 1471, or with a 'Pauly' recorded at Valencia in May, 1474; but the first certain mention of him in the company's documents is in July, 1480, when he had long been established at Zaragoza.² The circumstance that both Botel and Planck, who were presumably in residence at Barcelona during 1475, are next found in association with Hurus at Zaragoza, perhaps indicates that they met or even worked for Hurus at this time.

The roman type employed in the Perottus is found also in three unsigned editions, a Florus (IB. 52503), a Sallust (IB. 52502), both dated 1475 and presumably earlier than the Perottus, and an undated Cicero, Inuectivae in Catilinam (IB. 52504). It is possible that the same printers were responsible also for a reported edition of a Catalan translation by Joan Vilar of Valascus de Tarenta, De epidemia et peste. Barcelona, 1475 (Haebler 664), of which no copy is now known. Their activity may well have been brought to an end by the ravages of the plague; at all events, the name of Johannes de Salsburga is not met with again in imprints, and Hurus appears in temporary partnership with Botel in the following year at Zaragoza, where his press was afterwards permanently established.

In 1478 the two printers PETRUS BRUN, of Geneva, and NICOLAUS SPINDELER, of Zwickau, who had worked in partnership at Tortosa in the previous year, completed at Barcelona editions in roman type of the Commentaries of Thomas Aquinas on Aristotle's *Ethica* (IB. 52506) and *Politica* (Haebler 636), the former on 15 June, the latter on 18 December. The latest mention of the association of the two as partners occurs in a document of 2 May, 1481, from which we learn that one Gerardus Alemanus, 'magister de stampa civis Dertusae (Tortosa)', owed them a sum on account of the sale of books which they had printed.³ A postponement of two months was granted to the debtor, and on 28 June a further delay of three months, the concession in the second case being made by Spindeler alone. If the evidence

¹ Haebler, *Geschichte des spanischen Frühdruckes*, pp. 1, 4, 9; Serrano y Morales, pp. 595-6. See below, p. xlv.

² Die Amerbachkorrespondenz . . . Herausgegeben von A. Hartmann, Bd. 1 (1942), p. 9; A. Schulte, *Geschichte der grossen Ravensburger Handelsgesellschaft*, Bd. 1 (1923), pp. 347, 349.

³ Madurell and Rubió, document no. 9. Cf. p. xliii below, for Haebler's suggestion that this Gerardus might be the same as the Geraldus Preus found as a printer at Barcelona in 1495.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

of the colophons is to be regarded as decisive, however, the partnership of Brun and Spindeler at Barcelona was shortlived, existing only in 1478, and the documents of 1481 must refer to the books produced by them three or four years earlier. In July–September, 1481, Brun reappears in partnership with Pere Posa. Working alone with different material Spindeler printed some half a dozen books dated 1479, 1480, and 1482. He is named alone, as ‘mestre Nicolau’, in a document of 10 June, 1480, in which Canon Berenguer Vila pays a little over 146 librae for the costs of an Indulgence on behalf of the repair of St. Peter’s Church at Saintes printed in 1479. The edition consisted of 2,012 copies on vellum and 212 on paper, none of which appears to survive; and Spindeler received a modest £9. 5s. 4d. for his services as printer.¹ On 26 June, 1481, Spindeler bought from the bookseller Juan Ramón of Barcelona some fifty copies of Aristotle, *Ethica*, *Politica*, and *Oeconomica*,² presumably of the edition attributed above to Botel, Vom Holtz, and Planck, of which Spindeler’s own undated editions of the same texts (*Gesamtkatalog* 2372, 2446, 2433) are close reprints. The only example possessed by the Museum of Spindeler’s work at Barcelona during the period after his parting with Brun is the edition of the *Libre del Consolat*, sine nota (IB. 52510; Haebler 163). While recognizing the Barcelona origin of the book, Proctor was unable to assign it to any particular press (Proctor 9555, 9556). Haebler, however, drew attention to the identity of the ornamental capitals with those used by Spindeler at Tarragona in 1484,³ and any doubt as to the ownership of the type employed (in all but the first and last quires and sheet [c]4) has been set at rest by Vindel’s reproductions of the colophon of Josephus, *Libre de les Antiquitats iudaycas*, signed by Spindeler at Barcelona, 1 April, 1482 (Haebler 343, Vindel, vol. 1, pp. 53–4, no. 25), which show the type (110 G.) of the two books to be one and the same. However, the statement by Haebler⁴ and Vindel that the text type of the *Libre del Consolat* is the same as that used by Spindeler at Tarragona in the edition of Guido de Monte Rocherii, *Manipulus curatorum*, 3 August, 1484 (Haebler 454; Vindel, vol. 1, pp. 64–5, no. 33) is incorrect, as the Tarragona type, though of somewhat similar design, is much smaller in face and body (c. 88 mm.). The type of the *Libre del Consolat*, therefore, seems to have been employed only at Barcelona, and not at Tarragona. Furthermore, the work was apparently carried to completion at Barcelona by Pere Posa, in whose type 107 G. are printed the above-mentioned sections, including a table, and a supplement dated 3 June, 1484 by the compiler. It is necessary, therefore, to ‘leave’ the *Libre del Consolat* at Barcelona rather than assign it, as has sometimes been done, to Tarragona. As Haebler has suggested, it is possible that the printing of the book was interrupted by the outbreak of plague which occurred in March–September, 1483.⁵ However this may be, the closure of Spindeler’s Barcelona press and his departure to Tarragona, in time for the completion there of the above-mentioned *Manipulus curatorum* on 3 August, 1484, had doubtless taken place before the addition by Pere Posa, not before 3 June, 1484, of the supplementary material to the *Libre del Consolat*.

PERE POSA, a Catalan priest, and the most prolific of the printers of Barcelona in the fifteenth century, worked at first in association with Spindeler’s partner Petrus Brun, who no doubt brought to the combination the necessary technical skill and knowledge. On 16 July, 1481, they produced a translation in Valencian dialect of Quintus Curtius, *De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni* (IB. 52512), which was followed in September of the same year by two more works containing their signature, but in 1482 and thereafter Posa’s name appears alone in imprints. After a break doubtless caused by the plague of 1483, a year not found in Posa’s dated books, the activity of the press was resumed with a *Versor*, *Expositio super Summulis Hispani*, 16 July, 1484,⁶ and a *Valascus de Taranta*, *Practica*, 23 December, 1484 (IB. 52516), only to be again interrupted for three years during which Posa is not known to have produced anything. Finally in 1488 Posa entered upon a period of activity which lasted until the early years of the next century. He produced before 1501 some 36 known editions, many of them by Catalan authors (notably Ramón Lull and his follower Petrus de Gui) or translations into Catalan. After 1500 Posa printed only five known books, three of these being works of Ramón Lull, whose *Arbor scientiae*, 20 August, 1505, was his last production. He died towards June, 1506, leaving his press, books, and other property to a nephew and namesake, then a minor, who is found as a printer only in 1518.

¹ Madurell and Rubió, pp. 14–19; Haebler, *Zur Geschichte des Frühdrucks in Barcelona*, in *Beiträge zur Inkunabelkunde*, Neue Folge, no. 2 (1938), p. 9.

² Madurell and Rubió, document no. 10. See also G. D. Painter in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1962, pp. 142–3.

³ Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 77.

⁵ Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 79.

⁴ Haebler 163 (pt. 2), corrected in *Geschichte*, pp. 82–3.

⁶ Vindel, vol. 1, p. 244, no. 32 (1); vol. 8, p. 74.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Inventories of the elder Posa's stock made earlier in 1506 suggest that his output may have been still larger than is otherwise known.¹

A first edition of Alfonso de la Torre, *Visio delectable*, was completed at Barcelona on 17 April, 1484 (Haebler 643) 'at the expenses of Matheu Vendrell, merchant, citizen of the said city',² whose name had recently appeared in similar terms³ in the colophon of an edition of Malla, *Memorial del peccador remut*, printed in the same distinctive type at Gerona, 17 November, 1483 (Haebler 389). In view of the wording of these colophons, Vendrell was presumably only the publisher, or at most the financial backer or owner of both the Barcelona and the Gerona press.⁴ The move to Gerona may have been due to the plague of 1483, and the anonymous printer may have returned thereafter to Barcelona. An Indulgence for the Mercedarian Order in the same type, with the addition of a large heading type, contains the printed date of purchase 1480, without a blank space to allow for a manuscript year-date (Haebler 102; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 42, no. 15). The only surviving copy, however, is entered above the line with the manuscript year-date 1488. This late date, and the unusual circumstance that the printed date is followed on the same line and without any break by the heading and text of the 'Forma absolucionis', suggest that the absence of a blank space for the year-date was merely an error of the compositor, and that the Indulgence was printed nearer to 1488 than to 1480. None of the three pieces in this type is in the Museum collection.

The only known surviving product of the Barcelona press of the German Johann Gherlinc is the above-mentioned⁵ *Mates, Libellus pro efficiendis orationibus* (Haebler 409), with the evidently misprinted date of 7 October, 'M. cccc. lxxiii', which Proctor took as standing for 1498. However, documents recently published show that Gherlinc was active at Barcelona in 1486-9, and 1488 is probably the year intended. On 14 October, 1486 Gherlinc made a printing agreement at Barcelona with a Genoese merchant, Jeronimo de Nigro,⁶ which resulted in the production of a Gerona Breviary, for 300 copies of which, already delivered, the Bishop of Gerona promised on 24 November, 1487 to pay Gherlinc 450 Barcelona pounds.⁷ The association was wound up on 12 January, 1488.⁸ A year later Gherlinc made contracts with the Barcelona bookseller Pere Miquel, on 30 January, 1489 to produce by June 400 copies of a *Vich Diurnal* (Haebler 233(3); *Gesamtkatalog* 8562),⁹ and on 15 April to print by Pentecost 1000 *Horae* (Haebler 315(7)) in the type of the *Diurnal* and with the same cuts as in a previous *Horae* produced by himself.¹⁰ Two further contracts followed in the same year, on 27 July with the Barcelona bookseller Jaume Salat for 360 'compots' (possibly a single-sheet almanac?),¹¹ and on 30 September with the Barcelona notary Jacme de Casafrancha for 1015 copies of a 'Lunari' (presumably that of Bernardus de Granollachs).¹² Gherlinc printed in 1494 at Braga in Portugal,¹³ and in 1496 at Monterrey in Galicia.¹⁴ On 13 August, 1501, he completed at Salamanca for Juan de Porras a Breviary for the use of Orense,¹⁵ and in 1503, whether at Salamanca or elsewhere, a document for the cathedral of Orense which is further mentioned in the next paragraph below. His possible identity, as suggested by Claudin, with a Joannes de Guerlins who printed in French types between 1513 and c. 1521 near and at Toulouse, was doubted by Haebler, but has been supported by Mr. F. J. Norton.¹⁶

In view of our imperfect knowledge of Gherlinc's career, there seems to be insufficient evidence for the location or date of the printing of a Bull of Innocent VIII, granting Indulgences in favour of the Cathedral of Orense in Galicia, promulgated in Rome on 20 April, 1487, issued at Orense on 4 December, 1488 (Haebler 324 (5)),¹⁷ and apparently printed in one of the two conjugate types measuring 76 mm. used

¹ Madurell and Rubió, documents nos. 235, 239; F. J. Norton, *Printing in Spain, 1501-1520* (1966), pp. 96-8. The present volume owes much to Mr. Norton's book, and to his kindness in supplying further information.

² 'Impressa en la ciutat de Barcelona a despeses de Matheu vendrell mercader ciutadela dita ciutat.'

³ 'Impressa a despeses den Mateu vendrell mercader en la ciutat de Girona.'

⁴ Both colophons begin with the formula 'Migençant la diuina gracia'. It may be noted that a decade later the same formula was used by Diego de Gumiel both at Barcelona—in Ximenez, *Scala Dei*, 27 October, 1494 (Haebler 710), and in *Flors de Virtuds*, 3 January, 1495 (Haebler 275)—and at Gerona in Ximenez, *Psalterium laudatorium*, 20 March, 1495 (C. F. Bühler, *A Gerona Incunabulum and the Press of Diego de Gumiel in Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1952, pp. 64-6). Unless this is a mere coincidence, it seems possible either that De Gumiel worked the Barcelona and Gerona presses of 1483-4 as well as those of 1494-5 or that Vendrell was concerned in all four.

⁵ See p. xxxvi above.

⁶ Madurell and Rubió, document no. 33.

⁷ Ibid., no. 44.

⁸ Ibid., nos. 46, 46a, 46b.

⁹ Ibid., nos. 55-8.

¹⁰ Ibid., nos. 60, 61.

¹¹ Ibid., no. 62 bis.

¹² Ibid. no. 63.

¹³ See p. lxxv below.

¹⁴ See p. lxxii below.

¹⁵ Norton, pp. 23, 31-2.

¹⁶ Claudin, *Les Enlumineurs... et les imprimeurs de Toulouse au XV^e et XVI^e siècles* (1893), p. 48, n. 1; Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 258; Norton, p. 32.

¹⁷ *Geschichte*, pp. 255-7, with facsimile. The text is in Latin, with matter in Spanish added by the issuing authorities at Orense. In view of the insufficient evidence, Orense has not been shown among Spanish fifteenth-century printing-towns in the map included in the present volume.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

by Gherlinc in a Braga Breviary, Braga, 12 December, 1494. Haebler's argument that the Bull would not have been printed after news of the death of Innocent VIII, 25 July, 1492, is not strong, as Indulgences and the like were not infrequently printed in Spain and elsewhere some years after the death of the authorizing Pope. However, it may well be that this piece was produced, as Haebler suggests, whether at Monterrey, at Orense itself, or at some other town in Galicia, at some time between Gherlinc's departure from Barcelona and his arrival at Braga; although none of Gherlinc's three known fifteenth-century presses, at Barcelona c. 1486–89, at Braga in 1494, or at Monterrey in 1496, can be altogether ruled out. A further possibility, perhaps the most likely, is that the Bull was printed after 1500, towards the same time as another piece in the same types and likewise connected with Orense, namely a certificate of confraternity and summary of Indulgences in favour of contributors to the building fund of the Cathedral of Orense, dated 1503.¹

The Catalan PERE MIQUEL first appears, as bookseller and citizen of Barcelona buying 'four gross of parchments', in a record of 25 October, 1488,² a little before his agreement with Gherlinc on 30 January, 1489,³ but not, as Sanpere y Miquel supposed, as early as 30 August, 1484.⁴ On 4 February, 1490 he pledged the punches of the *Diurnal* printed for him by Gherlinc among securities for a short-term loan,⁵ but again owned printing material on 11 May, 1491, when he recognized a debt of 21 Barcelona pounds to the merchant Juan Robinell for the purchase, in association with Nicolaus Spindeler, of a casting instrument, punches, and matrices.⁶ Possibly Spindeler assisted in the establishment of Miquel's press, while this material, as Haebler suggests,⁷ had perhaps belonged to Gherlinc. Miquel's first type, 83 G., is similar in style to Gherlinc's 72 G. used in the *Barcelona Mates*, but not to any of Spindeler's. Miquel's first work was a signed edition of Janer, *Naturae ordo studentium pauperum*, 9 June, 1491 (Haebler 334), printed, as the author remarks, immediately after his own completion of the text on 19 May, 1491. Miquel's press was continuously at work until 1495, producing seventeen editions consisting of works of theology, medicine, and law, printed on his own account as well as on that of others, the last dated piece being an unsigned *Usatges de Barcelona*, 20 February, 1495 (Haebler 652). At the time of his death, the exact date of which is not known, he left unfinished an edition of *Tirant lo Blanch*, which Diego de Gumiel, by an agreement of 18 February, 1497, undertook to complete within six months, the finished book appearing on 16 September, 1497 (Haebler 640).⁸

The establishment at Barcelona of the well-equipped press of JOHANN ROSENBACH, of Heidelberg, who describes himself as 'reuerent maestre', dates from the year 1492, when he transferred his press from Valencia,⁹ renting premises at Barcelona for three years from 27 February,¹⁰ and completed on 3 October a *St. Peter Pascual*, *Obra* (IA. 52540). In the course of the next six years he printed at least eighteen editions, the two last being *Terentius*, *Comoediae*, 17 March, 1498 (Haebler 634 (5)), and a *Vich Breviary* (*Gesamtkatalog* 5506), completed between May and July, 1498.¹¹ He then moved to Tarragona,¹² where he completed his first book, an *Expositio hymnorum*, on 18 September of the same year (Haebler 252). The greater part of his total output, however, belongs to the second of his two Barcelona periods, which began in 1506 after a sojourn at Perpignan, and lasted until his death in 1530.¹³

DIEGO DE GUMIEL, 'Castilian', as he frequently styled himself in his colophons, was presumably a native of Gumiel de Hizán, a village near Aranda de Duero in Castile. On 11 September, 1494, De Gumiel is found, in association with the same Juan de Valdes who later appears with him and as a printer at Gerona, entering into a contract, the nature of which is not further specified, with the Barcelona booksellers Gabriel Prats and Pere Ramón Gavarro.¹⁴ On 27 October, 1494, using, as in all his productions, a text-type (99 G.) resembling Pere Miquel's 101 G., he signed at Barcelona an edition in Catalan of Francisco Ximenez, *Scala dei* (Haebler 710), followed on 3 January, 1495, by a *Flors de virtuts* (IA. 52554). On 25 March of the same year, however, he had already completed his first book at Gerona, where he may have taken refuge from an outbreak of plague.¹⁵ He is not again found at

¹ See J. Ferro Couselo and J. Lorenzo Fernández, *La Capilla y Santuario del Santísimo Cristo de la Catedral de Orense*, in *Boletín del Museo Arqueológico Provincial de Orense*, vol. 1 (1943), with facsimile (pl. iv) of one of the two settings. Cf. Norton, pp. 31–2.

² Madurell and Rubió, document no. 53.

³ See above, p. xli.

⁴ Sanpere y Miquel, p. 210, misdating a document of 30 August, 1493. Cf. Madurell and Rubió, pp. 117, 177.

⁵ Madurell and Rubió, document no. 65.

⁶ Ibid., no. 73.

⁷ *Geschichte*, p. 262.

⁸ See below, p. xliii.

⁹ See below, p. xlix.

¹⁰ Madurell and Rubió, document no. 74.

¹¹ See below, p. lxvii.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ See below, p. lxviii.

¹⁴ Madurell and Rubió, p. 197. For Valdes at Gerona see below, pp. lxv–vi.

¹⁵ Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 270–1. For De Gumiel's Gerona press see below, p. lxv. The unsigned *Usatges de Barcelona*, 20 February, 1495, in Pere Miquel's type 101 G., is sometimes assigned to Pere Miquel and De Gumiel in partnership (Haebler

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Barcelona until 1497, when he contracted on 18 February to complete within six months, for the Barcelona booksellers Carmini Ferrer and Johan Trinxer, and their associate Pere Duran, a merchant of Tortosa, the edition of *Tirant lo Blanch* left unfinished by the death of Pere Miquel.¹ Miquel, it appears, had printed only 'seven quires' of an edition of 300 copies; and De Gumiel was to be paid one ducat for each ream of paper printed by himself, and to retain 75 copies, or one-quarter of the edition, as his own share. The completed work was signed, not quite a month behind time, on 16 September, 1497. For the rest of the century De Gumiel printed mostly in Latin,² his output including one signed and dated book in each year: an Isaac, *De ordinatione animae*, 1497 (IA. 52557), a Barcelona Missal, 28 March, 1498 (Haebler 438), an Alexander de Villa Dei, *Doctrinale*, 17 October, 1499 (Haebler 685), and a Donatus, 5 December, 1500 (Gesamtkatalog 9016), apparently his last book at Barcelona. He subsequently worked at Valladolid from 1502 to early 1513, and at Valencia from July 1513 to 1517.³

In two books, a Niger, *De modo epistolandi*, 27 July, 1495 (Haebler 485 (5)), and a Vich Missal, 16 June, 1496 (Haebler 449 (pt. 2)), the above-discussed Johann Rosenbach was in partnership with Johann Luschner, who in a book of 1502 described himself as a native of Liechtenberg, a village of Saxony.⁴ Earlier in the same month which saw the completion of the Niger by Rosenbach and Luschner, there appeared, printed with types used also by Rosenbach, an Alexander de Villa Dei, *Doctrinale*, 9 July, 1495 (IA. 52575), with the imprint of GERALDUS PREUS and JOHANN LUSCHNER. These, together with the printer Wendelin Rosenhayer, had already signed on 5 May, 1495, an edition of J. Perez, *Vida de la verge Maria* in Catalan (Haebler 541), which is known only from an eighteenth-century citation of its colophon.⁵ Preus and Luschner signed also an edition of Mates, *Pro efficiendis orationibus*, dated simply 1495 (Haebler 409 (5)). Their press can have had little or no independent existence apart from Rosenbach's, and in the following year Luschner, as mentioned above, is found again co-operating with Rosenbach in the Vich Missal.⁶ Subsequently Luschner signed alone two books at Barcelona in 1498,⁷ and set up a press at Montserrat early in the following year.⁸ It has been suggested by Haebler that his partner Geraldus Preus (i.e. 'Prussian'), who is described in the colophons to the *Doctrinale* and *Mates* as a German, is to be identified with the Gerardus Alemanus, 'magister de stampa civis Dertusae', who in 1481 undertook at Tortosa to sell books printed by Brun and Spindeler at Barcelona.⁹ Before his departure to Montserrat early in 1499 Luschner apparently produced at Barcelona the first in the series of five known Indulgences which he printed for that monastery, since the unique surviving copy of this bears the manuscript year-date 1498 (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 246, no. 132 (1)), although printed with the same material belonging to Luschner as two further Indulgences with the printed date of 1500 (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 247, nos. 132 (2), 132 (3)). On the other hand, it is uncertain whether the entry in the Montserrat records, stating that 18,000 Indulgences were printed at Barcelona in May, 1498 by 'maestre Juan Estampador',¹⁰ should be taken as referring to this Indulgence and to Luschner, or to another 'Juan', namely Rosenbach, and to another Montserrat Indulgence (Haebler 106) in material assignable to Rosenbach, and with the printed year-date 1498.¹¹

652; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 166, no. 99), but as Haebler later realized was no doubt printed by Miquel alone (Haebler, *Bibliografía Ibérica*, pt. 2, p. 181).

¹ Madurell and Rubió, documents nos. 126-9, 131.

² With the possible exception of an undated Paris y Viana (Haebler 515 (5)); Vindel, vol. 1, p. 164, no. 97), which seems typographically, and as containing his device, to belong to this later period, and the fragmentary Lançolot del Lac, of which the period is doubtful (Haebler 303 (5); Vindel, vol. 1, p. 195, no. 117).

³ See Norton, pp. 65-8, 90-1.

⁴ Haebler, *Typographie ibérique*, p. 75. There are, however, other German villages of the same name.

⁵ J. Ribelles Comín, *Bibliografía de la lengua valenciana*, vol. 1 (1915), p. 481, citing this colophon from the edition printed by Pau Campins, Barcelona, 1732; Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 169, note 1. Rosenhayer's name is not known to have appeared elsewhere in a colophon, but documentary evidence exists of his various relations with Rosenbach and others in 1494-5 and from 1508 until his last will in 1528 (cf. Madurell and Rubió, documents nos. 95, 115, 256, 280, 289, 291, 316, 323, 370, 398).

⁶ The colophon of the Vich Missal does not name the printers, saying merely 'per alemanos impressum'. However, in the contract of 18 December, 1495 (wrongly cited as 16 February, 1496, by Sanpere y Miquel, p. 247), Rosenbach and Luschner undertake to print 400 copies of the Missal for the Bishop of Vich within four months of receiving the manuscript copy of the text (Madurell and Rubió, document no. 116). A document of 16 December, 1495, promising payment of sixty-six Barcelona pounds for eleven bales of paper apparently to be used for the Vich Missals 'which we are printing' ('quos operamur') is in the name of all four associates, Rosenbach, Luschner, Rosenhayer, and Preus; but the fact that here only the first two are provided with witnesses again suggests that they were the chief partners (*ibid.*, document no. 115).

⁷ Pontanus, *De diuinis laudibus*, 8 May, 1498 (Haebler 553 (5)), and Guido de Columnis, *Regiment dels princeps*, 22 October, 1498 (Haebler 157), both in types previously used by Luschner and Preus in the *Doctrinale* of 9 July, 1495.

⁸ See below, p. lxxii.

⁹ Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 73; see above, p. xxxix.

¹⁰ F. Méndez, *Tipografía española* (1861), pp. 169-70.

¹¹ Haebler, *Geschichte*, Abb. 151, and p. 168; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 214, no. 132.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

An edition of Virgil, *Aeneid*, printed at Barcelona by Gabriel Pou, containing the misprinted year-date 23 June, '1405' in the colophon,¹ and known only from a copy in the British Museum, was thought by Proctor (no. 9554) to belong more probably to 1495 than to 1505, in view of such features as the absence of a title-page, and the use of material belonging to Pere Miquel. However, since Pou's other work at Barcelona, in which the same types are used, belongs to the period 1503-7, it has generally been agreed that the year 1505 was intended (cf. Haebler 694). The year 1495 has again been favoured by Mr. F. J. Norton,² on the grounds not only of further archaic features in the book which conflict with the contemporary appearance of Pou's sixteenth-century productions, but of documents showing that Pou was already known as a printer at Barcelona as early as 20 March, 1497,³ and contracted there on 31 March, 1500, to produce an edition of *Flos sanctorum* in partnership with Sebastian de Escocia.⁴ Pere Miquel, as we have seen, died at some time between February, 1495, and September, 1497; and it would appear not impossible, if his death occurred early in 1495, that Pou should acquire his material and complete with it a book of moderate size by midsummer. However, the supposed interval of eight years, with no surviving production and without change of types, seems more difficult to believe. The question remains open, but meanwhile the evidence appears insufficient to warrant the inclusion of Pou's *Aeneid* of '1405' as an incunable in the present catalogue.

After sojourns at Tarragona in 1484,⁵ and at Valencia in 1489-90 and from 1494 until the completion of his last book there on 4 February, 1500,⁶ the German printer Nicolaus Spindeler returned to Barcelona, where we have seen him previously in 1478-82 and in 1491. A document dated 28 November, 1500, shows that he had already printed there part of an edition of Antonius Nebrissensis, *Grammatica noua*, of which, however, no copy is now known, so that it remains uncertain whether the work was in fact completed before the end of the century.⁷ The activity of this press, Spindeler's fifth and his second at Barcelona, was ended by his death in April, 1507.

Evidence of the early connection of VALENCIA with printing is provided indirectly by a series of documents, the earliest of which dates from the year 1475, relating to a lawsuit concerned with the purchase of paper. On 28 January, 1475, a German merchant named Jacob Vizlant (Wissland) of Isny in Suabia, then resident at Valencia,⁸ entered into a contract with a Genoese trader, Miquel Berniço, for the purchase of 200 reams of paper to be dispatched by the first ship sailing from Genoa or Savona. After only 64 reams had been delivered, Jacob Vizlant died in the latter half of the year. Subsequently his brother and heir, Philip, refused to accept the remainder of the quantity originally contracted for, alleging that the failure of Berniço to supply the paper earlier had prevented the purchaser Jacob Vizlant from using it for the purpose for which it was needed, and that he (Jacob) had in consequence been obliged to bring to an end the 'magisteri' and to send away the 'masters' and others engaged for the work.⁹ The art or craft for which paper in such a large quantity was necessary can hardly have been other than that of a printer. This evidence for the operation of a press at Valencia as early as January 1475 is substantiated by the existence of a number of books printed in a roman fount. Of these the earliest to which an approximate date has hitherto been assigned is the *Obres o trobes en lahors de la Verge Maria*, s.n. (Haebler 488),¹⁰ a collection of hymns in praise of the Virgin composed on the

¹ 'Impressum barchinone per gabrielem Pou Catalanum die vicesima tertia mensis Iunii anno a natiuitate domini Millesimo quadringentesimo quinto.'

² Norton, pp. 114-15.

³ Madurell and Rubió, document no. 133. The document, in which Pou is called 'stamperius', does not necessarily show that he then operated his own press.

⁴ Ibid., document no. 176. No copy of this *Flos sanctorum* is known. Sebastian de Escocia, a Castilian from Cigales, is found as a bookseller at Barcelona in 1487-8 (Madurell and Rubió, documents nos. 38, 51), and at Valencia in 1489, where he sold books for the Venetian printer Paganinus de Paganinis under the agency of the Valencian publisher Jacobus de Vila (Serrano y Morales, pp. 124-5). He reappears as a printer working at the press of Diego de Gumiel at Barcelona, 21 January, 1497 (Madurell and Rubió, document no. 128), and again as a printer at Valencia in financial relations with Jacobus de Vila, 17 September, 1498 (Serrano y Morales, pp. 125-6, 580-1). In the above contract of 31 March, 1500, he is called citizen of Barcelona.

⁵ See below, p. lxvii.

⁶ See below, p. xlviii-viii.

⁷ Madurell and Rubió, pp. 323-4, document no. 183. The document concerns a loan made to Spindeler on the security of fifty copies of the first eleven quires of this edition. Spindeler promises either to supply the remaining quires on 25 December, or to redeem the security in four months' time.

⁸ Jacob Vizlant and his brother Philip were agents of the important Ravensburg trading company, with which Paulus Hurus was also connected. (Cf. A. Schulte, *Geschichte der grossen Ravensburger Handelsgesellschaft*, Bd. 1 (1923), p. 342.)

⁹ J. E. Serrano y Morales, *Reseña histórica en forma de Diccionario de las Imprentas que han existido en Valencia* (1898-9), pp. 594-607, where the documents relating to the legal dispute are printed in full.

¹⁰ Reproduced in facsimile, Valencia, 1945.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

occasion of a poetical contest judged at Valencia on 25 March, 1474, and probably printed not long after this date. This was followed by an edition of Johannes, *Comprehensorium*, completed on 23 February, 1475 (Haebler 339), the earliest incontestable date in Spanish colophons, and by a Sallust, 13 July, 1475 (Haebler 593), both books containing the place of printing but without name of printer. Two years later, still in the same roman type, appeared an Aquinas, *Tertia pars Summae*, 18 August, 1477 (Haebler 637), signed by the printer LAMBERT PALMART, while five other books and a broadside Indulgence in this type are all *sine nota*. These comprise editions of Aesop, *Fabulae* (IA. 52005); Aristotle, *Ethica*, *Oeconomica*, and *Politica* (IB. 52000); Leonardus Bruni Aretinus, *De duobus amantibus* (IA. 52006); Datus, *De variis loquendi regulis* (IA. 52007); Phalaris, *Epistolae* (IA. 52009); and a Latin Indulgence for the monastery of Corpus Christi at Luchente (Haebler 92; Vindel, vol. 3, p. 29, no. 12). It has been argued on various grounds, which include the poor press-work, community of watermarks, and other features in the Aristotle and Phalaris, and the appearance of an alternative large, cross-shaped full-stop only in the *Obras o trobes* (and once in the Leonardus Aretinus) and in the dated books in this type, that the Aesop, Aristotle, Datus, and Phalaris in the undated group are still earlier than the *Obres o trobes*, and that the Aristotle and Phalaris are earliest of all.¹ If so, it would seem probable that the Aristotle and Phalaris appeared towards the latter half of 1473, or at latest at the beginning of 1474, and were therefore (excepting the possible Segovia press of c. 1472-3) the first books printed in Spain after the edition of the same Aristotelian texts here² attributed to Botel and partners at Barcelona, which may perhaps have appeared still earlier in 1473.

Six months before the completion by Palmart of the Aquinas on 18 August, 1477, work had already begun on the printing of a Bible in the Valencian dialect (Haebler 49; Vindel, vol. 3, p. 23, no. 9). Prohibited by the Inquisition some twenty years later, the edition is now represented only by a single leaf which bears, however, a colophon containing valuable information. The book, we are there told, was printed at Valencia, at the charges of Philip Vizlant, 'mercader de la vila de Isne de alta Alamanya', by 'mestre Alfonso fernandez de Cordoua' and 'mestre lambert palomar [sic] alaman en arts', and was begun in February, 1477, and finished in March, 1478. It is therefore clear that the printing enterprise started by Jacob Vizlant not later than 1475 and perhaps as early as 1473 was being continued by his brother Philip a few years later.

Of Palmart's career before he arrived in Spain nothing is known beyond the facts that he was a native of the diocese of Cologne and had studied at the University of Paris, receiving the degree of bachelor in 1466 and that of master of arts subsequently.³

The claim of Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba rather than Palmart to the first place among Valencian printers has been proposed by Vindel on somewhat slender grounds.⁴ With one of the two gothic types employed in the Bible Fernández printed an edition of Antoninus, *Summa confessionum*, 1477 (IB. 52021), which must have been completed either very early in the year or, more probably, when work on the Bible was in progress. Vindel maintains that since during the partnership for the production of the Bible Fernández printed the Antoninus with the gothic type, while Palmart completed in August of the same year his Aquinas in the roman, both types must have been in the same office and have belonged to both printers, and that the earlier unsigned books in the roman type are therefore as likely to have been printed by the one as by the other. From the order of the names in the colophon of the Bible Vindel infers that Fernández de Córdoba was the older and more experienced printer, and that Palmart was a newcomer recently arrived in Spain. A similar conclusion is drawn from the spelling of Palmart's name in the same colophon. The lack of printed signatures in the eight unsigned books printed at Valencia between the years 1474 and 1477 is taken to be proof that they cannot have been the work of Palmart, because coming from abroad he must have been familiar with this development. Indeed, together with signed and exactly dated colophons, they are found in all his productions from

¹ L. Witten, 'The Earliest Books printed in Spain', in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, vol. 53 (1959), pp. 91-113. For a similar view, adopted without typographical arguments, see Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 5-6.

² See above, p. xxxvii-ix.

³ Claudin, *Histoire de l'imprimerie en France*, tom. 2, p. 365, n. 1. L. Witten (loc. cit., p. 96) puts forward the conjecture that Palmart may have come into contact with the press of Friburger, Gering, and Crantz established at the Sorbonne in 1470. It may or may not be significant that the unsigned editions in roman type consist mostly, like the output of the Sorbonne press, of humanistic texts, and that three of these, Datus, Phalaris, and Sallust, are common to both presses. Comparison of texts shows, however, that the Valencia printer did not use the Paris editions.

⁴ Vindel, vol. 3, pp. xiv-xvi.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

1477 onwards. The difference of practice in these respects between the eight unsigned books and Palmart's known work, Vindel maintains, renders it impossible that they should have been produced by the same printer, and the unsigned books in the roman type are therefore to be attributed to Fernández de Córdoba.

One of the many weaknesses of these arguments¹ lies in the assumption that the roman fount was equally with the gothic Bible founts the property of both partners in 1477. If Palmart was one of the 'mestres e altres' employed by Jacob Vizlant in 1475, the roman type in question may well have remained in his sole ownership when he entered into association with Fernández de Córdoba, since it was not required for the printing of the Bible, which was the only book produced jointly by the partners. There is nothing to connect the roman type directly with Fernández, and in the absence of evidence which can be regarded as conclusive, the attribution of the books in this type to Palmart, with whose name alone it is connected in a colophon, appears to present the least difficulty.

On 18 March, 1482, using two new gothic types and now working independently, Palmart completed a Pomponius Mela, *De situ orbis* (Haebler 552). This was followed by an edition of Furs de Valencia [after 4 April, 1482], in which he was assisted, presumably only financially, by the Valencia notary Gabriel Luis de Arinyo (Haebler 282). The first and twelfth books of Francisco Ximenez, *Crestia*, were completed on 29 January, 1483, and 15 March, 1484, respectively (Haebler 700, 701). A total of five more works appeared in the years 1486 (Haebler 537), 1487 (Haebler 228, and Vindel, vol. 3, p. 74, no. 25, not in Haebler), 1488 (Haebler 229), and 1490 (Haebler 285), the last-mentioned being an edition of Fuster, *Omelia sobre lo psalm De profundis*, completed on 15 April. The above nine works from the Pomponius Mela onwards are signed and dated (though the date of Furs de Valencia is perhaps only that of the copyist), and were produced, with few exceptions,² under the patronage of named individuals or on behalf of the authors. In addition four Indulgences in Catalan are known, two of which bear the printed date 1490, while the remaining two, one of which was issued to its purchaser on 24 March, 1493, have been conjecturally assigned to the year 1492.³ Towards this time Palmart's press evidently ceased, for on 21 November, 1493, he sold to Dr. Miguel Albert punches, matrices, types, and other material, together with thirty volumes of Ximenez's *Crestia*, which represented unsold stock of the above-mentioned first and twelfth books of that work.⁴ The unsigned *Repertorium perutile de prauitate haereticorum*, 16 September, 1494, attributed by Proctor (no. 9500) to Palmart, is printed with two types, of which one (104 G.) shows a number of differences from its appearance in that printer's books, while the other (150 G.) is not known to have been used by him, and the book has accordingly been transferred to Miguel Albert (IB. 52018), whose press is discussed below (p. xlix).

After printing the Antoninus, 1477, above-mentioned, and (with Palmart) the Valencian Bible between February 1477 and March 1478, ALFONSO FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA is not heard of until 31 July, 1483, when, described as a silver-smith and master-printer, he entered into an agreement for one year with the notary Gabriel Luis de Arinyo (mentioned above as patron of Palmart c. 1482), the immediate object of which was the printing of the works of Jacobus Perez, administrator of the bishoprics of Valencia and Cartagena. From this document⁵ we learn that a sentence of death had been passed on Fernández in absentia, and that he was at the time living in the city of Murcia, where with the help of his brother Bartholomaeus he is known to have printed a Cartagena Breviary, completed on 12 January, 1484.⁶ Arinyo undertook to obtain for him the royal pardon and permission to reside

¹ Vindel's other arguments may easily be answered. Since Fernández was admittedly the owner of the gothic type used in the Bible, it was natural for his name to appear first in the statement of partnership for the printing of this book. The Spanish form given to Palmart's name is not unexpected in a book in the vernacular. The argument from the absence of printed signatures has equally little substance. These were first used in Nider, *Praeceptorium diuinae legis*, J. Koelhoff the Elder, Cologne, 1472 (IB. 3452), and reached Italy as early as 1473, e.g. in Aquinas, *Prima pars Summae*, A. de Stendal, Padua, 5 October, 1473 (IB. 29893). But in no country or town were printed signatures more than occasional in 1474, or frequent before 1477. In France they are apparently first found in Nider, *Manuale confessorum*, Friburger, Gering, and Crantz, Paris, 5 April, 1477 (Hain 11844). They first appear in Spain in the Perottus, *Rudimenta grammatices*, Johannes de Salsburga, and Paulus (Hurus) de Constantia, Barcelona, 12 December 1475, and were used by Fernández himself in the Antoninus, *Summa confessionum*, 1477, possibly before Palmart's own first use of them in the Aquinas of 18 August, 1477.

² No patronage is mentioned for the Mela; the Ximenez, *Crestia*, lib. xii was printed at the request of unnamed citizens of Valencia; the Perez, *Expositio in Cantica canticorum*, 19 May, 1486 (Haebler 537), although no patron is named, was presumably, like the works by Perez printed by Fernández de Córdoba in the two previous years, produced at the author's own instigation.

³ Vindel, vol. 3, nos. 30, 31, 37, 38.

⁵ Serrano y Morales, pp. 156-9.

⁶ *Indice generale degli incunaboli delle biblioteche d'Italia*, no. 2087, with facsimile of colophon. See below, p. lxvi.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

at Valencia, promising also to provide the capital for the enterprise. A press, and types sufficient to print a sheet of paper of middle size ('forma mijana') on both sides, were to be supplied by Fernández, who engaged to print at the rate of a quire of eight leaves every four days. It was agreed that three [sic] quires of Perez's 'obra o tractet' already printed by (or rather, for?) Arinyo should be destroyed, and the whole work be reprinted by Fernández in his own types. By another agreement of the same date Maimon alias Salomon Zalmati, an inhabitant of Murcia, was also admitted to the association.¹ The first product of the partnership, the Perez, *Commentum in Psalmos*, Valencia, without name of printer, was completed on 6 September, 1484 (IB. 52025, q.v.), the text type being the 92 G. used by Fernández in the Cartagena Breviary at Murcia earlier in the same year. Copies are known in which the first four quires of the second section of the work are printed in different text and heading types from the rest; and this setting is presumed to represent Arinyo's original printing, which, if this is so, cannot have been entirely destroyed, despite the terms of the agreement, while the figure of 'three' quires mentioned in the same document, must be incorrect.² The printing of an edition of the *Opuscula* of Perez in four parts was next undertaken, and occupied Fernández and Arinyo from some time in the same year 1484 until March, 1485 (IB. 52027). An octavo tract of 26 leaves, Ruiz de Corella, *Vida de S. Ana* (Haebler 587; Vindel, vol. 3, pp. 67, 221, no. 21), and a broadsheet, *Sumari de les clausules contengudes en la bulla de la sancta cruzada* (Vindel, vol. 3, p. 65, no. 20),³ both of them unsigned and undated, are also attributable to the press.

An Indulgence in Spanish in favour of the Dominican monastery at Luchente, some thirty-five miles southward of Valencia (Haebler 93; Vindel, vol. 8, p. 216, no. 92; Gesamtkatalog 74), and a broadsheet in Spanish explanatory of the Indulgences granted to those contributing to the Crusade against the Moors, *Clausula de las cosas mal habidas* (Haebler 151 (8); Vindel, vol. 8, p. 213, no. 93), were at one time considered by Haebler to have been produced by a printer working at Valencia c. 1480. He later suggested that Toledo might be their place of origin; but the evidence is insufficient, and the question of the location and date of this press remains an open one.⁴ Neither piece is represented in the Museum collection.

The inclusion by Proctor in his list of Valencian printers of a presumed first press of Lope de la Roca, '1485, Dec. 9' is a mistake, due to erroneous reports of the colophon-date in the *Vida de Sant Honorat*, 9 December, 1495 (Haebler 677), the year in which the activity of his press at Valencia in fact began.⁵

The next press, designated as that of the PRINTER OF OFFICIUM B.V. MARIAE, is not known to have produced anything but the book from which it has been named, completed on 7 November, 1486 (IA. 52034). Various suggestions have been put forward as to the identity of the printer. The handsome large liturgical fount used in the book appears, as Haebler points out, to be the same as the heading type found in the earlier setting of quires c-d in the second section of the above-mentioned Perez, *Commentum in Psalmos*, Fernández de Córdoba, and De Arinyo, 6 September, 1484. In his view, in all probability the correct one, this type was originally produced by Fernández de Córdoba, and it is to him that the credit of the printing of the *Officium* should be given.⁶ For want of certainty, however, the anonymous title of the press should still be retained.

In the latter half of 1489 NICOLAUS SPINDELER, hitherto an itinerant printer working successively

¹ Zalmati reappears at Hija as the publisher of a Hebrew Pentateuch produced by the press of Eliezer Alantansi in July-August, 1490 (Haebler 530; Proctor 9602), while Fernández himself is considered by Haebler to have printed a Manual for the diocese of Zaragoza in the same town of Hija (Haebler 394 (5)). See below, p. lxix.

² Cf. Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, Catálogo de los incunables no. 1421; Haebler, *Geschichte*, etc., pp. 26-34.

³ J. Rubio, *Una bula xylográfica y quatro incunables desconocidos*, in *Butlletí de la Biblioteca de Catalunya*, vol. 7 (1932), pp. 11-15.

⁴ Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 204-8. A Latin version of the same Indulgence was printed in roman type by Palmart at Valencia, c. 1480 (Haebler 92). Luchente is situated within the Kingdom of Valencia, and it may well be that a Catalan version was also issued. However, while many Indulgences in Catalan were produced in Spain outside the borders of Catalonia or Valencia (cf. pp. xvi, xxvii above), there is no known precedent for the production of an Indulgence in Spanish within Catalan-speaking Spain. Types of analogous design to that of the Luchente Indulgence are found only in Castile, at the presses of the first Salamanca printer, Vázquez at Toledo, and De Lila at Coria. See also p. lxiii, note 5, below, where these pieces are further discussed.

⁵ The date is given as 9 December, 1485 by (e.g.) Méndez (1796), p. 68-70, and Hain 8823. Méndez states that, doubts having been raised, he reconfirmed the date in the copy at the Real Collegio de Corpus Christi, Valencia, as 'Mil ccccLxxxv'. Haebler (loc. cit.) suggested that the error was caused by a copy in which an x had been erased from the date, although no such copy seems to be known. The colophon in the Corpus Christi copy in fact reads quite clearly 'Mill. cccc. Lxxxv'. Cf. Serrano y Morales, pp. 498-500, with facsimile of this colophon.

⁶ Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 33.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

at Tortosa (1477), Barcelona (1478–82), and Tarragona (1484), engaged himself at Valencia to print the first edition of the romance entitled *Tirant lo Blanch*. An original agreement entered into on 7 August with the bookseller Peter Trincer and two others for an edition of 400 copies was superseded by a contract dated 28 September made with Johannes Rix, of Chur, when the number of copies was raised to 715.¹ The work, a large folio of 388 leaves, the first embellished with a fine border containing Spindeler's name, was not completed until 20 November, 1490 (IB. 52043). Rix died two months before this date, and the administration and continuation of his enterprises passed into the hands of his executor, Jacobus de Vila.²

Three books unsigned by the printer, *Imitatio Christi*, 16 February, 1491 (IA. 52047), *Confessional*, 25 February, 1493 (IA. 52052), and *Hores de la setmana sancta*, 'impensis Jacobi de Villa', 21 February, 1494 (IA. 52056) assigned by Proctor (nos. 9503, 9504, 9504A) to Spindeler's press, have here been transferred to that of Hagenbach and Hutz. The first two contain one of the large text or heading types (130 G.) of the *Tirant lo Blanch*, but the text type employed is new and is not known to have been used by Spindeler, though it is found in a book signed by Hagenbach and Hutz.³ Both types were no doubt the property of Jacobus de Vila. The attribution to Hagenbach and Hutz of the *Imitatio Christi*, however, remains somewhat doubtful, as the work was completed more than two years before their first signed book; and it may well be that Spindeler was the printer on De Vila's account of the *Imitatio*, before he left Valencia.

After the completion of the *Tirant*, Spindeler is known to have been at Barcelona in May, 1491,⁴ and an interval of three years elapsed before his next signed work, *Perez, Vida de la Verge Maria*, appeared at Valencia on 15 July, 1494 (Haebler 540). During this later Valencian period between 1494 and 1500 he printed some eleven dated and five undated books, represented in the Museum collection only by the *Phalaris* of 11 November, 1496 (IA. 52050), and ending with an edition of *Vilanova, Rudimenta grammatices*, 4 February, 1500 (Vindel, vol. 3, p. 176, no. 86; Haebler 683), in which he used a roman type for the first time since his partnership with Petrus Brun at Barcelona in 1478. Later in 1500 Spindeler returned to Barcelona.⁵

The names of PETRUS HAGENBACH and LEONARDUS HUTZ are first met with in the colophon of the *Furs fets en las corts de Oriola*, completed at Valencia on 6 September, 1493, at the charges of De Vila (Haebler 283). As already mentioned the transfer to their press from Spindeler's in the present catalogue of the unsigned *Imitatio Christi* mentioned above, using the same text type (99 G.) as the *Furs*, but completed more than two years earlier on 16 February, 1491 (IA. 52047), must therefore be considered doubtful. However, they may be securely credited with other dated but unsigned works in the same text type, namely, *Fenollar, Historia de la pasión*, 11 January, 1493 (Haebler 259; Vindel, vol. 3, p. 91, no. 39), *Confessional*, 25 February, 1493 (IA. 52052), *Hores de la setmana sancta*, 21 February, 1494 (IA. 52056), and *Miravet, Opus grammaticae*, 8 January, 1495 (Haebler 436, not seen by Haebler; Vindel, vol. 3, p. 112, no. 50), the latter two being again produced at the expenses of De Vila. Hagenbach and Hutz were also probably the printers of the unsigned editions of the translation in Valencian dialect of the *Vita Christi* of Ludolphus de Saxonia, part 3, sine anno (Haebler 375 (5)), and part 4, 16 February, 1495 (IB. 52065).⁶ Their names are found in conjunction once more in the *Guillermus de Podio, De musica*, 11 April, 1495 (Haebler 551), in which the text type (103 G.) is the same as in the *Ludolphus*, but after completing an unsigned book on 8 June (a Valencian translation of the *Cordiale*, Haebler 232) the partnership must have come to an end, since early in the following January Hutz was working at Salamanca with Lope Sanz, while Hagenbach appears alone at Toledo early in 1498.

When the German printer Johann Rosenbach, a native of Heidelberg, set up his press at Valencia is not exactly known, but documentary evidence exists of transactions of Rosenbach with the bookseller Johannes Rix, whom he supplied with type, casting-instrument, and matrices, at Valencia in 1490,⁷ and with Johannes Parix, a fellow native of Heidelberg, at Toulouse in 1491.⁸ He was no doubt engaged also in the printing of the *Breviaries* for the dioceses of Bayonne and Oviedo (Haebler 76, 86)

¹ Serrano y Morales, pp. 489, 528–9; M. Gutiérrez del Cano, *Ensayo bibliográfico de 'Tirant lo Blanch'*, in *Revista de archivos* etc., Tercera época, tom. 38 (1918), pp. 25–8.

² Serrano y Morales, pp. 486–9.

³ Cf. p. xlii, above.

⁴ Cf. Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 177–80.

⁵ BMC, pt. viii, p. lxxii; Haebler, *Die Deutschen Buchdrucker des XV. Jahrhunderts im Auslande* (1924), p. 237.

⁶ *Furs fets en las corts de Oriola*, 6 September, 1493 (Haebler 283).

⁷ See above, p. xlii.

⁸ Serrano y Morales, p. 511.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

which were the subject of agreements made with Jacobus de Vila on 12 January, 1492, and earlier; but of these books, apparently the only production of his Valencia press, no copies are now known.¹ After their completion Rosenbach cannot have remained long in Valencia, for on 3 October, 1492, he signed his first book at Barcelona.²

The existence of the press of MIGUEL ALBERT, not distinguished by Proctor, and unnamed in the books attributable to it, is well established by a series of documents preserved in Spanish archives.³ On 12 September, 1493, Albert, a doctor of laws and holder of judicial office in Valencia, agreed with Juan Gómez de Carrión, 'receptor de las penas del Santo Oficio', to form a society for the printing of 1,000 copies of a work entitled *Oficio y Facultades de la Inquisicion*, identifiable as the unsigned *Repertorium perutile de prauitate haereticorum*, 16 September, 1494 (IB. 52018), the text of which was edited by Albert himself. An agreement entered into between Dr. Albert and Pedro Trinchet on 5 October, 1493, while mentioning type already made, provided for the casting of a further supply in the house of the doctor and contained an undertaking on his part to keep two presses running. A little later, on 21 November, he bought type, matrices, and other material from the printer Lambert Palmart, and on 28 November engaged a type-caster, Gerard Brunch, a native of Hungary, for a period of three months. The *Repertorium*, printed in Palmart's smaller gothic text type (104 G.) with a number of different majuscules and an entirely new heading type, was assigned by Proctor to Palmart (no. 9500), but in the light of the documents has here been transferred to Miguel Albert. The text type appears also in the unsigned Roig, *De patre non incarnato*, 1494 (Haebler 582).⁴

The documents published by Serrano y Morales show that Albert at this time employed also the printers Francisco de Padua, Juan de Orlando, and the Germans Lope de la Roca and Christoph Cofman, the first two of whom are not known to have produced any signed work. On 29 October, 1494, Lope de la Roca, who had operated a press at Murcia in 1487 (cf. p. lxvi below), together with Gaspar Grez as compositor, was re-engaged for a period of sixteen months. Before his death in 1497 or 1498⁵ Lope printed about a dozen books, the earliest an edition of F. Vicent, *Jochs partits dels scachs*, 15 May, 1495 (Haebler 676), signed jointly with Pedro Trinchet, and the latest a B. Fenollar, *Proces de les olives* 14, 25 October, 1497 (Haebler 260). These editions, as well as one signed by Trinchet alone,⁶ an *Obra al laors de S. Cristofol* dated 3 February, 1498 (Haebler 487), are not represented in the Museum collection.

Of the career of ALFONSO DE ORTA who signed an edition of Torrella, *De imaginibus astrologicis* (IA. 52083), nothing else appears to be known. The date given for the completion of this volume, 1 December, 1496 is that of its composition by the author, and from the appearance of the book it may possibly have been printed after 1500.⁷

The latest press to be established at Valencia before the end of the century was that of CHRISTOPH COFMAN, of Basel, known also as Christoforus de Alamania,⁸ who after working for Miguel Albert appears as an independent printer, with a signed and dated edition of Ximenez, *Regiment de la cosa pública*, completed on 28 January, 1499 (IA. 52093). An unsigned Stephanus de Masparrautha, *Notae*, 24 October, 1498 (Haebler 408 (5); *Geschichte*, p. 106), in which the same material is used, may be accepted as a still earlier product of his press. Before the end of the century Cofman printed three other dated pieces, a *Vita de S. Catherina*, 11 May, 1499 (Haebler 569), and two volumes in the year 1500, which are catalogued below, and thereafter continued in somewhat reduced activity until 1517.⁹

¹ Serrano y Morales, pp. 504-7; Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 94, 95.

² Serrano y Morales, pp. 3-6. For Trinchet's career see *ibid.*, pp. 559-65.

³ See above, p. xlii.

⁴ Haebler is mistaken in listing an edition of Juan Boix, *Tractatus conceptuum*, 8 February, 1493/4 (Haebler 61) with the *Repertorium* and the Roig as containing Albert's type 104 G. (Haebler, *Bibliografía Ibérica*, vol. 2, p. 247), since the Boix is in a different type (reduced facsimile in Vindel, vol. 8, pp. 385-6). An agreement dated 13 November, 1493, was made between Albert and Jaime Esteve, schoolmaster of Valencia, for the printing of Boix's work (Serrano y Morales, p. 4), and the edition was presumably produced by one of the other printers employed by Albert at this period.

⁵ A certain Francisca Lopes is named as Lope's widow in a document dated 17 November, 1498 (Serrano y Morales, pp. 503, 580). Dionysius de la Roche, who had business relations at Zaragoza with the printer Johannes Parix at Toulouse, was perhaps a kinsman of Lope (Haebler, *Die Deutschen Buchdrucker des XV. Jahrhunderts im Auslande* (1924), p. 237).

⁶ An unsigned Aesop, *Fabulae* (Gesamtkatalog 329), assigned by Haebler 5 (3) to Trinchet and by Vindel (vol. 8, p. 212) to Fadrique de Basilea (Friedrich Biel), Burgos, is in fact printed in type 111 G. of Arnaldo Guillén de Brocar, Pamplona, distinguishable from Fadrique de Basilea's type of the same measurement by single hyphens and plain paragraph-mark.

⁷ The typographical connection alleged by Vindel (vol. 3, p. xxxiv; pp. 188, 228-30, no. 91) between this book and a Ruiz de Corella, *Historia de Joseph*, sine nota [c. 1502], is doubtful. See Norton, pp. 85-6.

⁸ Cofman so names himself in the colophon to Gregorius Ariminensis, *Questiones super primum librum Sententiarum*, 21 October, 1500 (IB. 52095), which is printed in his types.

⁹ See Norton, p. 79.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

In the autumn of the year 1475 which had already seen the appearance of the first fully dated books in Spain at Valencia, there was printed at ZARAGOZA, the capital of the kingdom of Aragon, an edition of Guido de Monte Rocherii, *Manipulus curatorum*, completed and signed on 15 October, 1475, by Matheus Flander (Haebler 452; Vindel, vol. 4, p. 1, no. 1). Nothing more appears to be known about Flander; however, the resemblance in the distinctive upper case between his type and that used by Brun and Spindeler at Tortosa in 1477 possibly indicates some connection, whether close or remote, between the two presses; and it may be, as Haebler suggests,¹ that Brun and Spindeler worked for Flander at Zaragoza in 1475. The *Manipulus curatorum*, remarkable as the first book printed in Spain to contain not only the date and place of printing but also the name of the printer, is the only known product of the press, and is not in the Museum collection.

In the following year a record made before the Zaragoza notary Petrus La Luessa on 22 October, 1476, attests the presence in Zaragoza of the printers Henricus Botel de Saxonia and Paulus Hurus de Constantia,² both of whom had apparently moved thither from Barcelona. Hurus, as already mentioned, had been active as a printer at Barcelona in the previous year.³ Similarly, Botel is known through documentary evidence to have had business in Barcelona as early as 1474, and, in conjunction with Johannes 'Potel' (presumably a kinsman), to have taken a six months' lease of a house there on 6 May, 1476; and he is here further considered to have printed at Barcelona c. 1473 an edition of Aristotle, *Ethica*, *Oeconomica*, and *Politica* (IB. 52500),⁴ to which further reference will be made below. By the terms of the Zaragoza document of 22 October, 1476, the printers offered for subscription an edition of the Laws of Aragon to be printed within six months from All Saints' Day (1 November) next, one gold florin to be paid in advance, and the price of the book to be fixed at 60 solidi. The unsigned and undated *Fori Aragonum* (Haebler 278) is regarded as the edition in question, in which case it would probably have appeared towards the second quarter of 1477, while an edition of Eusebius, *De morte Hieronymi*, also sine nota (Haebler 249), is printed in the same type.⁵ Neither of these books is in the Museum collection. In both books the roman type used in the foliation is apparently the same as that employed by Hurus and his partner Johannes de Salsburga at Barcelona in 1475, and again by Hurus at Zaragoza in 1481.⁶

On 14 January, 1478, at Zaragoza before the same notary Petrus La Luessa, Botel and his previous partner Johannes Planck solemnly renewed their former contract made in conjunction with the since-deceased Georgius vom Holtz on 5 January, 1473, of which they prefixed a copy duly certified by them both with signed, sworn, and autograph attestations of its authenticity. The unspecified town at which this earlier contract was made has often been identified as Zaragoza itself, in the absence hitherto of evidence that Botel or Planck had previously worked elsewhere. The edition of Aristotle, *Ethica*, *Oeconomica*, and *Politica*, sine nota (Haebler 34; IB. 52500), containing a register printed in a small gothic type attributable to Botel, was accordingly assigned to Zaragoza likewise, whether to the press implied by the first contract, c. 1473,⁷ or to that instituted by the renewal of the contract in 1478, or to other activity between these dates.⁸ The discovery, however, of new documents for the years 1474-7, disclosing the presence at Barcelona on various dates within this period of Botel, Planck, and apparently of numerous copies of the Aristotle itself, has here been taken to justify the transfer of the first press of Botel and partners, set up in accordance with the contract of 5 January, 1473, and of the Aristotle as its product, to Barcelona.⁹

The new agreement of 1478 takes the form of a declaration by the same notary La Luessa dated 14 January, '1477' (i.e. 1477/8) at Zaragoza, that Botel and Planck, 'magistri de lettera de emprenta, pro nunc residentes et societate [sic] facientes Cesarauguste', have appeared before him, submitted the sworn copy of 'their original agreement concerning the art of printing', and promised 'contenta in dicta concordia que per eos nondum fuerunt adinpleta tenere, obseruare et adimplere', binding themselves by additional penalties ('ad uberiolem cautelam') to pay such expenses, and stand such losses as this may necessitate. They further 'renounce their own judges' and undertake to make a new, complete agreement

¹ Geschichte, p. 70.

² M. Serrano y Sanz, *La Imprenta de Zaragoza es las mas antigua de España* (1915), pp. 16-19.

³ See above, p. xxxix.

⁴ Vindel, vol. 4, nos. 3, 4, pp. 9-17; Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 275.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Vindel, vol. 4, pp. xxv-xxvi, 11-16.

⁷ e.g. Serrano y Sanz, pp. 9, 10; L. Witten, loc. cit. (cf. p. xxxviii, note 4 above).

⁸ Proctor, vol. 2, p. 700; Haebler 34, and *Geschichte*, pp. 245-6; *Gesamtkatalog* 2371; Vindel, vol. 4, pp. xvi-xviii.

⁹ See above, pp. xxxvii-xxxix.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

('completum instrumentum') before the judges ecclesiastic or secular of whatever kingdom, province, or principate they may dwell in.¹ The precise nature of the 'unfulfilled' work now to be completed remains obscure. Botel's agreement to teach Vom Holtz and Planck to print had evidently been performed to the best of his ability, since Vom Holtz is since deceased and Planck is now called master-printer. Possibly the partners intend, so far as this document is concerned, only to wind up the financial affairs of their previous partnership. Not improbably, however, they also have in mind a further piece of printing, whether or not already envisaged during their first partnership, which they mean to be covered temporarily by their present agreement, and more explicitly by the future 'instrumentum completum'; though the latter, if it was ever made, has not as yet come to light.² However this may be, it seems reasonable to identify Botel and Planck, in pursuance of their Zaragoza contract of 14 January, 1478, as the owners of the anonymous press of the PRINTER OF PARENTINIS, EXPOSITIO MISSAE, 'Cesarauguste', 16 June, 1478 (IB. 52112). The type is apparently identical (except that the original minuscule d is replaced by two new sorts) with that used for the register to the *Politica* in the Aristotle, *Ethica*, etc., and also closely resembles that of Botel's next work, the *Lérida Breviary* signed by him at that town on 16 August, 1479 (Haebler 84).³ Botel continued to work at Lérida until 1495. Planck⁴ reappears in 1482, when on 30 July he was engaged as procurator by Paulus Hurus, both being then resident at Zaragoza, in succession to Luys Malferit, merchant of that town. On 31 March, 1484, he resigned this post to Paulus's brother Johannes Hurus, and is heard of no more.⁵

Of the activities of Paulus Hurus after he had printed the *Fori Aragonum* with Botel at Zaragoza in the first part of 1477, nothing is recorded until the summer of 1480, when he is known to have made a journey to Germany and to have delivered letters to the trading company at Ravensburg.⁶ Soon after his return, towards the end of 1480 or early in the following year, PAULUS HURUS appears to have set up a press on his own account. An unsigned edition of Caorsin, *Obsidionis Rhodiae descriptio*, dated 28 February, 1481 (Vindel, vol. 4, p. 28, no. 9; Gesamtkatalog 6008), is printed in a roman type distinguishable only in details from that used by Johannes de Salsburga and Paulus Hurus at Barcelona in 1475, and already used at Zaragoza in the foliation of the *Fori Aragonum*. A variant colophon dated 1 March, 1481, in the Vatican Library copy⁷ gives the place of printing as Zaragoza, and the printer can hardly be other than Hurus, who had presumably kept possession of the type or matrices since using them at Barcelona six years before. The Caorsin was doubtless preceded by an edition of Rabbi Samuel, *Epistola contra Judaeorum errores, sine nota* (IA. 52122), placed by Proctor among the Neapolitan adespota (no. 6752), but printed in the type of the Caorsin, though without the later form of ⁹ used in that book. An Indulgence for the defence of Rhodes of 1481 and three small undated works, *Epistolae magni Turci*, *Casus papales*, and *Seneca, De moribus*, are also printed in the type.⁸

This group in roman type was followed shortly after by a group of unsigned works, none of which is in the Museum collection, in a gothic type closely resembling that of the *Fori Aragonum* (Haebler 278) produced by Hurus and Botel in 1477, except for a number of new and plainer majuscules. These editions were hence ascribed by Haebler,⁹ in all probability rightly, to the press of Hurus. They include a *Psalterium cum canticis*, 'Cesarauguste', 14 December, 1481 (Haebler 561, Vindel, vol. 4, p. 25, no. 7), an Indulgence for the Mercedarian Order with the printed date 1481 (Haebler 103; Vindel, vol. 4, p. 32, no. 11), and a *Turrecremata*, *Expositio Psalterii*, 'Cesarauguste', 12 November, 1482 (Haebler 651; Vindel, vol. 4, p. 33, no. 13), after which the group has often been assigned to a 'Printer of *Turrecremata*'.

¹ This proviso seems perhaps to imply and confirm that the contract of 1473 was not made at Zaragoza.

² This document may well have been the 'Capitulación' mentioned in the index to the protocol volume of Petrus La Luessa for 1478 as occurring, unfortunately, on a leaf belonging to a section now lost (Serrano y Sanz, p. 8).

³ Vindel, vol. 1, p. 32, no. 8; Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 247-8. The assignment to 'Zaragoza: Drucker des Parentinis (= Heinrich Botel), um 1478' of an edition of Bernardus, *Epistola de gubernatione rei familiaris* (Gesamtkatalog 3970) seems open to doubt, as this is perhaps to be identified with Gesamtkatalog 3967, an edition of the same work in roman type assigned to 'Rome, Ulrich Han (?), um 1475'. Cf. Barcelona, *Incunables de la Biblioteca Universitaria* (1945), no. 225.

⁴ 'Johan Blanco, maestro de fazer libros de emprenta.' See Vindel, vol. 4, p. xiii.

⁵ Vindel, *ibid.*

⁶ A. Schulte, *Geschichte der grossen Ravensburger Handelsgesellschaft 1380-1530*, Bd. 1 (1923), p. 349. According to Schulte this is the earliest evidence that Hurus was a member of the company. Cf. above, p. xxxix.

⁷ Vindel, vol. 4, p. 29, no. 9, where both colophons are reproduced.

⁸ Vindel, vol. 4, pp. 30, 23, 28, 349, nos. 10, 6, 8; vol. 8, p. 227, no. 5 (1). For a facsimile edition of the Seneca, ed. M. López Serrano, see *Revista bibliográfica y documental*, tom. 5, suplemento (1951).

⁹ Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 279.

* On 4 April 1478 he entered into a contract to print 79 Bibles in Spanish (4 li on return) with four citizens of Calatayud (3 of them conversos). Tantalizingly there is no indication of the source of the text to be used, although prices are specified, and Hurus is bound not to sell any other Bibles for a set period. v. Encarnación Marín Padilla, 'Pablo Hurus, impresor de biblias en lengua castellana', *Anuario de estudios medievales* 18 (1988) pp. 591-603. See also material cited by R.S. Janke: 'Algunos documentos sobre Pablo Hurus y el comercio de libros en Zaragoza a fines del siglo XV' in *Homenaje a J.M. Lacarra de Miguel* (Pamplona, 1988) vi.1 pp. 335-349.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

The four remaining pieces are *sine nota*, but include an edition of *Arte de bien morir* accompanied by Francisco Ximenes, Confessional,¹ containing woodcuts used by Hurus in later editions of the same.²

At the time of the transference of procuratorship in his affairs from Johannes Planck to his brother Johannes Hurus on 31 March, 1484, Paulus Hurus was perhaps absent from Zaragoza. He had visited south Germany in the winter of 1483 in the course of business relations with the printer Johann Amerbach of Basel, and, after recovering from an attack of plague, had attended the Lyons fair in February, 1484.³ A fresh period of his activity as a printer may be said to open with the year 1485, and the employment at Zaragoza of hitherto unused types. A signed edition of the Gospels and Epistles in Spanish, dated 20 February, 1485, of which no copy is now known (Haebler 250), was followed by an edition in 350 copies of a Zaragoza Missal, 27 October, 1485 (Haebler (pt. 2) 441). Hurus is therein described, in the prefatory letter of Archbishop Alfonsus of Aragon, as having already sojourned in the city for many years ('iam multos annos . . . in hac urbe versatus est') and the price of a single copy of the Missal is given as six gold florins.⁴ Although his name is not found again in imprints until six years later,⁵ a score or so of books are known, some bearing dates in the years 1488-91, the majority undated but printed not later than 1491. Of this group, three books dated in 1488, 1489, and 1490 are signed by Johannes Hurus, the brother of Paulus.⁶ On 10 February, 1491, the name of the latter reappears in a colophon (Haebler 617) and continues to do so without interruption until 12 September, 1499 (Haebler 653), when Paulus transferred the press to his successor Georg Coci and retired to his home at Constance, where his name appears in documents up to 1510.⁷ In Proctor's list the name of Johannes Hurus stands as the owner of an independent press, but the typographical evidence shows that this had no separate existence, and was in fact that of Paulus, conducted by Johannes presumably in the absence of his brother. It was during the last decade of the century that the Hurus press was most prolific, and by the extent, variety, and quality of its output won for itself an outstanding position in the annals of early Spanish printing.

The names of the partners, Georg Coci, Leonardus Hutz, and Lupus Appentegger are first met with in the colophon of the Hieronymite Breviary of 7 September, 1499 (Gesamtkatalog 5173), five days before the last book signed by Paulus Hurus. Hutz had previously worked in partnership with Petrus Hagenbach at Valencia in 1493-5, and with Lope Sanz at Salamanca in 1496-7. Using Hurus's types and material they completed and signed three more books before the end of the century, but none of these is in the Museum collection. Appentegger is last found as a partner in December, 1501, Hutz in March, 1504. Hutz reappears as a printer at Valencia in 1505-6, and at Zaragoza as a type-founder in 1515. Coci worked alone until 1537, continuing the style and prolific output of his predecessor Hurus.⁸

In 1477 a short-lived press was set up at the Catalan city of Tortosa by Petrus Brun and Nicolaus Spindeler, already mentioned among the printers of Barcelona. The only book which they produced at Tortosa is a Perottus dated 16 June, 1477 (Haebler 543), of which the Museum does not possess a copy. In the colophon Brun describes himself as a native of Geneva, and Spindeler of Zwickau. As already mentioned, the strong resemblance between the type employed in the Perottus and that belonging to Matthacus Flander at Zaragoza in 1475 led Haebler to suggest, with much probability, that the two printers, before printing together at Tortosa, had been the companions of Flander at Zaragoza.⁹ On 15 June, 1478, they completed their first book at Barcelona, but thereafter continued to have business relations with Tortosa.¹⁰

The introduction of printing at SEVILLE, the chief city of Andalusia, then about to enter upon a period of great prosperity, is remarkable as being the work of native craftsmen, and not, as in Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, of German immigrant printers. In the year 1477 three Spaniards named ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ, BARTOLOMÉ SEGURA, and ALFONSO DEL PUERTO, describing themselves, in that

¹ Haebler 36 bis+162 (5); Vindel, vol. 4, p. 40, no. 15; M. Kurz, *Handbuch der iberischen Bilddrucke des XV. Jahrhunderts* (1931), no. 53; Gesamtkatalog 2593. The other three items are Haebler 306, 421, 514 (5).

² Haebler 37, 37 (5); Kurz 54, 55.

³ Die Amerbachkorrespondenz, ed. A. Hartmann, Bd. 1 (1942), pp. 9, 11. Hurus mentions the possibility that he may remain at Lyons until Easter (18 April).

⁴ Cf. facsimiles in Vindel, vol. 4, pp. 55, 59.

⁵ He was, however, in Zaragoza on 18 February, 1486, when he signed a document as a witness. (Serrano y Sanz, op. cit., p. 14.)

⁶ Haebler 447, 6, 218, respectively.

⁷ Norton, pp. 69-77, 90.

⁸ Geschichte, p. 70. Cf. p. 1 above.

⁹ Schulte, op. cit., Bd. 1, p. 352.

¹⁰ See p. xxxix above.

yes, it does
now!
(1477)

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

order, as 'diligentes y discretos maestros', completed on 1 August an edition of Sánchez de Vercial, *Sacramental* (Haebler 597), at the instance of Petrus Fernández de Solys, Bishop of Cadiz and Vicar-General of the Cardinal Archbishop of Seville. This book was probably preceded by the Díaz de Montalvo, *Repertorium quaestionum super Nicolaum de Tudeschis*, dated simply 1477 (Haebler 210), and containing the verse colophon:

Si petis artifices primos quos Ispalis olim
vidit et ingenio proprio monstrante peritos
Tres fuerunt homines martini Antonius atque
de portu Alphonsus segura et Bartholomeus.

Historians of Seville printing have argued that if the meaning of 'olim' and 'peritos' is to be pressed, there is ground for pushing back the date of the establishment of the press by one or more years.¹

Two printed Indulgences granted by Sixtus IV in aid of the cathedral church of Seville and issued in that city, one in Spanish containing the date '... September 147...', leaving a gap for the year-date, the other in Latin, containing the date of September, 1473, have been cited as proof of the existence of a press there at an early date; but supporting evidence is lacking since no copy of either is now to be found.² Four editions of Sánchez de Vercial, *Sacramental*, all sine nota, have sometimes and somewhat arbitrarily been considered as necessarily earlier than the dated Seville edition of 1477 and as having originated in Seville. One of these (Haebler 596 (5)) is in a type showing but slight differences from that used by Henricus Turner at Toulouse in 1476-7.³ The type common to two others (Vindel, vol. 8, pp. 18-32, nos. 5, 6) has no affinities with those used in the south of Spain, although a date near to 1475 or 1476 seems likely enough for these editions.⁴ A date as early as 1470 and a Seville origin have been suggested by Vindel for a somewhat primitive-looking but certainly type-set edition of the same work (Vindel, vol. 5, p. 3, no. 1).⁵ Until confirmative evidence for any of the above candidates is forthcoming we must be content to regard 1477 as the year of the completion of the first book printed at Seville.

After the two books of 1477 the three partners signed another edition of Sánchez de Vercial, *Sacramental*, on 28 May, 1478 (Haebler 598). The next production of the firm, Rolewinck, *Fasciculus temporum*, 1480 (IB. 52305), contains only the names of Segura and Alfonso del Puerto. Segura is called 'escrivano publico' in a document of 28 September, 1481 in which he stands with Del Puerto as security for rent.⁶ The last dated book from the press, Valera, *Crónica de España*, 1482 (IB. 52308), was the work of Del Puerto alone.⁷ The conclusion of Valera's *Crónica* is of particular interest as

¹ The language of this colophon is curiously suggestive of that of the well-known colophon of Johannes Brito at Bruges—'Inueniens artem nullo monstrante mirandam'—whose press was active at about the same period. Cf. pt. ix, p. liii; Campbell 807. But this boast may well have been common property in the 1470s among non-German printers who had succeeded in learning the art without German instruction. 'Olim' need not necessarily mean 'some time ago'; it is perhaps rather to be taken with 'primos', with the meaning of 'unquam', i.e. 'the first ever'.

² J. Hazañas y la Rua, *La Imprenta in Sevilla*, vol. 1 (1945), pp. 5, 6; Vindel, vol. 5, pp. 11, 12, nos. 2, 3. The type is described as roman, with some gothic contractions. The papacy of Sixtus IV began on 9 August, 1471. If the date of September, 1473 could be taken as authentic, and Seville be accepted as the place of printing, then the early Seville press thus alleged would indeed be among the earliest in Spain, being nearly contemporaneous with the supposed first presses at Segovia, Barcelona, and Valencia.

³ Vindel, vol. 8, p. 33, no. 7. A *Turrecremata*, *Quaestiones Euangeliorum*, sine nota, in the same type and apparently in part on the same paper, is here catalogued among the French adespota (IB. 46382, pt. viii, p. 414, press § 2), with the remarks that the watermarks (unlike the type) are 'decidedly against Toulouse', and that the date is 'no doubt somewhat prior to 1480'. In view of the paper a Spanish origin for this press seems possible; but no justification appears for locating it at Seville, or dating it before 1477.

⁴ This type has roman capitals with gothic lower case, and seems indistinguishable from the 123 GR. used in an edition of Josephus [not after 1475] (IC. 50150), a Valerius Maximus in French [not after 1476] (Polain (Belgique), no. 3898), and other works, all sine nota, from a press here assigned (pt. ix, p. 208) to the region of southern Belgium or northern France. The type apparently derives from the same source as Wensler (Basel), 121 G^B, in use from 1476. The possibility that both groups of books were produced by a single wandering printer can perhaps be envisaged, but is far from likely in view of the wide divergence in locality and language. It seems more probable that two otherwise unrelated printers obtained the same type from the same founder in Basel. Fadrique de Basilea (Friedrich Biel), a former associate of Wensler at Basel, used at Burgos in 1485 a type (123 GR.) strikingly similar in upper case, and perhaps obtained from the same source. The red-printed headings and lombard E's in the two *Sacramental* editions fit the style of Fadrique in his early period, when he is known to have commenced activity at least three years before the appearance of his first signed and dated book in 1485 (see below, p. lxii). It may be that these works were produced by Fadrique at Burgos, as suggested by Haebler (Haebler 596).

⁵ Vindel's notion that the work is xylographic, and his attribution of it to the press of Martínez, Segura, and Del Puerto, are equally unfounded.

⁶ Hazañas, op. cit., vol. 1, pp. 6, 7.
⁷ An undated Indulgence for the conversion of 'the islands of Guinea, Africa, and Canary the great ocean sea' (Haebler 111 (6)) was assigned to the Seville press by Haebler on typographical grounds, no doubt rightly, as it commences with a lower-case m from type 2, while the mixed roman and gothic upper case of the text type is in the style of 92 GR*. The space left for date of issue is blank in the only known copy (Gesellschaft für Typenkunde 363), but this is signed by Johannes de Frisa, who

dated 1472-73 by H-
Wohlmut, Libro antiguo
expediente 9, Salamanca
1472, 288

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

containing a reference to the invention and diffusion of printing by the Germans, among whom is named one Michael Dachauer, at whose charges and those of Garcia de Castillo, treasurer of the Hermandad of Seville, the book was printed.¹ Perhaps still later than the Valera is an edition sine nota of Fuero real de Castilla, with Latin gloss by Alfonso Díaz de Montalvo, which was no doubt rightly assigned by Vindel to Del Puerto, the commentary type being 92 GR*, while the text type is an enlarged version of the same which is found only in this book.² Del Puerto seems to have lived for nearly two decades longer, his death occurring probably a little before 5 February, 1502.³

Another work, an edition sine nota of Philippus de Barberiis, *Chronica virorum illustrium* (Haebler 40; Gesamtkatalog 3384), has been claimed by Haebler⁴ as a product of the first Seville press, whose interest in historical works it fits well. The type, a roman of early appearance, has an upper case showing several unusual features in common with the style favoured by the Seville press.⁵ The author, a Dominican from Sicily who in 1475-81 was Inquisitor for Sicily, Malta, and Sardinia, had his various other works printed at Rome (on two occasions by his kinsman the printer Johannes Philippus de Lignamine) or at Naples.⁶ However, he wrote the *Chronica*, as his colophon states, in the house of its dedicatee, Johannes Alfonsus, 'canon of Seville and bachelor of Logroño', completing the work on 4 January, 1475. Haebler's opinion on these grounds, that the Barberiis might be an early product of the first Seville press, seems quite possible, although incapable of proof.

The second press in order of Proctor's list of Seville printers is that of Antonio Martínez, the printer of a Spanish translation of Cavalca's *Specchio della Croce*, 22 February, 1486 (Haebler 144), of which the Museum does not possess a copy. The colophon of that work states that the book was printed 'en casa de Anton Martinez de la talla de maestre Pedro'. There seems no reason for doubting that the Anton Martínez here mentioned is identical with the printer who formerly belonged to the association of three Spaniards who set up the first press at Seville, while the phrase 'de la talla de maestre Pedro' may mean that the types, perhaps also the blocks for the numerous woodcuts, were cut by the latter. Haebler has suggested that Maestre Pedro is none other than Petrus Brun, last heard of at Barcelona in 1481, and has supported his view by the evidence of the similarities of the type of the Cavalca with that of Brun's work signed later at Seville.⁷ There is, however, no positive record of Brun's presence in the city until 1492.

After an interval of three years during which there was no printing at Seville, there appeared in 1490 the Palencia, *Vocabulario universal* (IB. 52320), the first product of the press of PAULUS DE COLONIA 'cum suis sociis', or, as they frequently styled themselves, the COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES'. Colophons of books printed subsequently by the firm show the names of Paul's associates to have been Johannes Pegnitzer of Nuremberg, Magnus Herbst of Fils or Vills, and Thomas Glockner. In a petition for exemption from taxation in 1492, they declare that they were called to Seville 'to print certain works' by order of the Queen.⁸ Nothing is known of their earlier activity, but the style of their types points to an Italian sojourn, perhaps in Venice.⁹ The Palencia, *Vocabulario*, itself a folio of 550 leaves, was followed in 1491 by six books which in total bulk must constitute the highest output of any Spanish press in a single year in the fifteenth century, the large folio editions of a translation of Plutarch, the *Floretum S. Matthaei* of Tostado, and the law book known as the *Siete Partidas* alone extending to 1,724 leaves. In the following year two small quartos only were printed. After that date the name of Paulus de Colonia is no longer met with, and that of Pegnitzer assumes the first place in imprints

became Bishop of Rubicon and Canary in 1479. The Indulgence presumably relates to the situation created by the Treaty of Alcaçova in 1479 between Spain and Portugal, when Spain was awarded sovereignty over the Canaries, and an expeditionary force was sent in 1480 for the conquest of the Grand Canary. It probably belongs, as Haebler suggests, to 'um 1480', or to the later years of the press.

¹ It appears that Dachauer was already engaged in the book-trade at Seville, and in enjoyment of the royal protection, as early as February, 1480 (Hazañas, vol. 1, p. 13).

² Haebler 283; Vindel, vol. 8, p. 245, no. 12 (1); Madrid, no. 825.

³ Hazañas, vol. 1, p. 15.

⁴ Geschichte, pp. 203-4.

⁵ e.g. narrow oval O, narrow S, A with top serif, P with gap between lower bowl and stem. The Barberiis type is also characterized by Q of similar design to the O, and rounded d and v of gothic form.

⁶ Cf. Gesamtkatalog 3385-8.

⁷ Geschichte, pp. 124-8. Haebler's suggestion that 'talla' here means partnership or the like ('Arbeitsgenossenschaft') seems philologically implausible.

⁸ Hazañas, vol. 1, pp. 20, 21.

⁹ Haebler, Geschichte, p. 375.

1477 - C. Álvarez Márquez,
Impresores, Libreros y
mercaderes de libros en la
Sevilla del quinientos
v.1. p. 64 (Zaragoza, 2009)

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

where the names of the partners are given. The three companions continued to print at a reduced rate, a single book appearing in each of the years 1493, 1494, 1496, and 1497, and two in 1495.¹ Pegnitzer was indeed absent in the first half of 1496 at Granada, where at the request of the archbishop he set up a short-lived press in company with another Seville printer, Meinardus Ungut.² There followed a short period of increased activity from 1498 until 1500, during which sixteen dated editions were printed, while five undated are assignable to the same years. In the autumn of 1499 Thomas Glockner dropped out of the partnership which was continued until 1502 by Pegnitzer and Herbst, Pegnitzer making his final appearance alone in 1503.³ A feature of the books printed by the *Compañeros* is the considerable number commissioned by individual patrons or produced for various booksellers.⁴ Their first book, Palencia, *Vocabulario universal*, 1490, was printed by command of the Queen; works of theological or philosophical interest were commissioned by Martin Almodovar of the Order of Calatrava (Haebler 385), by Petrus de Prexano, Bishop of Coria (Haebler 388), and by the Dean and Chapter of Cuenca (Haebler 115). The names of some eight booksellers appear singly or in various combinations as paying for works mostly of law or theology. Two of them, Guido de Lavezaris or Leazeris, a Genoese, and Lazaro de Gazanis, possessed their own device, which is found in Seneca, *Proverbios*, 18 February, 1500 (Haebler 620), and also in books printed for them by Ungut and Stanislaus Polonus.⁵ In addition to the classes of books already mentioned, the forty editions with which the company is credited include vernacular poetry and romances, the *Bucolica* and *Georgica* of Virgil (Haebler 693), and the *Lux bella* of Duranius, 1492 (IA. 52329), the first book printed in Spain which contains printed musical notes (Haebler 237, note).

In the year following the appearance of Paulus de Colonia and his companions, there was established at Seville the press of MEINARDUS UNGUT, a German, and STANISLAUS⁶ POLONUS, who completed on 4 February, 1491, an edition of Didacus de Deza, *Defensiones S. Thomae Aquinatis* (IA. 52353). That Ungut had previously worked at Naples is to be learnt from his own statement in a petition in which he claimed exemption from a levy raised for the expenses of the Moorish war. Soon after his settlement in the city he had been required by the authorities to provide the services of a gunner as his contribution to the campaign. He thereupon succeeded in obtaining from the King and Queen, who happened to be then at Seville, a grant of exemption from all such dues. This document, dated 14 March, 1491, he presented on the next day to the civic authorities, accompanying it with a petition in the course of which he states that he had been summoned to Seville from Naples by the King and Queen for the purpose of printing books.⁷ The press was at first located in the Calle de Genova in the parish of Santa Maria, but shortly afterwards was transferred to the parish of San Juan, while in 1496 Stanislaus was living in the parish of San Salvador.⁸

The statement of Ungut that he had previously worked at Naples is borne out by the evidence of the three types with which he began his career at Seville, since these can only have originated in the office of the Neapolitan printer, Mathias Moravus. In the first year of its activity the press produced four dated books, three of them being folios of considerable size. Ten dated editions appeared in the next year, and six or seven in each of the ten years 1493–7, some falling off thereafter being apparent. Mention has already been made of the press operated at Granada by Ungut in company with Pegnitzer, who together signed there an edition of Ximenez, *Vita Christi*, 30 April, 1496 (Haebler 711). Ungut's absence cannot have been of long duration, for on 4 February, 1496, while still at Seville, he gave to Polonus legal authority to act in his absence, but by 11 July he had already returned. His name is met with in imprints for the last time in October, 1499, Polonus alone signing colophons thereafter. Ungut's

¹ A document, dated 11 October, 1497, records a debt for wages owed by the Companions to one of their workmen named 'Juan de Ars (Arryes, or Arrs), aleman'. The press was at that time located in the Plaza S. Francisco in the parish of Santa Maria. It was later moved to the parish of San Salvador (Hazañas, pp. 46, 54).

² See below, p. lxxii.

³ Hazañas, vol. 1, pp. 55, 71.

⁴ Hazañas, vol. 1, p. 70.

⁵ The form 'Leazeris' appears in Seneca, *Proverbios*, 18 February, 1500 (Haebler 620), 'Lauezariis' in *Siete partidas*, Ungut and Polonus, 25 October, 1491 (IB. 52358), and 'Lauezaris' in Boethius, *De consolación*, Ungut and Polonus, 14, 24 October, 1499 (Haebler 60). The other booksellers include Rodrigo de Escobar, of Salamanca (Haebler 519), Melchior Gorricio (Haebler 519, 397), and his brother Francisco Gorricio (Haebler 397), the brothers Juan Lorenzo (Haebler 693, 610) and Alonso Lorenzo (Haebler 227), and García della Torre (Haebler 227). Cf. Hazañas, vol. 1, p. 70.

⁶ The name appears also as Ladislao and Lançalao, spelt in a variety of ways.

⁷ Nicolas Tenorio, *Algunas noticias de M. Ungut y Lanzalao Polono*, in *Revista de Archivos*, Tercera época, año V (1901), pp. 633–8. F. Collantes y Terran, *Un taller aleman de imprenta en Sevilla*, etc., in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1931, pp. 147, 8. Also Hazañas y La Rúa, pp. 26–8.

⁸ J. Gestoso y Pérez, *Noticias inéditas de impresores sevillanos* (1924), pp. 4–6.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

death occurred before 20 December, 1500, when from the inventory of his possessions then made we learn that he owned three presses in the Calle de Bayona.¹ Polonus continued to work alone at Seville until October, 1502. Thereafter his Seville press was continued with equal success until 1525 by Jacob Cromberger, with whom Polonus signed books there in 1503, while himself apparently working at Alcalá de Henares from November, 1502, until 2 March, 1504.² He seems not to have been active as a printer after this last date, but is known from documentary evidence to have been alive as late as April 1514.³

The output of Ungut and Polonus totalled more than 70 editions, almost doubling in number that of the *Compañeros Alemanes*. The largest classes comprised are those of theology, law, belles-lettres, and history. Several books, about as many in proportion to total output as in the case of the *Compañeros*, were commissioned, according to information contained in the colophons, by booksellers. The bookseller brothers Francisco and Melchior Gorricio, with fraternal generosity, arranged for an edition of *Contemplaciones del Rosario* at the request of the author, their brother Gaspar (IA. 52390). Melchior also appears in association with Conrado Aleman (Haebler 156). Others include Lazaro de Gazanis (Haebler 221), the same 'and company' (Haebler 73, 174), or with Guido de Lavezaris and Juan de Porras, later a printer at Salamanca (Haebler 60); Garcia della Torre and Alonso Lorenzo (Haebler 567); and Juan Thomas Favario de Lumelo, a native of Pavia (Haebler 412, 342).

A few facts concerning the size of editions produced by Ungut and Polonus are to be obtained from contemporary records. The posthumous inventory of Ungut's property informs us that, of a Jaen Missal completed on 29 August, 1499 (Vindel, vol. 5, p. 335, no. 124; cf. Haebler 443 (5)), 400 copies were printed on paper and 12 on vellum, and that the sum of 100,000 maravedis was owed by the bishop. The edition of the Toledo Breviary, 28 February, 1493 (Haebler 90; Gesamtkatalog 5478), was much larger in size, since 1154 copies were taken by the booksellers Rodrigo de Escobar, of Salamanca, and Pedro de Mendieta, on 4 June, at a cost of 77,335 maravedis.⁴ A document of 10 September of the same year affords evidence of the printing of Indulgences of which no copy appears to have survived. An agent of the Bishop of Jaen acknowledged the receipt of 8,000 printed sheets, each of which contained two Indulgences for the living, and 2,000 sheets containing four Indulgences for the dead, making a total of 24,000. Ungut also deposed to having printed and delivered to the same agent 50,000 vernicles on vellum, and declared in each case that he would not print more copies without the express order of the Bishop.⁵

The only book which contains the names of PETRUS BRUN and JUAN GENTIL as printers at Seville is the *Mejia, Nobiliario*, 30 June, 1492 (IB. 52424), printed in types which show the influence of Venice and of Valencia. As has been seen, Brun's first recorded appearance as a printer dates from the year 1477, when he worked at Tortosa with Spindeler, in conjunction with whom he signed two books at Barcelona in 1478 and appeared as fellow creditor in a document of 1481, while in the latter year he also signed three books at Barcelona with Pere Posa.⁶ Thereafter nothing is known of him with certainty until as the partner of Gentil he signed the *Mejia* at Seville in 1492, though it is quite likely that he is the 'maestre Pedro' mentioned, apparently as a type-cutter, in the colophon of the *Cavalca* printed by Martínez at Seville in 1486.⁷ The name of Gentil is Italian and is said to be met with frequently in the records of Seville at that time.⁸ The press can have been only intermittently active, since the only other dated book produced before the end of the century is the *Vespasiano*, 25 August, 1499 (IA. 52435), in which the name of Brun as printer is found alone. Two other pieces containing his material, both *sine nota*, may be supposed, for want of evidence to the contrary, to have appeared before the turn of the century.⁹ Various undated books containing Brun's name or device, but in material not found in his fifteenth-century work, probably belong to the early years of the sixteenth century, since he was at work as late as 1506.¹⁰

¹ Hazañas, vol. 1, p. 32.

⁴ Gestoso y Pérez, p. 4.

⁷ See above, p. liv.

⁹ An edition of Álvarez de Chanca, *De fascinatione* (Vindel, vol. 5, p. 349, no. 128), and an Indulgence for the Cathedral of Seville (Maggs Bros., Cat. 402 (1921), no. 698; Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 132-3; Goff, *Census*, H-556), in which the heading type is apparently Brun's, though the text type has not been noticed elsewhere.

¹⁰ Two editions of Spañon, *Introducción de canto llano* (Haebler 626; Norton, pp. 14, 176) contain Brun's name, while his device is found in Lucian, *Scipio* (Haebler 372). An edition of Verinus, *Disticha*, was signed by Brun on 14 November, 1506, and also contains his device (Vindel, *Escudos y marcas. Apéndice* (1950)). The material of a Bernardus, *Floretus, sine nota* (Gesamtkatalog 4000; Vindel, vol. 8, p. 257, no. 54) also belongs typographically to this later period. Brun received a bequest in a will dated 2 November, 1508 (Hazañas, vol. 1, p. 64). His material is found with a printer identifiable as Francisco de Torres in 1512 (Norton pp. 14-15). An alleged occurrence of Brun's device in an edition of Leo Magnus, *Doctrina christiana* (Haebler 235 (7)), attributable

² Ibid., pp. 60-1, 73-4.

⁵ Ibid., pp. 5, 6.

⁸ Hazañas, vol. 1, p. 42.

³ Ibid., p. 59.

⁶ See above, pp. lii, xxxix, xl.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

The Catalan city of LÉRIDA, seat of a bishopric and a university, the latter since suppressed, saw the introduction of printing in the year 1479, when on 16 August the German printer HENRICUS BOTEL completed a Breviary of the local use (Proctor 9557; Gesamtkatalog 5363). In the colophon Botel describes himself as 'venerabilis magister', 'vir eruditus', and 'de Saxonia', while in various records his place of origin appears as Embich or Ehmbech, identified by Haebler as Einbeck in Hanover.¹ In the contract of 5 January, 1473, which contains no notification of its place of origin but is argued above to have been made at Barcelona, he was already designated as a master of the art of printing, and engaged himself to instruct others. He is here taken to have produced at Barcelona in that year, with his partners Georgius vom Holtz and Johannes Planck, an edition sine nota of Aristotle, *Ethica*, *Oeconomica*, and *Politica* (IB. 52500). Other documents attest his presence at Barcelona in the years 1474 and 1476,² and in 1476-8, as has been described above, he is found working in company with others at Zaragoza.³ Botel's first signed work, however, and his first production as an independent printer, is the Lérída Breviary of 16 August, 1479. This was followed by an Indulgence in favour of the Trinitarian Order with the printed date 1480,⁴ after which Botel is lost sight of for five years.⁵ Reappearing with fresh types he completed an unsigned *Datus*, *Elegantiae*, on 13 August, 1485 (Haebler (pt. 2) 189), and continued to print until 1495 and perhaps later. The incidence of dated works, which are abundant only in 1490 and 1491, suggests that his press was not continuously active. His output at Lérída consists of some twenty-three pieces in all, including four Indulgences, but is represented in the Museum collection only by a copy of his latest dated book, *Sanchez de Vercial*, *Sagramental arromançat*, 5 November, 1495 (IB. 52618).⁶

In considering the early printing at SALAMANCA we are confronted with over one hundred books there produced, none of which contains the name of the printer. From the evidence provided by the types, which fall both stylistically and chronologically into two apparently separate groups, these books were divided by Proctor between two presses; and this arrangement, although it is uncertain how far it reflects the real situation, is followed in the present catalogue.

The first group, distinguishable as printed with one or more of four related types, was assigned to an anonymous PRINTER OF ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, *INTRODUCTIONS LATINAE*. The inception of the press may be placed in the second half of the year 1480, since the printing of the work after which it is named was completed on 16 January, 1481 (Haebler 459; Gesamtkatalog 2225). This, however, may have been preceded by the undated edition, sine nota, of the Laws made by the Cortes of Toledo in a session which ended on 23 May, 1480 (Haebler 354),⁷ and was perhaps followed by an undated Synodal de Avila, being the acts of a synod held in September, 1481 (Haebler 629). A second edition of the work by Antonius Nebrissensis was soon called for and was completed on 13 October, 1482 (Haebler 460), with the inclusion of a new prefatory letter by the author, who claims that more than a thousand copies have been printed and are eagerly bought at the price of six silver pieces, and argues from this happy circumstance the likelihood 'that all barbarism will soon utterly perish'.⁸ The types employed by the first Salamanca printer comprise three gothic founts notably Spanish in style, the first of which was used throughout, while the latter two incorporate the capitals of the former and were used only in a single

to Alonso de Melgar, Burgos, c. 1520 (inf. from Mr. F. J. Norton), is in fact a fabrication by Pedro Vindel (cf. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 176, no. 65).

¹ Haebler, *Zur Geschichte des Frühdrucks in Barcelona*, in *Beiträge zur Inkunabelkunde*, Neue Folge, no. 2 (1938), p. 8. The word 'venerabilis', first used in the Zaragoza contract of 14 January, 1478 (see p. 1 above), presumably signifies that Botel was in holy orders. In the colophon of Petrus de Castrovol, *Commentum super libros Ethicorum*, Lérída, 2 April, 1489 (Haebler 127; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 85, no. 46) he is called 'presbiter'.

² See above, p. xxxvii.

³ See above, p. 1.

⁴ J. Rubió, *Noves butlles catalanes incunables*, in *Butlletí de la Biblioteca de Catalunya*, vol. 6 (1923), fig. 1, p. 7; Vindel, vol. 8, p. 66, no. 16 (1). No space is left after the printed year-date. In the existing copy a date in April, 1481, has been entered by hand.

⁵ Cf. Vindel, vol. 9, p. 60.

⁶ An undated Indulgence in Catalan for the restoration of the sacristy of the Cathedral of Lérída after a fire, known in two settings for the dead (Haebler 433 (3)); Vindel, vol. 1, p. 211, no. 130; Goff, *Census*, M-569, 570; Oates 4050), and one for the living (Maggs Bros., Cat. 402 (1921), no. 653A), has been assigned to the year 1498 on good documentary grounds (see J. L. Villanueva, *Viaje literario*, vol. 17 (1851), pp. 46, 265-6). No more is at present known of Botel after this date.

⁷ Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 211.

⁸ Cf. Méndez, *Tipografía Española* (1861), pp. 114-15. The author's figure of 'mille codices, et eo amplius impressi' has generally been supposed to apply to the first edition, perhaps rightly; but it might be argued that the context does not show conclusively whether he refers to the first edition or to both together.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

undated book, and a bold roman which was added not before 1486 and was twice¹ used in conjunction with the first gothic type. Three works erroneously listed by Haebler (pt. 2, p. 225) as containing the roman type of the second Salamanca group, namely Antonius Nebrissensis, *Epithalamium*, 15 July, 1491 (Haebler 471; Vindel, vol. 2, p. 37, no. 25), Ferdinandus Nepos, *Materies grammaticae*, 2 June, 1492 (Haebler 481; Vindel, vol. 2, p. 41, no. 27), and the undated Juan de Pastrana, *Compendium grammaticae* (Haebler 523; Vindel, vol. 2, p. 43, no. 28), which is apparently contemporaneous with the Nepos, are in fact in the roman of the first group. The Nepos constitutes the last dated production of the first press, unless we except the appearance in the same roman, after a gap of more than two years, of a Ferdinandus Ferrariensis, *Additio hymnorum*, 27 November, 1494 (Vindel, vol. 2, p. 62, no. 39; Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional, Incunables, no. 943). In the period of not more than twelve years ending in the summer of 1492 fewer than thirty editions were produced, a number perhaps scarcely sufficient to have occupied the printer continuously throughout. The largest class comprises a dozen books of grammar and rhetoric, of which seven are the work of Antonius Nebrissensis, one of the most outstanding Spanish humanists, who occupied a chair in the University of Salamanca at this time. Other subjects represented, theology, law, astronomy, and the classics, are such as are to be expected from a press established at a seat of learning. The relation of Antonius Nebrissensis to the press is not clear. The fact that nearly thirty editions of various works by this author, not to mention commentaries by him on works of other writers, were printed in Spain in the fifteenth century, indicates at the least a close interest in printing on his part. A tradition dating from the sixteenth century makes him the owner or director of the Salamanca press.² It is not easy to reconcile this with the position which he held for nineteen years in the household of Juan de Zúñiga, Cardinal and Archbishop of Seville, an association terminated only by the death of the archbishop in 1504;³ but we do not know to what extent this post entailed absence from Salamanca or otherwise absorbed his time and abundant energy. However this may be, although positive evidence is lacking, some degree of patronage and even supervision of the press by Antonius Nebrissensis seems not unlikely, and the more distant possibility that he was its owner or director is not precluded.⁴ The question of whether or to what extent the press was connected with the University of Salamanca remains no less obscure. These possibilities and doubts apply equally to the books printed in the second group of Salamanca types.

To the printer of this second group Proctor gave the title of *PRINTER OF ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA CASTELLANA*, from the work, completed 18 August, 1492 (IA. 52814), which is the earliest dated edition in the first of the new types, unless it was preceded by the same author's Latin-Spanish Dictionary, dated simply 1492 (IB. 52816 (1)). The types belonging to the second group are not used in conjunction with those of the first group, and are moreover different in style, deriving as they do, with a single exception, from Venetian models. The date of the *Gramática Castellana* falls only some two and a half months after the completion on 2 June, 1492, of the above-mentioned Nepos, *Materies grammaticae*, printed in the roman of the first group. Unfortunately the evidence seems inadequate to decide whether the typographical and chronological distinctness of the two groups, striking as it is, denotes the successive operation of two separate presses, or merely two phases in the activity of a single press. The existence of the above-mentioned Ferdinandus Ferrariensis, *Additio hymnorum*, 27 November, 1494, printed in the roman of the first group, might indeed be held to imply even the contemporaneous activity of two presses. On the other hand the Ferdinandus Ferrariensis can be satisfactorily explained to fit either the hypothesis of two consecutive presses, in which case the second printer may be supposed to have obtained possession of his predecessor's roman, or that of a single press changing its founts of gothic and roman types in two distinct stages;⁵ and this single anomalous book should therefore not be used as evidence to prejudge the question. It seems unlikely that the problems

¹ In undated editions of Ovid, *Metamorphoses* (Proctor †9562; Haebler 506) and of F. Manzanares, *Flores rhetorici* (Haebler 398). Facsimiles in Vindel, vol. 2, pp. 28-9.

² Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 210; Vindel, vol. 2, p. xxii.

³ F. G. Olmedo, *Nebrija*, etc. (1942), pp. 28-9.

⁴ The anonymity of the press has been explained, plausibly enough, by the reluctance of Antonius Nebrissensis, as a distinguished humanist and professor in the University, to be named outright as owner of a commercial enterprise. However, as Mr. F. J. Norton has suggested (*Printing in Spain, 1501-1520* (1966), pp. 20-1), the absence of any rival press in the same city would perhaps be a sufficient reason for anonymity, at least until the appearance in 1494 of the press of Hutz and Sanz, which produced signed work in 1496.

⁵ The latter view is preferred by Mr. F. J. Norton, *loc. cit.*

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

connected with early printing at Salamanca will be decided without the discovery of documentary evidence, which as yet has been notably lacking.

A change of policy, at least, in the summer of 1492 is indicated not only by the introduction of the new gothic fount, but by a progressive increase in production. The output of nearly ninety editions in the second Salamanca group exceeds in number that of any other press in the Peninsula during the fifteenth century, and in bulk is second only to that of Ungut and Polonus at Seville. As much as a third of the editions consist of Spanish vernacular texts or translations, including Spanish, Italian, and classical literary works, whereas all but two¹ of the productions of the first group had been in Latin. For the rest the various classes of works printed differ little from those produced in the first group, and the writings of Antonius Nebrissensis are represented by a dozen editions, including his Latin-Spanish and Spanish-Latin dictionaries.² In the latter half of the 1490s a large variety of ornamental initial letters was used, sometimes lavishly. The completion of the above-mentioned Ferdinandus Ferrariensis on 27 November, 1494, the last book in the roman of the first group, was followed soon after by the appearance of two new romans, a small-faced design in 1495, and a large-faced in 1496,³ both of which were freely used henceforth for Latin works of a humanistic nature. In 1500 the press reached its highest productivity, with a dozen books bearing that date in the colophon. The following year, however, seems to have seen a marked reduction, perhaps even the end of the press, since early in 1502 two of the founts were already in the possession of Juan de Porras,⁴ who is later found with the other type-founts of the press, while in 1503 some of the capitals and borders were used by Johannes Giesser.⁵ In view of his problematic connection with the second Salamanca group the career of Juan de Porras may be further discussed here, although, in Proctor's order, in his aspect as a putative printer within the fifteenth century, he appears as last among the Salamanca printers of that period.

Juan de Porras was engaged in the book trade as early as 1491, when with the Genoese Guido de Lavezariis he commissioned an edition of the laws known as *Las Siete Partidas*, printed at Seville by Ungut and Polonus (IB. 52358). He is here described as 'vecino de Salamanca'. His name is next met with in the colophon of the Orense Missal completed on 3 February, 1494, at Monterrey, 'arte et expensis Gundisalvi Roderici de la Passera et Johannis de Porras sociorum' (Haebler 437).⁶ A little later, by an agreement which has not been preserved, he engaged himself to supply an edition of a Missal for the use of Santiago de Compostela. A modification of the terms of the original contract was made on 22 December, 1495, but does not disclose where the work was carried out. The books to the number of 720 copies on paper and 30 on vellum were delivered on 13 January, 1496, but no copy appears to have survived.⁷ On the completion of this contract he was charged by the Cathedral Chapter on 12 February, 1496, with the task of printing an edition of the Breviary of the local use, but six months later for unknown reasons the work was entrusted to the printer Nicolaus de Saxonia at Lisbon. The edition printed at Lisbon by the latter duly appeared on 31 May 1497 (Haebler 82); whereupon Porras obtained from the archbishop an exclusive privilege in favour of his own work, but of this nothing is now known.⁸ Some two years later with two other 'mercaderes compañeros', the above-mentioned Guido de Lavezariis and Lazaro de Gazanis, he paid for a Boethius in Spanish printed by Ungut and Polonus at Seville, October 1499 (Haebler 60; Gesamtkatalog 4585). On 13 August, 1501 a Breviary of the use of Orense was completed for Porras at Salamanca by Johann Gherlinc.

Although the name of Porras appears in the imprint of the Orense Missal, Monterrey, 1494 (joined with that of Rodríguez de la Passera), and in one of the Santiago documents he is styled 'impresor',⁹ it is not clear that at these times he ever possessed a press or was himself engaged in the actual work of printing. Haebler's view is probably the correct one, that in all these transactions the part played by Porras was financial and commercial only.

The evidence which led Proctor to believe that Porras owned a press at Salamanca within the fifteenth century appears to be based upon misleading colophons. The date 22 February, 1500, given by Proctor

¹ Torres, *Eclipse del sol*, 1 March, 1485 (Haebler 646), and Fernando de Talavera, *Católica impugnación*, 3 April, 1487 (Accurti 62).

² Two undated editions of the latter appeared: Haebler 469 (IB. 52816 (2)), and Gesamtkatalog 2220.

³ See below, pp. 48-9.

⁴ In Aristotle, *Politica*, cum F. Rhoensis commentariis, 26 February, 1502 (Vindel, vol. 2, p. 183, no. 114).

⁵ In *La gran conquista de ultra mar*, 21 June, 1503 (copy in British Museum).

⁶ See below, p. lxxi.

⁷ A. Lopez Ferreiro, *Galicia en el último tercio del siglo XV*, 2a ed., tom. 2 (1897), pp. 245-8; Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 424-5.

⁸ Lopez Ferreiro, *op. cit.*, pp. 249-53.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 245.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

as that of the earliest production of Porras's own press is derived from Aristoteles, *Politica*, cum Ferdinandi Rhoensis commentariis, 'M.d. iiiiij. kalendas martias' (Haebler 576, Gesamtkatalog, Bd. 2, col. 644). The ambiguity of the date appearing in this form is, however, removed by the evidence of a copy¹ in which a point is printed between the year and the day of the month, and the book is thus shown to have been completed on 26 February, 1502. A Missal for the use of Avila, printed 'in officina librorum typica Joannis Porrij', contains a similarly doubtful date, 'M.D.X.Kl.februarij' (Haebler 436 (5); Vindel, vol. 2, p. 175, no. 112), which has been taken to stand for 23 January, 1500. But certain of the borders used in the Missal and reproduced by Vindel (vol. 2, p. 176) are printed from cut-down blocks which appear whole in Tostado, *Sobre el Eusebio*, Johannes Giesser, Salamanca, 1506, 1507. The date in the colophon of the Missal must therefore be read as 1 February, 1510. A collection of laws entitled *Capítulos en los quales se contienen las cosas que han de guardar los gouernadores . . . Fechos ix de junio de M et d. anos, sine nota* (Proctor 9580), is here taken to belong to the early years of the sixteenth century. It contains types (one of them a re-cast of the largest type of the Printer of Nebrissensis, *Gramática castellana*) which have not been found in books dated before 1501, while the title-page cut of the royal arms shows a vertical crack from top to bottom, which in the Díaz de Montalvo, *Ordenanzas reales*, from the second anonymous Salamanca press, 29 March, 1500 (IB. 52849), is much less developed. From the evidence available it seems that the above-mentioned Aristotle, *Politica*, 26 February, 1502, is the earliest product of Porras's Salamanca press to which a definite date can be assigned.

Mr. F. J. Norton has suggested² that, in view of the absence of signs of 'any break in typographical and stylistic continuity between [the Aristotle of 1502] and the books of 1492', Porras may well have owned the press which produced the books in the second Salamanca group, and perhaps even that responsible for the first group from 1482 onwards, which in Mr. Norton's view was probably the same. It might be argued, however, that the activity of Porras as a publisher employing various printers in other towns during the 1490s, and his commissioning of the above-mentioned Orense Breviary at Salamanca itself in August, 1501, make his direct ownership of the flourishing and prolific Salamanca press somewhat unlikely, while the sudden apparent interruption of the second group in 1501, followed by the distribution of its material between Porras and Giesser, and the first appearance of signed colophons, further suggests a distinct break in the continuity of management of the press. Nevertheless, it may be admitted, although evidence is lacking, that Porras as a prominent Salamanca bookseller might well have dealt with or even participated in the press of the second group before acquiring possession of it in 1502; and further, that Porras's own press was in some sort a continuation of the previous undertaking, retaining not only part of its material, but also its semi-academic character, its prolific output, and its preoccupation (ending, however, in 1510) with the writings of Antonius Nebrissensis. Porras described himself as 'venerabilis' in 1506, presumably as an indication of clerical status rather than of age, and for the first time as 'impressorie artis magister' in 1520. His name is last found in a colophon in August, 1522, and in 1524 the press was in the hands of his successor, Alfonso de Porras,³ presumably a relative.

The earliest mention of the partnership of the German, LEONARDUS HUTZ, and Fray LOPE SANZ, of Navarre, is provided by the colophon of Gundisalvus de Villadiego, *Tractatus contra haereticam prauitatem*, 8 January, 1496 (IB. 52862). However, the same type, which was the only one employed by the press, appears two years earlier in an unsigned Vasurtus, *De natura loci et temporis*, Salamanca, 1494 (Haebler 665).⁴ Hutz was at this time still working at Valencia as the associate of Petrus Hagenbach, with whom on 11 April, 1495, he completed and signed there a *Podio, Commentaria musices* (Haebler 551). The new press at Salamanca was therefore presumably established and operated at first by the Spanish cleric, Lope Sanz, alone. Its signed and dated work consists, besides the above-mentioned Villadiego, only of an edition of Aquinas, *Super libros Aristotelis de generatione* (Haebler 638), completed seven weeks later, on 26 February, 1496. An undated Bricot, *Abbreuiatum totius logices* (Haebler 91), is likewise signed by both partners.⁵ Their third dated book was an unsigned *Leyes del estilo*, 10 February, 1497 (IB. 52863), and their last an unsigned Vasurtus, *Praxis prognosticandi*, 8 March, 1497

¹ Reproduced by Vindel, vol. 2, p. 186.

² Norton, p. 24.

³ See Norton, p. 27.

⁴ See facsimile in Vindel, vol. 2, p. 63, no. 40. The book was erroneously assigned by Haebler to the Printer of Antonius Nebrissensis, *Gramática Castellana*.

⁵ In all three signed works Hutz is called Leonardus Alemanus or the like, without mention of his surname; but his identity need hardly be doubted.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

(Goff V-103).¹ In view of the production of eight works *sine nota* in the same type,² the press may have existed for a year or two longer; but in any case the partnership must have come to an end some time before the autumn of 1499, when Hutz was at work in Zaragoza, and signed his first book there as one of the partners of Georg Coci on 7 September. No more is known of Sanz.

Johannes Giesser, a German of Seligenstadt on the Main, completed a Nicolaus de Blony, *De sacramentis*, at Salamanca on 7 April, 1500 (Haebler 51 bis; Vindel, vol. 2, p. 190, no. 117; Proctor 9580A). He produced no other work assignable to the fifteenth century, but remained active until 1509.³

The early history of the press at VALLADOLID, as also at Toledo, is perhaps connected with the printing of Indulgences. For the purpose of encouraging the efforts of the Catholic kings in their struggle to expel the Moors from Spain, Sixtus IV granted special Indulgences in 1478, 1479, 1481, 1482, and 1483,⁴ and the practice was continued by his successors. In the course of time the Bula de Cruzada came to be renewed almost uninterruptedly, becoming in fact the foundation of the Spanish Crusade tax, and under the administration of the State taking on almost the character of an annual impost.⁵ For the production of the very large numbers of Indulgences which were issued in consequence, the help of the printing-press was soon called upon. By the early years of the sixteenth century the printing of Crusade Indulgences appears to have been regarded as the privilege of the monasteries of Nuestra Señora del Prado at Valladolid and of San Pedro Mártir at Toledo.⁶ The privilege was not an exclusive one, however, as is shown by the existence of Crusade Indulgences issued during the years 1483-92 which were printed neither at one city nor at the other. (Cf., e.g., *Gesamtkatalog* 43, 47, 51-61.) To the hypothetical fifteenth-century press in the monastery of Nuestra Señora del Prado at Valladolid, which it is to be presumed was given up entirely to the printing of documents of this class, Haebler is inclined to attribute three Indulgences⁷ unconnected with the Crusade, in favour respectively of the church of San Salvador at Avila, 1481 (*Gesamtkatalog* 1259), the Order of St. John of Rhodes, 1482 (*Gesamtkatalog* 6155), and the Mercedarian Order, 1482 (Haebler 104), to which Vindel has added another of the last-named Order, undated.⁸ The considerations brought forward by Haebler in support of Nuestra Señora at Valladolid as the place of production of these items are admittedly slight, consisting only of the later existence of the privilege, the fact that the commissary for the Mercedarian Indulgence of 1482, Fray Francisco de Palacios, is named therein as minister at the church of Santa Trinidad at Valladolid, and the propinquity of Avila to Valladolid. Moreover, it remains unexplained that no actual Crusade Indulgences known to survive seem attributable to the same press. If, however, in default of any indication to the contrary Haebler's suggestion should be provisionally admitted, the introduction of printing to this city must be placed some eleven years earlier than the previously accepted date of 1492.

On 3 February, 1492, appeared the first book, *Tratado breve de confesión*, 'en Valladolid', unsigned (Haebler 649), attributable to the short-lived press of Johan de Francour or Froncourt, a printer of French origin who signed editions of two legal works in a different, gothic type (c. 110 mm.) at Valladolid in the following year. Both his types are of typically French, or indeed Parisian style, and that of the *Tratado breve* (101 mm.) is further exceptional among Iberian founts in being a *batarde*.⁹ About a dozen books, some of them dated in the years 1497 and 1499, were printed at Valladolid by Pedro Giraldi, whose name suggests that he was an Italian, and Miguel de Planes, working in partnership. The most noteworthy of their productions is an undated edition in Spanish of the famous letter of

¹ See facsimile in Boston Public Library, *More Books*, January, 1934, p. 7.

² Cf. Haebler, *Bibliografía Ibérica*, pt. 2, p. 299, with the exclusion of another edition of Villadiego's work, *sine nota* (Haebler 686 (3); facsimile in Vindel, vol. 2, p. 296). According to information kindly supplied by Mr. F. J. Norton this book is assignable to Georg Coci, Zaragoza, within the period 1515-18.

³ See Norton, p. 29.

⁴ J. Fernández Llamazares, *Historia de la bula de la Santa Cruzada* (1859), p. 43; Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 215.

⁵ Haebler, *ibid.*

⁶ Llamazares, pp. 154-6, 386-7. The earliest evidence for such privileges at Toledo cited by Llamazares is a letter of Ferdinand and Isabella dated 6 February, 1501, ordering that the Indulgences should be printed in the Toledo monastery 'as in the previous Crusade'—i.e. that of 1494 (Llamazares, pp. 154-6, 385). The first documentary evidence for Valladolid appears to be a request dated 24 December, 1523, to Carlos I from the sons of the printer Arnaldo Guillén de Brocar asking for the same permission to print the Crusade Indulgences as their father had before them (*ibid.*, pp. 163-4). Arnaldo was active at Valladolid in 1512-19, and this period is therefore the earliest for which a Valladolid privilege is attested. A royal command dated 17 November, 1526, enjoining the printing of Crusade Indulgences at the monasteries of San Pedro Mártir at Toledo and Nuestra Señora at Valladolid, 'where they have customarily been printed' (*ibid.*, p. 387), seems to be the first documentary mention of Nuestra Señora, Valladolid, as the actual site of a press.

⁷ Haebler, *op. cit.*, pp. 208-9.

⁸ Vindel, vol. 6, p. 4, no. 3. Also reproduced in *Frühdrucke aus der Bücherei V. von Klemperer* (1927), Abb. 74.

⁹ Cf. Vindel, vol. 6, pp. xiii, 6-9. The types are not distinguished by Haebler.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Columbus, *De insulis nuper inuentis* (Gesamtkatalog 7172), known only from the copy preserved in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. The edition of Torre, *Visión delectable, sine nota*, attributed by Haebler (645) to this press, a copy of which was acquired by the Museum in 1909, has been transferred to Henricus Mayer, Toulouse (IA. 42455), and the work of Giraldis and Planes as also that of Francour remains unrepresented in the Museum collection. In the last year of the century, JUAN DE BURGOS, after printing at his native city for the previous ten years, established himself at Valladolid in time to complete on 15 February, 1500, a Sallust in Spanish (IA. 54050), which is the only Valladolid production of the fifteenth century in the Museum collection. His output there was limited to two other books dated in the same year and two in the following, after which he returned to Burgos.

At the first and only fifteenth-century press in ZAMORA in the kingdom of León, ANTONIO DE CENTENERA completed, on 25 January, 1482, his first book, *Mendoza, Vita Christi per coplas* (Haebler 420). This was no doubt preceded by one or both of two undated Indulgences in the form of reliquaries on behalf of the Cathedral of Oviedo (Haebler 571, and Vindel, vol. 2, p. 262, no. 8),¹ which are printed in a delicate small type, c. 70 mm., presumably created specially for the Indulgences; whereas in the *Mendoza, Vita Christi per coplas*, the same light upper case is found with inappropriately heavy and large-faced lower case for use as a text type (75 G.). Neither state of the type is found in the Museum collection.² Centenera's press is noteworthy for the native Spanish character of its personnel and its productions. The names of four of Centenera's 'familiares', which have been preserved in a document of 12 December, 1486, are all of them Spanish,³ while of rather less than a score of editions attributable to the press in the eleven years of its existence the greater number are in the Spanish language. Similarly the types in which they are printed owe nothing to foreign influences. Centenera's output, consisting chiefly of religious and theological works as well as a few editions of classics, belles-lettres, and law, is represented in the Museum by three books, including fortunately a copy of the Villena, *Trabajos de Hércules*, 1 January, 1483 (IB. 52906), with its crude but original woodcuts.

The introduction of printing to BURGOS, the ancient capital of Castile, was the work of a German whose name in its Spanish form appears as FADRIQUE DE BASILEA. The colophon of an edition of Andreas Gutiérrez, *Grammatica*, 1485 (Haebler 310) tells us that the book was printed 'per ingeniosum virum magistrum Fredericum', while in subsequent productions the printer usually describes himself as 'de Basilea' or 'Alemanus'. The identification of the printer with Friedrich Biel, who in or about the year 1472 co-operated with Michael Wenssler at Basel in producing an edition of the *Epistles of Barzizius* (pt. iii, p. 719, IB. 37037), is now generally accepted. In confirmation, Haebler has pointed out a peculiarity which is common to Wenssler and to the first types of the Burgos printer, the use of roman capitals with gothic lower-case letters. The earliest of Biel's productions in Spain which has survived is the Gutiérrez mentioned above, completed on 12 March, 1485. The edition consisted of 400 copies, for which the printer received from the author the sum of 74,000 maravedis, the final payment being made on 21 November.⁴ Documentary evidence, however, shows that Biel was already at work in Burgos some three years before this time. On 21 March, 1482, the Treasurer of the cathedral, García Ruiz de la Mota, entrusted to 'Maestro Fadrique, alemán de Basilea, vecino de Burgos' the printing of 2,000 copies of a sheet, of which the text—perhaps a list of relics or indulgences—was supplied to him by the Treasurer, the work to be completed by 14 April at a price of 7,000 maravedis.⁵ The cathedral authorities promised moreover not to employ any other printer for subsequent editions that might be called for. The only other known printer who may perhaps have worked at Burgos about this time is Juan de Bobadilla, who in 1483 agreed with the Chapter of Santiago de Compostela to print a breviary, of which no copy appears to have survived.⁶ The possibility of attributing two editions sine nota of Sánchez de

¹ Haebler 571 (= Gesamtkatalog 102) is reproduced from the only known copy, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, in *Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*, Jahrg. 5, Bd. 1 (1901-2), p. 3, Abb. 1. Vindel erroneously identifies his facsimile (from a copy now in private hands) as being of Haebler 571. Haebler 571 (5) (= Gesamtkatalog 103; reproduced in *Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*, *ibid.*, p. 4, Abb. 2) is a sixteenth-century edition of the same text, as Haebler correctly states.

² A similar adaptation for use as a text type of a fount used previously as an Indulgence type, the upper case being retained and a different lower case substituted, is found in the press of Juan Vázquez at Toledo (see below, p. lxiv).

³ Cristóbal Rodríguez de Laguna, Alonso de Sevilla, Francisco Arias de Cídad Rodrigo, and Juan de Paredes. (R. Floranes, *Apuntamientos*, in Méndez, *Tipografía española* (1861), p. 296.)

⁴ L. Cuesta Gutiérrez, *Los tipógrafos extranjeros en la imprenta Burgalesa*, etc. in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1952, p. 68.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Juan de Bobadilla is named as of Burgos ('vezino de burgos'), but is not certainly known to have printed in that town. See A. López Ferreiro, *Galicia en el último tercio del siglo XV* (1897), p. 244. Cf. p. lxviii below.

now (1981) B/
Varadus, Hist. Basilea
Giraldis & Planes
IA. 54030

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Vercial, *Sacramental* (Vindel, vol. 8, pp. 18–32, nos. 5, 6) to Fadrique, at a period perhaps towards 1475 or 1476, seems attractive though incapable of proof, and has been discussed above.¹

During the first period of Fadrique's activity, which lasted until 1501, he printed about seventy editions, which included a Donatus and other Latin grammars, and linguistic and literary works of the Spanish and Italian humanists Antonius Nebrissensis, Petrus Martyr de Angleria, and Lucius Marineus. Of romance and poetry may be mentioned editions of San Pedro's *Carcel de amor*, Nuñez's *Arnalte y Lucenda*, the *Historia de los caualleros Oliueros y Artus*, the *Coplas of Mingo Revulgo*, and the first edition of the often reprinted *Celestina*. Many of these are remarkable for the quality of the woodcut illustrations and initials employed, among the latter being a large set of striking design usually associated with the name of Peter Wagner at Nuremberg, but deriving from the engraver Israhel van Meckenem. Though the influence of Basel, Lyons, or Paris is constantly in evidence in the work of Fadrique, little or no trace of an indigenous Spanish style is to be seen in the sixteen types and other material which he employed. Among the books from his press described below is now included an edition of the *Pragmática Sanción para los perales*, s.n. (IB. 53269), listed by Proctor (no. 9616) among the Spanish *adespota*, but now recognized as the work of the first Burgos press. After a period of somewhat reduced activity in 1502–8 his press flourished until his death in 1517.

A second press was established at Burgos in 1489 by JUAN DE BURGOS, who completed his first book, an edition of the *Disticha of Verinus*, on 31 October (Haebler 671). His activity never approached that of Biel, for in ten years he produced only about a score of editions, of which the Museum possesses only three, mainly of belles-lettres and classics, though medicine and law are also represented. Several of his productions contain notable woodcuts, while certain of the types and initials employed derive in style from the same source as Biel's material. After returning to Burgos in 1502 from his sojourn at Valladolid, he printed a single book and then ceased activity.

The press of Salomo ben Moise Levi Alkabiz, which produced two books, one of them (Haebler 348) belonging to the year 1482, at the Castilian town of Guadalajara, has been regarded as the first Hebrew press established in the Peninsula. Records of a trial by the Inquisition in 1481 supply evidence, however, that a Jewish printer named Juan de Lucena had already been at work, probably at the small town of Montalban, near Toledo, for at least two years before this date. De Lucena, assisted in his presswork by his ostensibly Christian daughters, Teresa and Juana, who remained in Castile after their father's flight to Portugal, was engaged in the production of Hebrew books for the Jews of the then Moorish Kingdom of Granada; but the records show that he possessed books at both Montalban and Toledo, without stating in which of these his press was situated. No certain product of De Lucena's press is known; but two works known only in single-leaf fragments, printed in a Hebrew type similar to that of the Guadalajara press, have been conjecturally assigned to it by Haebler.²

The introduction of printing to TOLEDO, the metropolitan city of Castile and Leon, seems to have been occasioned, as was perhaps the case at Valladolid,³ by the demand for multiplication of the Crusade Indulgences granted by Sixtus IV from 1478 onwards for the purpose of raising funds for the prosecution of the war against the Moors. A privilege for the printing of such indulgences in the monastery of San Pedro Mártir at Toledo may well have been granted from the outset, although documentary evidence does not attest its existence before 1494, and the terms thereof do not state that it was exclusive.⁴ Haebler, indeed, tentatively suggested Toledo as the location and 1480 as the date of the anonymous press which printed an Indulgence in Castilian Spanish in favour of the Dominican monastery at Luchente near Valencia (Haebler, pt. 2, 93), and a *Clausula de las cosas mal habidas* in explanation of the terms of the Crusade Indulgence (Haebler 151 (8)). However, in default of positive evidence with regard to time and place, this possibility must be set aside,⁵ and a group of six editions of Crusade

¹ See p. liii and note 4 above.

² Haebler 333 (3), 567 (10); *Geschichte*, pp. 241–3; facsimiles in L. Rosenthal, Munich, Cat. no. 151, Abb. 22, 23. For the documentary evidence see M. Serrano y Sanz, *Noticias biográficas de Fernando de Rojas y del impresor Juan de Lucena*, in *Revista de archivos*, época 3, vol. 6 (1902), pp. 256–60.

³ See p. lxi above.

⁴ *Ibid.*, note 6.

⁵ Haebler (*Geschichte*, pp. 204–8) may be right in locating this press in Castile, rather than at Valencia as he had previously suggested (*Bibliografía Ibérica*, pt. 1, no. 93), in view of the fact that both the dialect and the currency (l. 7: *cinquenta y quatro maravedis*) are Castilian and not Valencian. However, he correctly points out that the privilege for printing Crusade Indulgences was not exclusive to the monasteries of Nuestra Señora del Prado at Valladolid and San Pedro Mártir at Toledo as early as the 1480s (*Geschichte*, pp. 207–8, 215). His only positive argument for Toledo is the alleged resemblance of the type to that of the

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Indulgences containing manuscript dates of the year 1484¹ may be claimed as the first certain products of printing at Toledo. These may safely be assigned to the press of JUAN VÁZQUEZ, in view of the recurrence of part of their material with apparent continuity of ownership in his signed work two years later. Since these particular Indulgences were first authorized, as the text states, on 8 March, 1483, and one bears the manuscript date 20 February, 1484,² it is likely that the work of printing was set in hand some time in 1483. Three of the Indulgences³ contain a woodcut initial A used later by Vázquez in *Recollectio sacramentorum*, 27 May, 1491 (Vindel, vol. 6, p. 73, no. 14). A seventh Indulgence in the same small-faced type, but with new, larger A, C, E, and alternative V, has the printed date 1486 (Vindel, vol. 6, p. 57, no. 7). In his first signed production, an edition of Ximenez de Prexano, *Confutatorium errorum*, 31 July, 1486 (IB. 53503) Vázquez used a type, 81 G., which, though mistakenly identified by Haebler and Vindel with the Indulgence type, serves satisfactorily to link the Indulgences to his press, since its upper case consists apparently of the same material as that of the Indulgence type, but with the new sorts of the 1486 Indulgence, while the lower case is an enlarged version of similar design. In the colophon of this work Vázquez describes himself as 'venerabilis', while from the colophon to his edition of Pulgar, *Claros varones*, 24 December, 1486 (Haebler 564), we learn that he was attached in some capacity to the household of the same Pedro Ximenez, who was then Bishop of Badajoz.⁴ The rest of his output consists of five books, of which only the Roman, *Trobas de la pasión* (Haebler 584), is signed, and only the *Recollectio sacramentorum*, 27 May, 1491, is dated.

The first dated piece from the press of ANTONIO TÉLLEZ, an unsigned edition of Julián Gutiérrez, *De potu*, 29 March, 1494 (Haebler 313), was followed after a year all but a day by the only signed production of this printer, the *De computatione dierum*, 28 March, 1495 (Haebler 314), of the same author, who was city-physician at Toledo and court-physician to Ferdinand and Isabella. Téllez also produced three Crusade Indulgences, one of 43 lines without printed year-date, and two in the short form intended for the souls of the dead, the first of which is in Spanish with the printed date 1495 (Vindel, vol. 6, p. 84, no. 19), while the other (IB. 53520) is in Catalan, with the printed date 'norenta 7 sines any', presumably indicating the same year, if 'sines' may be taken as a misprint for 'sincs', an alternative spelling of 'cinc'.⁵ These are apparently the Indulgences referred to in the document of 6 February 1501, in which Ferdinand and Isabella order the prior of San Pedro Mártir to arrange for the printing of Crusade Indulgences 'in that monastery as in the previous crusade', i.e. that of 1494.⁶ If all these words can be fully stressed as applying to the earlier date, it would seem that Téllez's press was actually in the monastery. The evidence, being at one remove less, is a little stronger in the case of Téllez than in that of Vázquez, though the location cannot be taken as an established fact. His last and only other work is an undated edition of Roman, *Fallecimiento de Don Juan* (Haebler 583 (5)), which no doubt appeared not long after 3 October, 1497, the date of the crown prince Don Juan's death.

Toledo Indulgences printed by Vázquez. This, however, is only true of the lower case, and is due merely to common membership of a group of types including Printer of Nebrissensis, *Introductiones*, Salamanca, 90 G. (in use 1481-90), and Bartholomaeus de Lila, *Coria*, 85 G. (in use in 1489), in both of which not only the lower case but also the distinctive upper case closely resembles that of the Luchente Indulgence type, and is unlike that of Vázquez's type. The date of the Indulgence is also open to doubt. The printed date reads, through a misprint, '... año de mill 7 cccc 7 xxx años' (not 'lxxx' as Haebler states), followed by a blank space, and the possibility remains that the Indulgence was printed at a later date in the 1480s, and that the year-number was intended to be filled in by hand, as was the case in many of the Indulgences printed in Spain. It seems, indeed, that the press could have operated at any town in Castile at any time in the 1480s. See also p. xlvii above.

¹ Vindel, vol. 6 (Toledo), nos. 1-6. Vindel, no. 1 is now IB. 53501 (same copy).

² Cf. C. Pérez Pastor, *La Imprenta en Toledo* (1887), p. xi; Vindel, vol. 6, p. 54, no. 4. The date 17 January, '1483' is entered in a copy of Haebler 95 (Vindel, vol. 6, p. 56, no. 6), which was reported by J. R. Vilamajor, *Documento de fines del siglo quince ... para ilustrar la historia de la Santa Cruzada de España* (1829), doubted by Haebler (*Geschichte*, p. 216), and has since been seen in private hands. The manuscript figure seems certainly 3 and not 5, and the year date is presumably a slip of the pen for 1484, unless it indicates 1483/4.

³ Vindel, vol. 6 (Toledo), nos. 3, 5, 6.

⁴ 'impresso en la noble cibdad de toledo en la casa del venerable varon juan vasques familiar del Reuerendo señor obispo de badajos'. The address here given does not appear to fit well with the hypothesis of a press in the monastery of San Pedro Mártir. Similarly the Roman, *Trobas de la pasión*, s.a. (Haebler 584) is signed 'En toledo en casa de juan vazques'. The possibility is suggested below (p. lxix, note 3) that the business of printing Crusade Indulgences was taken over from Vázquez by Alvaro de Castro in 1486, and that some or all of a group of ten such Indulgences of the period 1486-90, usually assigned to De Castro's press at Huete, were perhaps printed by him at Toledo.

⁵ The Museum copy bears the manuscript date of purchase 30 May, 1496. Haebler (*Geschichte*, p. 221) is mistaken in stating that the initial C in the two shorter Indulgences previously belonged to Vázquez; in fact, like the small circular cut of the Virgin with the dead Christ found in all three Indulgences, it is closely copied from Vázquez's material.

⁶ J. Fernández Llamazares, *Historia de la bula de la Santa Cruzada* (1859), pp. 154-6, 385: '... avemos mandado que se impriman en ese m^o nasterio, y que vosotros tengais el cargo, como en esta otra Cruzada pasada ...'

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

The latest Toledo press established before the end of the century is that of PETRUS HAGENBACH, who, after printing with Leonardus Hutz at Valencia during the years 1493 to 1495, disappears from the records until 26 February, 1498, when he completed at Toledo an unsigned *Leyes del estilo* (Haebler 351), of which no copy is at present located, but containing the cut of the Virgin investing St. Ildefonso which Hagenbach employed as his device A. Signed editions of J. Gutiérrez, *Cura de la piedra* (Haebler 315) and Caesar, *Commentaries*, in Spanish (IB. 53527), followed on 4 April and 14 July respectively, both containing the same device and produced at the charges of the Toledo publisher Melchior Gorricio, whom we have seen commissioning books at Seville earlier in the decade. Gorricio likewise paid for the splendid Toledo Missal completed on 1 June, 1499 (Haebler 445), and for the equally fine Mozarabic Missal, 9 January, 1500 (IB. 53535), commissioning the former, while the latter was ordered by the Archbishop of Toledo himself, Francisco Ximenez de Cisneros, the future Cardinal and Grand Inquisitor (1507) and patron of the Complutensian Bible. Both Missals contain Hagenbach's device B, in which the investiture of St. Ildefonso reappears as the arms of the Archbishop of Toledo. It may be that the occurrence of either device denotes that a book was printed at the Archbishop's request, unless indeed Hagenbach felt himself entitled to use the devices as a general sign of the Archbishop's favour. By the end of the century Hagenbach's output numbered over twenty editions. Hagenbach's press, after his death towards the end of 1502,¹ was continued anonymously until 1511.

Printing in the fifteenth century at the Catalan city of Gerona was limited to four books from three presses, all unrepresented in the Museum collection. The first of these, an edition of Malla, *Memorial del pecador remut*, 17 November, 1483 (Haebler 389; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 61, no. 31) was produced at the expense of Mateo Vendrell, a merchant and citizen of Barcelona, in the same distinctive type as that used next year in the editio princeps of De la Torre, *Visio delectable*, Barcelona, 17 April, 1484 (Haebler 643; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 62, no. 32), which was likewise printed 'a despeses de Matheu vendrell', but otherwise unsigned. This type is also found in an Indulgence for the Mercedarian Order, sine nota, but presumably Barcelona, not after 1488 (Haebler 102; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 42, no. 15). The usual classification of both these anonymous presses under Vendrell, who was no doubt only the publisher, or at most the financial owner of the presses, is not entirely logical, and the name 'Printer for Mateo Vendrell', at Gerona or Barcelona as the case may be, should be preferred.² Vendrell, and the editions in this type, are further discussed under Barcelona, p. xli above.

The second press at Gerona, some twelve years later, was that of Diego de Gumiel, whom we have found working at Barcelona from the autumn of 1494 until the completion of *Flors de virtuts*, 3 January, 1495 (IA. 52554).³ Moving to Gerona, he signed a Francisco Ximenez, *Psalterium laudatorium*, in Catalan translation, 20 March, 1495.⁴ As documentary evidence shows, this edition was of no fewer than 2,000 copies (of which only one is now known to survive), and was produced in some form of association with the printer Juan de Valdes, with whom we have already seen De Gumiel in consort at Barcelona in a contract dated 11 September, 1494.⁵ The Ximenez was followed shortly afterwards by an unsigned Paris e Viana, 'Gerona', 5 June, 1495 (Haebler 516; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 174, no. 102). Both books contain the type and the title-cut of two crouching lions previously used by De Gumiel at Barcelona in the above-mentioned *Flors de virtuts*. As already suggested,⁶ it is curious that the two works named above as printed for Mateo Vendrell at Gerona in 1483 and Barcelona in 1484 share similar wording in the colophon with two works printed by De Gumiel at Barcelona in 1494-5 and with his 1495 Gerona Ximenez. Unless this circumstance is a mere coincidence, it may possibly imply some further connection between the two pairs of presses involved, perhaps, despite the long interval of time, that De Gumiel was the printer, or Vendrell the publisher, or even both together, in all four presses. After De Gumiel's return to Barcelona, where he contracted on 18 February, 1497, to complete the deceased Pere Miquel's edition

¹ He completed a Mozarabic Breviary on 25 October, 1502, but on 26 January, 1503, the publisher Jaime de Vila appointed a deputy at Valencia for the recovery from Gorricio of 10 ducats bequeathed by Hagenbach (Serrano y Morales, *Reseña*, p. 581).

² Cf. Proctor, p. 748, 'Gerona: Printer for Mattheus Vendrell'.

³ See p. xlii above.

⁴ Not recorded by Haebler or Vindel. See C. F. Bühler, *A Gerona Incunabulum and the Press of Diego de Gumiel*, in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1952, pp. 64-6; J. Masso y Torrents, *Les Obres de Fra Francesch Eximeniç*, in *Anuari del Institut d'estudis Catalans*, vol. 3 (1909-10), pp. 673-6; M. Kurz, *Handbuch der iberischen Bilddrucke des XV. Jahrhunderts* (1931), no. 133.

⁵ Madurell and Rubió, p. 199. The documents show De Gumiel and Valdes receiving a verdict in their favour at Barcelona on 10 November, 1495, in a suit against the notary Dalmau Ombert for payment in respect of 2,000 copies of the Ximenez, and an order for execution of the sentence on 17 December following.

⁶ See p. xli, note 4, above.

* see further Lluís Batlle i Prats 'Mas dators sobre la impremta incunable y los librerías de Gerona' in *Anales del Instituto de Estudios Gerundenses* 22 (1974/75) pp. 1-19 (reprinted in *idem*, *La cultura a Girona de l'Edat Mitjana al Renaixement* (Girona, 1979) pp. 316-33), & the articles by E. Mirambell Benet cited there.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

of *Tirant lo Blanch*,¹ his material remained at Gerona in possession of his associate Juan de Valdes, an Asturian.

Valdes, the third and last printer in the fifteenth century at Gerona, produced only a signed edition of *Flors de virtuts*, 9 November, 1497 (Haebler 276; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 201, no. 121),² reprinted from De Gumiel's Barcelona edition of 3 January, 1495 (IA. 52554), using De Gumiel's types, capitals, and title-cut of the two lions.³ It is not clear whether Valdes was still acting as De Gumiel's associate or agent, left behind at Gerona to finish his business, or whether he had come into temporary possession of De Gumiel's material as an independent printer. Perhaps the former is more likely. However this may be, De Gumiel seems to have regained control of his types, which he again used in his Barcelona books after completing Pere Miquel's *Tirant lo Blanch* on 16 September, 1497. Equally unclear is the significance of two documents of 4 March and 12 May, 1497, several months before the completion of the *Flors de virtuts*, which show Valdes, here apparently for the first time called 'stamperius', in unspecified contractual relations with a surgeon Narcis Sola, citizen of Barcelona. Rather confusingly, Valdes is called citizen of Barcelona in the first, but citizen of Gerona in the second.³ Valdes died intestate on 15 October, 1499, at Perpignan, where his presence, as has been conjectured, may have been connected with the printing activity of Johann Rosenbach in that town in the following year.⁴ He seems to have died possessed of some printing material, for on 22 February, 1501, the Barcelona bookseller Carmini Ferrer is found selling for the sum of twelve Barcelona pounds to the Barcelona printer Gabriel Pou⁵ 'certain instruments or matrices apt for the art of printing', subject to any future claims from the heirs of Valdes.⁶

On 17 June in the same year 1483 which saw the establishment of a press at Gerona, two printers named Alvaro de Castro and Juan de Bobadilla, the latter of Burgos, were commissioned to print 120 copies of a breviary in the local rite for the Cathedral Chapter of Santiago de Compostela.⁷ No copy of this edition is now known (Haebler 81). The records do not state that the work was actually carried out at Santiago, and the presumed printing of this breviary does not constitute positive evidence for the existence of a fifteenth-century press in that city. Further mention of the book, together with the suggestion that the press may have been located at Burgos, is made below⁸ in connection with De Castro's later activity at Huete.

From the agreement entered into between the Valencia notary, Gabriel Luis de Arinyo, and Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba, on 31 July, 1483 (arranging as mentioned above for the latter to print at Valencia an edition of J. Perez, *Commentum in Psalmos*, which had already been abortively commenced by Arinyo), we learn that De Córdoba was at that time living at MURCIA, while under a sentence of death pronounced in his absence by the court of Valencia.⁹ His press at Murcia, mentioned in the same document, was engaged in printing at the instance of Martinus de Selva, Dean of Cartagena, a breviary for the use of that diocese, which De Córdoba completed as the colophon states in company with his brother Bartholomaeus, 'Murcie', on 12 January, 1484.¹⁰ The evidence of the above record and of the colophon of the Cartagena Breviary thus makes it necessary to put the date of the introduction of printing at Murcia some three years earlier than Proctor had done. De Córdoba is not known, however, to have printed any other book there, and no doubt on completion of the Breviary he returned at once to Valencia, where in accordance with the above-mentioned agreement he completed his edition of the Perez on 6 September, 1484 (IB. 52025).

The second Murcia press is that of the German printer whose name occurs only in the Spanish form of LOPE DE LA ROCA. His press began, at least, in partnership with the same Valencia notary

¹ See p. xliii above.

² For description see C. F. Bühler, loc. cit. supra. Facsimiles (more accurate than Vindel's) in Maggs Bros., Cat. 589, Seventy-Five Unique or Rare Spanish & Portuguese Books, p. 34, no. 12.

³ Madurell and Rubió, p. 199.

⁴ Sanpere y Miquel, p. 280; Madurell and Rubió, pp. 199-200. It is noteworthy that Rosenbach's last and finest production at Perpignan, a Catalan version of Petrus de Argellata, *Cirurgia*, 15 January, 1503, was translated by the same Barcelona surgeon Narcis Sola who had been in business relations with Valdes in 1497, a circumstance which perhaps strengthens this suggestion.

⁵ For whom see p. xlii, above.

⁶ Madurell and Rubió, pp. 329-30.

⁷ See A. López Ferreiro, *Galicia en el último tercio del siglo XV* (1897), pp. 244-5.

⁸ See below, p. lxviii, and note 11. Haebler suggested, admitting that his proposal was 'fruto de meras conjeturas', that a *Flos sanctorum*, in Spanish translation, sine nota (Haebler 277 (3); *Geschichte*, pp. 237-9), might be the work of Juan de Bobadilla, on the ground of a distant affinity of the type with that of De Castro at Huete (but also with those of De Lila at Coria and De Centenera at Zamora, etc.).

⁹ See above, p. xlvi; Serrano y Morales, pp. 156-9.

¹⁰ *Indice generale* 2087, with facsimile. This copy, at Casale in northern Italy, seems to be the only one recorded.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Gabriel Luis de Arinyo who had recently joined in business with Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba; for the colophon of the earliest book which he signed, Fernan Pérez de Guzman, Oracional, 26 March, 1487 (Haebler 495), informs us that it was printed at Murcia 'por manos de los honrados Gabriel loys arinyo notario y maestro Lope de la roca Impressores de libros'. Two other books, signed by De la Roca alone, Rodríguez de Almella, Copilación de las batallas campales, 28 May, 1487 (IB. 53553), and Valerio de las Estorias, 6 December, 1487 (Haebler 581), together with a Hymnarium known only from fragments (Haebler 320), comprise the known output of the press. All these are printed in a single large text type closely similar to that of the Officium B.V. Mariae, Valencia, 1486, a work possibly attributable to Fernández de Córdoba, from whom De la Roca's type may well have been obtained. In 1495 De la Roca is found printing at Valencia.¹ The statement found in an unpublished manuscript of an eighteenth-century writer, José Montesinos, that a printer was at work in Murcia at the close of the fifteenth century, is as yet unsupported by evidence.²

The two fifteenth-century presses established at Tarragona are unrepresented in the Museum collection. The first was that of Nicolaus Spindeler, who was perhaps driven to take refuge there from the plague which ravaged Barcelona in the summer of 1483.³ On 3 August, 1484, Spindeler signed at Tarragona an edition of the Manipulus curatorum of Guido de Monte Rocherii (Haebler 454), and followed it up with a Tarragona Breviary, 24 December of the same year (Haebler 87 (8)). Although his presence at Barcelona on 24 April, 1484, and on 1 October, 1485, is attested by documents,⁴ Spindeler is not again found as a working printer until 7 August, 1489, when he contracted at Valencia to produce the edition of Tirant lo Blanch completed on 20 November, 1490 (IB. 52043).

During the years 1498-1500 Johann Rosenbach also printed at Tarragona one or more liturgical books of the local use. On 17 October, 1497, Rosenbach had pacified an impatient creditor, Miquel Mediona, merchant and citizen of Barcelona, to whom he owed the large sum of 328 pounds, 10 shillings, obtaining a delay of eight months in consideration of his prospects from his work for the Chapter of Tarragona.⁵ Rosenbach's Barcelona press, however, continued even later than 17 March, 1498, the date on which he signed an edition of Terence in that city (Haebler 634 (5)), and a fortnight after his acknowledgement before the notary Pere Triter of Barcelona on 9 March, 1498, of a debt of 91 pounds, 12 shillings to a German merchant, Francus Ferber of Ulm, for 68 reams of paper for printing 'breviaries and other books ordered by the Chapter of Tarragona'.⁶ A further document concerning Rosenbach's establishment at Tarragona is a contract between Francisco Citges, draper, and the Cathedral Chapter for the printing by Rosenbach of 'missals, breviaries, and diurnalia', dated at Tarragona on 26 July, 1498, as cited in an acknowledgement by the Chapter of a debt of 531 pounds owed to the same Citges for this purpose dated 18 August, 1502.⁷ A receipt by Rosenbach dated 21 July, 1498, at Barcelona for 68 pounds, 17 shillings on account of 230 pounds from Jaume Pobla, merchant, in consideration of '400 breviaries', the remainder of this debt being discharged on 16 January, 1499, was erroneously taken by Sanpere y Miquel to relate to a Tarragona Breviary produced at Tarragona. However, full publication of the document has shown that the transaction relates in fact to a Vich Breviary printed at Barcelona (Gesamtkatalog 5506), for which Rosenbach had contracted on 25 May, 1498.⁸ As no copies are known to survive, the existence of Rosenbach's Tarragona Breviary (Haebler 88) and Diurnal (Haebler 235(5)) thus needs further substantiation, though remaining credible. However this may be, an Expositio hymnorum was signed by Rosenbach at Tarragona on 18 September, 1498 (Haebler 252), and followed by a Tarragona Missal on 26 June, 1499 (Haebler 448), a Verinus, Disticha, on 26 October, 1499 (Vindel, vol. 8, p. 125, no. 140 (1)), and a Sedulius, Paschale, on 7 February, 1500 (Haebler 615 (3)). Rosenbach then moved to Perpignan, where, before the end of the year, he printed a breviary for the local diocese of Elne (Haebler 83), and a Hercules Florus, Breue ad nouos tirones documentum.⁹ The

¹ See above, pp. xlvii, xlix.

³ See above, p. xl; Haebler, Geschichte, p. 79.

⁵ Madurell and Rubió, document no. 144; Haebler, Geschichte, p. 155.

⁶ Madurell and Rubió, document no. 147.

⁷ The debt had apparently increased to 608 pounds by 31 December, 1503, and to 900 pounds before its final settlement. See E. González Hurtebise, El Arte tipográfico en Tarragona durante los siglos XV y XVI, in Boletín arqueológico de la Sociedad Arqueológica Tarraconense, año 2, no. 12 (1902), pp. 220-1.

⁸ Madurell and Rubió, documents nos. 153, 156, 164; Sanpere y Miquel, p. 270.

⁹ The date 1500 for the Florus rests on a note by Fernando Colón (Seville, Biblioteca Colombina, Catálogo, vol. 3, p. 111). Cf. Norton, pp. 102, 107, note.

² Vindel, vol. 3, p. xxxix.

⁴ Madurell and Rubió, documents nos. 20, 26.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Florus is noteworthy as containing a Greek type, the only one used by a Spanish printer within the fifteenth century other than that found in the Barcelona Perottus of 1475. His last surviving production at Perpignan was, as already mentioned,¹ a Petrus de Argillata, *Cirurgia*, in a Catalan version by Narcis Sola, 15 January, 1503, though a document of 19 May, 1503, shows Rosenbach undertaking to supply from Perpignan various books, which he is not otherwise known to have printed, to the Barcelona bookseller Joan Trinxer.² Rosenbach's press at Perpignan, which then formed part of the principality of Catalonia but in Proctor's system would come under the heading of France, is not represented in the Museum collection.³ Nothing is known of him during the years 1504 and 1505, but with an Elne Missal, 24 January, 1506, began Rosenbach's most successful undertaking, his second Barcelona press, which flourished until his death in 1530.⁴

The location of an early press at HUETE, a small town situated to the east of Madrid, has in the past been the subject of debate, owing to the ambiguity of the colophons of the two books which are the sole source of evidence on the point. However, the arguments of Haebler⁵ in favour of the establishment of the press there in 1484 leave little room for doubt, and are here repeated in shortened form. The volumes in question are two editions of Díaz de Montalvo, *Ordenanzas reales* (Haebler 214, 216; IB. 53402, 53405), which contain colophons similarly worded though differently dated. That of the earlier reads: 'Compuso este libro de leyes el doctor Alfonso Díaz de Montaluo . . . y acabose de escreuir en la cibdad de Huepte a onze dias del mes de Nouiembre . . . mill y quatrocientos y ochenta y quarto anos. Castro.' At first sight it might appear that this can only mean that the manuscript was completed on the date mentioned, 11 November, 1484. The colophon of the later edition, however, makes use of the same phraseology, followed by the date, 23 August, 1485, which here can only be the date of printing. Both editions are manifestly the work of the same printer, and it is improbable that he would have employed the wording of the colophon first in one sense, and, a few months later⁶ in the edition of 23 August, 1485, in an entirely different one. Moreover, the expression 'escribirse de molde' meaning 'to print' is met with not infrequently at this period, as in the letter of Ferdinand and Isabella at the end of the edition of 1485. It is there stated that the author had been ordered 'que fiziese fazer y escreuir muchos delos dichos libros de letra de molde' (315^b, l. 6). We may understand then that the date of the colophon of the original edition, as well as that of the later, refers to the work of printing, which was completed at Huete on 11 November, 1484.

A like uncertainty has surrounded the name Castro, with which in both editions the colophon ends. It has been held by those who denied the existence of a press at Huete that Castro was merely the scribe or amanuensis.⁷ The same signature, 'Castro', however, is also found in the colophon to an edition of the *Constitutiones synodales de Cuenca*, not before 23 October, 1484, from the same press.⁸ Parallel instances of a Spanish printer signing his name in the same laconic manner are to be found in the books of Antonio de Centenera at Zamora, and there is documentary evidence of the activity at about this time of a printer named ALVARO DE CASTRO, with whom the printer at Huete has been confidently identified by Haebler.⁹ On 17 June, 1483, the Cathedral Chapter of Santiago de Compostela entered into an agreement for 120 copies of a breviary of the local use to be printed within a year by Juan de Bobadilla, of Burgos, and Alvaro de Castro, of Villasendino, a Galician village, both men being described as 'maestros de faser breuiarios e escripturas de moldes'.¹⁰ Unfortunately it is not possible to establish a typographical connection between the printers of the Breviary and the Huete printer, since no copy of the Compostela Breviary has survived, and the location of its press is not stated.¹¹ De Castro's material appears still earlier in a Crusade Indulgence printed 'before 17 April, 1483' (Haebler 97 bis (p. 357); *Gesamtkatalog*

¹ See above, p. lxvi, note 4.

³ Cf. pt. viii, p. lxxxvii.

⁵ *Geschichte*, pp. 225-8.

⁶ The printing of the first edition was in any case completed in time for it to form the copy for the Zamora reprint issued on 15 June, 1485 (Haebler 215).

⁷ D. Fermín Caballero, quoted by J. J. Amor Calzas, *Curiosidades históricas de la ciudad de Huete* (1904), p. 87.

⁸ *Vindel*, vol. 8, p. 389, no. 5 (1); H. P. Kraus, *Cat.* 56, no. 44; a copy in private ownership has been seen. The work is a folio, collating a¹⁶ with the first leaf blank, printed in two columns except on 2^a, with 35 lines to a column, containing capital spaces with guide-letters, in De Castro's type 103 G.

¹⁰ A. López Ferreiro, *Galicia en el último tercio del siglo XV. Segunda edición* (1897), p. 244. See also above, p. lxii.

¹¹ The press of De Bobadilla and De Castro may possibly have been located at Burgos, since an agreement of 21 March, 1482, between the printer Fadrique de Basilea and the Treasurer of the Cathedral implies the presence of some other printer there. See L. Cuesta Gutiérrez, *Los Tipógrafos extranjeros en la imprenta burgalesa*, in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1952, p. 68.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

43), which there is no reason to think was printed at Huete, while a second Crusade Indulgence was issued 'before 27 March, 1484' (Haebler 96; Gesamtkatalog 47). After the presumed completion of the Breviary, as it seems, De Castro established his press at Huete, no doubt for the specific purpose of printing the collection of Castilian laws which had been compiled by Díaz de Montalvo in accordance with a royal command. Huete was the home of the author, and there the work was written¹ during the years 1480-4. Apart from the two editions of the Ordenanzas in 1484 and 1485, De Castro's output was apparently limited to the above-mentioned tract, signed but without mention of place or date of printing, containing the Constitutions of a Synod held at the neighbouring city of Cuenca, promulgated on 23 October, 1484, and to ten other Crusade Indulgences (some in Catalan), assignable to the years 1486, 1487 (including IA. 53410), 1488, and 1490 or later.² Again, there is no evidence that these Indulgences were the product of De Castro's Huete press, which is only attested for the years 1484 and 1485, and their place of printing remains uncertain.³ De Castro's two editions of Díaz de Montalvo are noteworthy for the purely Spanish style of their types and capitals, the latter possessing unusual interest and originality of design.

The presses or books discussed in the following five paragraphs are unrepresented in the Museum collection.

In the Balearic island of Majorca a printing press was set up by a native Majorcan, Nicolaus Calafat, who produced a Gerson, *De regula mandatorum, 'opera et impensis Reuerendi Bartholomei Caldentey [sic] sacre theologie professoris'*, 20 June, 1485 (Haebler 298), and on 31 January, 1487, in a different version of the type,⁴ the works of a local poet, Francesch Prats (Haebler 554). In the latter book the location of the press is given as Miramar, a college founded by Ramón Lull, near the town of Valldemusa of which Calafat himself was a native,⁵ situated some ten miles north of the capital of Palma. To these two signed items must be added two unsigned Indulgences, one for the Mercedarian Order in Latin and the other for the dead in Spanish, both in the later state of the type.⁶ A Majorca Breviary from the press of Calafat, said to be printed with the aid of the same Bartolomeus Caldentey who appears in the colophon of the Gerson, was reported by the Majorcan chroniclers Vicente Mut and Geronimo Planes, as cited by J. M. Bover de Rossello, but in the absence of any known copy its existence has been considered dubious.⁷ However, a fragment of printer's waste from such a work has since been discovered in a binding, and it seems likely, if we may suppose the chroniclers to have obtained their information from its now lost colophon, that the volume was in fact completed and signed. The fragment, as reproduced by Vindel,⁸ is printed in the later version of Calafat's type, together with a conjugate type using the same capitals but with smaller-faced, angular lower case. It shows red printing, including two sizes of lombards, on two of the five pages reproduced, while on the remainder the spaces left for red printing remain blank. *

To the small Aragonese town of Hajar, where Elieser Alantansi, a Jewish printer of Hebrew texts, was at work from 1485 to 1490, Haebler attributed on not entirely conclusive grounds the production of a Manual for the diocese of Zaragoza, sine nota (Haebler 394 (5)). In the printing of this work Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba very probably had a hand, in view of the community of the text type and initials with material used by his press at Valencia in 1484-5. The same Jewish merchant, Salomon Zalmati, who is known from the contract of 31 July, 1483, to have subsidized the Valencia press of

¹ Amor Calzas, op. cit., p. 38.

² Vindel, vol. 6, Huete, no. 1, 6-13; Gesamtkatalog (Bd. 2) 56/10.

³ The appearance in one of De Castro's latest Indulgences, a Crusade Indulgence in Catalan 'before 31 October', 1490 (Gesamtkatalog 58; Vindel, vol. 6, p. 178, no. 12), of a woodcut incipit (A G^lia) found also in Crusade Indulgences printed in 1484 and 1486 by Juan Vázquez at Toledo (Vindel, vol. 6, pp. 51, 54, 57), may suggest the possibility that some or all of the later Indulgences in De Castro's types were printed at Toledo, where the monastery of San Pedro Mártir seems to have held a privilege for the printing of Crusade Indulgences (see above, pp. lxiii-iv) rather than at Huete. However this may be, it may be noted that the last such Indulgence known to have been printed by Vázquez appeared in 1486, in the same year as the earliest in the later group printed in De Castro's types (Gesamtkatalog 51).

⁴ Most of the upper case is apparently the same material but L, M, S (curious, in form of double long s), and the lower case (rounder and broader, rounded d) are new.

⁵ 'Stampada en la casa de trinitat o miramar De la Vila de Val de Musse en la maior illa Balear per Mestre Nicolau Calafat nadiu de la dita Vila'. Both Caldentey and Prats were instructors at Miramar (J. M. Bover de Rossello, Biblioteca de escritores Baleares, tom. 1 (1868), p. 141).

⁶ Vindel, vol. 3, pp. 193, 195, nos. 2, 4. The latter is entered with the manuscript year-date 1485. A block-cut Latin Indulgence for the defence of Rhodes, 'datum maioricis', in which the last figures of the year-date 1480 are apparently in manuscript, may also have been produced on Majorca (Vindel, vol. 3, p. 191, no. 1).

⁷ J. M. Bover de Rossello, Biblioteca de escritores Baleares, tom. 1 (1868), pp. 141-2; Haebler 85; Geschichte, p. 237.

⁸ Vindel, vol. 8, pp. 216-21.

* A contract survives, dated 10 March 1488, between the printer Franciscus Alamany and the merchant Francesc de Santiliment, to print books in Majorca. (J. Cirera i Prim, *Un desconegut contracte per a imprimir (l'libre a Mallorca de 1488, 'Homenaje a D. Jesús García Pastor', (Mallorca, 1986) pp. 135f.)*)

Hajar:
Proctor 9599-9602,
C. 50. d. 14, C. 50. e. 6,
C. 50. e. 14

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Fernández de Córdoba,¹ was the publisher several years later of the Hebrew Pentateuch printed at Hajar, 1490, by Elieser Alantansi (Haebler 530); and the fine metal-cut border found in the Zaragoza Manual reappears, together with Hebrew types used at Hajar, among the material of Rabbi Eliezer, who printed Hebrew texts at Lisbon between 1489 and 1492 and is presumably, despite the apparent chronological overlapping of the two presses, to be identified with his namesake at Hajar. De Córdoba, it is suggested, provided the type and other material for the Hajar and Lisbon Hebrew presses, and himself printed the Zaragoza Manual at Hajar, a town situated within the diocese of Zaragoza.² There is, however, no direct evidence that De Córdoba had left Valencia,³ or that he actually printed the Manual at Hajar. Apart from the assumption that the Manual would more naturally have been produced within the diocese of Zaragoza, it seems equally possible that the work was printed at Valencia or, if he had in fact left that city, at some other town, perhaps Murcia, where he had worked in 1483-4, and where Salomon Zalmati was resident at the time of the contract of 31 July, 1483.⁴

An unsigned edition of Abbot Isaac, *De religione*, in a Castilian translation by Bernardo Boil, of which the Museum does not possess a copy, bears a colophon reading: 'Finitus hic libellus apud sanctum Cucufatum vallis Aretane', followed by the date 29 November, 1489 (Haebler 325; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 91, no. 50). The book has been generally accepted as the sole product of a press situated at the monastery of San Cugat del Valles, some five miles north-west of Barcelona, and presumably operated or otherwise assisted by the Zaragozan printer Paulus Hurus, to whose material the type (134 G.) and initials used in this book belong.⁵ Recently, however, a manuscript has come to light containing the translator's colophon with the same wording, but dated 13 February, 1484.⁶ Evidently only the work of translation was 'finished at San Cugat', and the printed colophon was afterwards copied from the translator's with substitution of the date of printing. The edition can be assigned with little or no doubt to Hurus's press at Zaragoza.

According to Haebler, a bull of Innocent VIII granting Indulgences in favour of the Cathedral of Orense, promulgated at Rome on 20 April, 1487, and issued at Orense on 4 December, 1488 (Haebler 324 (5)), was perhaps printed at Orense or elsewhere in Galicia, not later than the death of Innocent VIII, 25 July, 1492. The bull is assignable to Johann Gherlinc, being printed in one of two conjugate types measuring 76 mm. used by him in a Braga Breviary, Braga, 12 December, 1494. It is further discussed above (p. xli), with the conclusion that both the date and the place of printing must be considered doubtful. This bull does not constitute sufficient evidence for the existence of a fifteenth-century press at Orense.

At the little town of Coria, situated on a tributary of the Tagus not far from the Portuguese border, a *Gratia Dei*, *Blason general*, was signed in 1489 by Bartholomaeus de Lila, a Fleming, presumably from Lille (Haebler 304; Vindel, vol. 2, p. 289, Coria, no. 1). The work contains crude but boldly effective armorial woodcuts, which receive special mention in the colophon, stating that the *Blason* was 'printed and cut' ('*inpresso y entallado*') by De Lila. The type, with its distinctive, characteristically Spanish upper case, is of similar style to Printer of Antonius Nebrissensis, *Introductiones Latinae* (Salamanca) 90 G., in use from 1481 to 1490 and found in one work by the same *Gratia Dei*,⁷ and was perhaps obtained from the same source. The work was probably commissioned by the author, whose woodcut signature appears below the colophon; and its composition in the University of Salamanca

¹ See above, p. xlvii.

² Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 33-44.

³ In assuming his departure from Valencia Haebler is not entitled to invoke the death-sentence passed upon De Córdoba by the city and realm of Valencia mentioned in the contract of 31 July, 1483. In the same contract his partner De Arinyo undertakes to procure for him the royal pardon and permission to reside in Valencia (Serrano y Morales, p. 156), and De Córdoba was in fact enabled to print there (though, as in the Manual, without signing his name) the works of Perez in 1484-5. Haebler's idea (*Geschichte*, pp. 26-7, 41) that the capital sentence was passed by the Inquisition in consequence of De Córdoba's association with Jews is only a guess (cf. Haebler 394 (5); *Geschichte*, 26-7, 38, 41, 435).

⁴ Serrano y Morales, p. 158.

⁵ The large double sloping hyphen is found also in Hurus's edition of *Officium B.V.M.*, s.a. (Haebler 490 (5); Vindel, vol. 4, p. 110, no. 37). The initial E occurs in other books of the period printed by Hurus (cf. Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 292, Abb. 304; Vindel, vol. 4, pp. 114, 137, 150).

⁶ C. Baraut, *En torno al lugar donde fue impresa la traducción castellana del Isaac 'De religione' de Bernardo Boil*, in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1963, pp. 171-8, with facsimiles. Boil had entered in 1480 the not-far-distant monastery of Montserrat, then under the vicarial charge of Gaufredo Sort, the Abbot of San Cugat, who appointed Boil as superior of Montserrat in 1482. Boil's visit to San Cugat in 1484 is thus easily explained. (*Ibid.*, p. 176.)

⁷ *La Crianza y virtuosa doctrina*, n.d., dedicated to the Infanta Isabella and written in the University of Salamanca (Vindel, vol. 2, p. 22, no. 12). The Coria type is remarkable for the double inner vertical, or nearly vertical, strokes in C, D, E, M (both bowls), O, P, S, T, V.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

(some seventy miles north-east of Coria) and dedication to the King of Portugal possibly help to explain the unaccustomed site of its printing. A fragment of an *Officium pro festo Visitationis B.V.M.* (Haebler 492) is in the same type, together with a conjugate type of similar style,¹ and presumably belongs to the same press.

The only printer connected with PAMPLONA (a city at that time still situated outside the Spanish border in the Kingdom of Navarre) in the fifteenth century is ARNALDO GUILLÉN DE BROCAR, whose chief title to fame is that of having printed the great Complutensian Bible for Cardinal Ximenez in 1514–17. His name is sometimes found in the French form *Arnould* or *Arnaud*, and Haebler's suggestion that his original home was the village of Brocq or Brocar in Basses-Pyrénées, west of Pau, is probably correct.² He appears to have been a cleric in at least minor orders, since in a colophon of 1496 (Haebler 133) he describes the book as printed '*per venerabilem et discretum virum Arnaldum Guillermum de Brocario*'. His first work was a Manual for the Church of Pamplona, printed '*caractere iocundissimo . . . anno . . . m.cccc. xc. xviii kal. ianuarij.*' (Vindel, vol. 8, p. 318, no. 1). Although this has been read as 15 December, 1489, by the historian of the presses of Navarre,³ it is more likely that 15 December, 1490, is the date intended, as De Brocar's name is not met with again until 1492.⁴ The dozen or so books which can be safely assigned to his output before the end of the century include a single dated work for each of the years 1492, 1495–7, four in 1499, but none in 1500. According to documentary evidence he produced a Missal for the diocese of Lescar (in which Brocq was situated) in 1496,⁵ and undertook to produce in 1497 250 copies each of a Missal and a Manual for the Chapter of Mondoñedo;⁶ but no copy of any of these is known to survive. The latest dated work which he produced at Pamplona, the Provincial Constitutions of Zaragoza together with the Synodal Constitutions of Pamplona, was signed on 7 August, 1501.⁷ This, however, was no doubt followed by a Pamplona Missal (colophon unknown), since this contains the same two large woodcuts in a somewhat more used state.⁸ On 17 September, 1502, De Brocar signed a *Datus, Elegantie*, his first dated book at Logroño. His Logroño press continued until 1514, overlapping in the last years with his Alcalá press, which began early in 1511 and continued until 1524, when he seems to have died.⁹

Two shortlived presses at the Galician town of Monterrey, situated only a few miles north of the Portuguese border, each produced a single book in the middle years of the last decade of the century. Neither is represented in the Museum collection. The Orense Missal signed at Monterrey by the Asturian Gonzalo Rodríguez de la Passera and the Salamancan bookseller Juan de Porras, 3 February, 1494 (Haebler 437; Vindel, vol. 2, p. 277, no. 2), with its fine red printing and printed music, may claim to rank among the best Spanish liturgical printing of the century.¹⁰ The colophon ('*Impressum arte et expensis Gundisalui Roderici dela passera et Iohannis de porres sociorum*') is ambiguously worded, but there can be little doubt that De la Passera alone was the printer and Porras only the entrepreneur.¹¹ A single-leaf upright folio Reliquary of the Cathedral of Saint James at Compostela, in a different type, was signed by De la Passera alone, without mention of place or date (Haebler 572; Vindel, vol. 2, p. 283, no. 4). It perhaps belongs to the sixteenth century, and need not have been produced at Monterrey.¹² However, documentary evidence records De la Passera as appearing in the office of 'procurador' of Monterrey on 22 March, 1512, and testifying on behalf of the town.¹³

¹ The conjugate type, used for some responsoria and antiphons, has the same measurement (83 mm.) and upper case, with a smaller-faced lower case (cf. Type Facsimile Society, 1900 ss, right-hand page, col. 1, line 22, b *Eata sterilis, et seq.*).

² Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 344 (apparently confusing with Brocas, in Landes, south of Bordeaux); cf. Norton, p. 33.

³ A. Pérez Goyena, *Ensayo de bibliografía navarra* (1947), no. 1.

⁴ See also Proctor's note on similar ambiguous dates (Index, pt. 1, p. 16).

⁵ Vindel, vol. 6, p. 207, no. 7.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 216, no. 11.

⁷ Pérez Goyena, no. 30. The colophon of an edition of Bernardus, *Libellus super dolorem B.V.M.*, Alcalá, '1500' (Vindel, vol. 8, p. 52, no. 24), which would make De Brocar a printer at Alcalá some eleven years before his press at that city is known to have begun, is obviously misprinted. To Vindel's reasons for rejecting it (*ibid.*, pp. xxviii–xxix) may be added the fact that the initial Q with which it begins was still in the possession of its original owner Stanislaus Polonus at Seville as late as 1503.

⁸ Norton, p. 34; Vindel, vol. 6, p. 239, no. 24.

⁹ He also set up branch establishments at Valladolid (1514–19) and Toledo (1518–21), and reappeared briefly at Logroño in 1517. See Norton, pp. 33–48, for his whole career.

¹⁰ This book has been mentioned in the account of Porras, p. lix above. The form 'Pasera' is preferred by Haebler and is no doubt more correct orthographically, but the printer himself spells his name 'passera' in both his colophons.

¹¹ Cf. p. lix above.

¹² Cf. Norton, p. 22.

¹³ See A. Rey Soto, *La Imprenta en Galicia. El libro gótico* (1934), pp. 35–6, 160.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Two years later at Monterrey a Braga Manual was signed on 10 June, 1496 (Hain 10734; Haebler 393) by Johann Gherlinc. No copy is now known, but the former existence of the book may be credited from the apparently genuine record of the colophon in Hain. Gherlinc had worked in 1494 at Braga itself, signing a Braga Breviary on 12 December.¹ Monterrey was within the diocese of Orense, which adjoins that of Braga, while the town of Braga itself is only some fifty miles distant from Monterrey.

At the other end of Galicia, in the town of Mondoñedo near the northern seacoast, an anonymous press seems to have produced an edition of Alfonso de Madrigal, *Breve forma de confesión*, 'En villa mayor de mondoñedo', without date or name of printer (Vindel, vol. 2, p. 282, no. 3). Vindel, who discovered the book, suggested in the absence of further evidence a date c. 1495.²

The introduction of printing at GRANADA, only recently captured from the Moors by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492, was due to the initiative of its first archbishop, Fernando de Talavera, who caused a press to be set up by MEINARDUS UNGUT and JOHANNES PEGNITZER, two of the chief printers of Seville, where each, curiously enough, was chief partner in rival firms. The only dated work which they produced at Granada, a Ximenez, *Vita Christi*, vol. 1, was completed on 30 April, 1496 (IB. 54220), as the colophon states, at the archbishop's command and expense. This was probably preceded by their unsigned and undated edition of a collection of works by the archbishop, entitled *Breve y muy provechosa doctrina de lo que deve saber todo christiano, con otros tratados* (Haebler 632). Several printers are known to have been in Granada as early as the autumn of the year 1494, when a learned citizen of Nuremberg, Hieronymus Münzer (Monetarius), visited the city. In his diary of his journey, under the date of 27 October, 1494, Münzer mentions the presence of the 'impressores almani, Iacobus Magnus de Argentina, Iohannes de Spira, Iodocus ex Gerlishofen et alii',³ names otherwise unknown in Spanish printing. If, as may be assumed, these were connected with the setting up of Ungut's and Pegnitzer's press, it is probable that the year and a half which elapsed before the appearance of the Ximenez was occupied not only by the preparation of material and equipment but also by the printing of the archbishop's work. The *Vita Christi* remained incomplete in one volume, and the press is not known to have produced more than the two books mentioned. The activity of the two printers at Seville was only briefly interrupted, for Pegnitzer signed there a *Camara, Compilatio de sacramentis*, on 26 October, 1496 (Haebler 115), while Ungut, having given powers of procuration to his partner Stanislaus Polonus at Seville on 4 February, 1496, was again at Seville on 11 July,⁴ and the firm produced six books there in the course of the year.⁵ Printing at Granada was resumed in 1504-8, when Juan Varela was at work under the patronage of the same archbishop.⁶

During the years 1499 and 1500 JOHANN LUSCHNER, who had previously worked at Barcelona, transferred his press to MONTSERRAT, the famous Benedictine monastery situated some thirty miles from the Catalan port. The monastic archives relating to this episode in its history unfortunately perished in the Napoleonic wars, but a series of notes and extracts made by an eighteenth-century archivist, Benito Ribas, as printed by Francisco Méndez in his *Tipografía española* (1796), has preserved many details of value and interest. The decision to bring Luschner to the monastery is considered by Dom Anselm Albareda⁷ to have been due to the desire of the Abbot García de Cisneros that the liturgical and other books which he designed to produce should be printed where the correction and revision of the texts could most satisfactorily be carried out. By the terms of the contract⁸ entered into by the printer and the monastery on 7 January, 1499, Luschner undertook to provide the press and types and to print whatever books were required of him, while the monastery agreed to pay and maintain him and his workmen and to supply paper, ink, and other materials. His companions are named as Udalrico Belch de Ulma, perhaps identical with one Udalrico de Zaragoza, both names being concerned with the ink, Thomas and Juan, compositors, Enrich Squirol and Justo, printers, and another Juan who served the press. In addition to these there was engaged a type-caster named Hans Mock, a Swiss, who was in some manner connected with the town of Perpignan, a fact which suggests that he may perhaps have been employed also by

¹ See p. lxxv below. For Gherlinc's earlier sojourn at Barcelona, 1486-9, see p. xli above.

² The type, which is Spanish in style but rather untidy, has not been identified elsewhere, but does not suggest a date past the turn of the century. Distinctive features are D with interior dot, broad scrolled I, b, h, l, p, q with forked ascenders or descenders, also plain forms.

³ *Revue hispanique*, tom. 48 (1920), pp. 65, 165.

⁴ Haebler, *Bibliografía*, vol. 2, pp. 236-77.

⁵ Hazañas, vol. 1, pp. 30, 32. See also p. lv above.

⁶ Norton, pp. 15-17.

⁷ A. Albareda, *La Imprenta de Montserrat (siglos xv^e-xvi^e)*, in *Analecta Montserratensia*, vol. 2 (1919), pp. 11-166.

⁸ Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 170-2.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Rosenbach, who was then about to move his press to that town. The execution of the contract occupied Luschner from 4 February, 1499, until April of the following year, when a second engagement was entered into, which lasted until November, 1500. The types found in the Montserrat books were for the most part the same as those which the printer had used at Barcelona.

The seventeen items recorded by Dom Albareda as printed by Luschner at Montserrat include a Missal (Haebler 439), Breviary (Haebler 77), and Processional (IA. 54315), all according to the use of the Congregation of St. Benedict of Valladolid, to which the house at Montserrat belonged. To these must be added Indulgences to the surprising number of 142,950 'bulas de vivos' and 46,500 'de difuntos'.¹ Five surviving examples of these, of which one, dated 1498 in manuscript, was presumably produced before his departure from Barcelona,² have been identified and reproduced by J. Rubió.³ On the completion of the undertaking Luschner returned to Barcelona, where he contracted on 22 March, 1501, to print for the author an edition of Antonius Amiguet, *Lectura sobre lo tractat de Guido de Cauliaco sobre apostemas*, completed on the following 15 June, and preceded by an edition of F. Ximenes, *Scala Dei*, 16 May, 1501.⁴ Luschner's career as a printer seems to have terminated in 1507 through financial distress during the printing of a Mercedarian Missal,⁵ and he died intestate before June, 1512.⁶

The chronological order of Proctor's Index, in which Spain is followed by England, Denmark, and Sweden, has been interrupted at this point to allow the account of the books printed in PORTUGAL to follow immediately after Spain. The total known output of the presses at work in Portugal in the fifteenth century amounts only to thirty editions,⁷ of which no fewer than twelve are Hebrew texts, and therefore fall outside the scope of the present catalogue. Six works in Portuguese, one in Spanish, and eleven in Latin make up the remaining eighteen, represented in the Museum collection by only three works: the magnificent four-volume edition of Ludolphus de Saxonia, *Vita Christi*, in a Portuguese translation, printed at Lisbon in 1495 by Valentim Fernandes and Nicolau de Saxonia (IC. 56659); a *Votiuale missarum*, Lisbon, 10 March, 1496, printed by Fernandes working alone (IA. 56660); and a *Zacutus*, *Almanach perpetuum*, from the press of Abraham d'Ortas at Leiria, 1496 (IA. 56710).

The earliest dated book known to have been printed in Portugal is a Hebrew Pentateuch completed by Samuel Gacon on 30 June, 1487, at Faro, a small town in the extreme south of the country (Proctor 9832). If this is indeed the first press to be established on Portuguese soil it is remarkable that the art of printing should have taken nearly fifteen years to have spread from Spain, where printers were at work as early as 1472 or 1473. It has been pointed out that presses were already set up in several Spanish towns at no great distance from the Portuguese border in the early years of the 1480s, and a document is known which records the presence of foreign dealers in printed books in Lisbon in 1481.⁸ It would therefore not be surprising if the discovery of fresh evidence should prove the introduction of printing in Portugal to have taken place some years earlier than the date now accepted. Besides the Hebrew Pentateuch, 1487, the only other work attributed to the Faro press is an edition of a tractate from the

¹ Méndez, *Tipografía española* (1861), p. 172, § 26.

² See p. xliii above.

³ J. Rubió, *Butlles incunables de Montserrat*, in *Analecta Montserratensia*, vol. 4 (1921), pp. 263-77.

⁴ Madurell and Rubió, document no. 190; Norton, pp. 109, 175.

⁵ Madurell and Rubió, documents nos. 240, 242, 250.

⁶ *Ibid.*, document no. 291.

⁷ R. Proença and A. Anselmo, *Bibliografia dos incunábulo portugueses*, in *Anais das bibliotecas e arquivos*, vol. 1 (1920), pp. 186-91, enumerates 24 editions. To these two more are added by *Bibliografia geral Portuguesa* (Academia das Ciências de Lisboa), vol. 1 (1941), nos. 19 and 28, being an edition of *Zacutus*, *Almanach perpetuum* with the Canons in Spanish, Abraham d'Ortas, Leiria, 25 February, 1496 (*Gesamtkatalog* 116), and the *Cataldus*, *Visiones*, [Fernandes, Lisbon, 1500] (*Gesamtkatalog* 6214), here considered as a separate edition. J. Peixoto, *Incunábulo Portuguez—estado da questão*, in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1962, pp. 167-70, further lists a recently discovered edition of Johannes de Pastrana, *Thesaurus pauperum*, Fernandes, Lisbon, 27 May, 20 June, 1497 (Peixoto, no. 22). Another edition of the Leiria *Zacutus*, with the Canons in Latin in a different setting (Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo de incunables*, no. 2), an Indulgence in Portuguese attributable to Johann-Gherlinc at Braga (*Gesamtkatalog* 65-7; Oates 4227), and the newly discovered *Confessionale* printed at Chaves in 1489 (see below) bring the total of Portuguese incunabula to thirty. An edition of Sánchez de Vercial, *Sacramental*, in Portuguese, wanting the last leaf in the only recorded copy, is printed in types resembling in style Centenera (Zamora) 93 G. and Alvares de Castro (Huet) 103 G., but may possibly be of Portuguese rather than Spanish origin (Rio de Janeiro, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo de incunables*, 1956, no. 160, pls. viii, ix). This edition is perhaps the same as that described by I. F. da Silva, *Diccionario bibliographico Portuguez*, vol. 2 (1859), p. 83, with the date 18 April, 1488 in the colophon. Another possible, though still more dubious Portuguese incunable is the *Imitatio Christi* in Portuguese, Leiria, s.a. (Hain 9135), discussed below (p. lxxv, note 2). A list of further doubtful or 'ghost' Portuguese incunabula is given under the heading 'Pontos polémicos' by J. Peixoto, *op. cit.*, p. 170.

⁸ King Manuel II, *Early Portuguese Books*, vol. 1 (1929), pp. 31, 32. This is a privilege granted on 19 January, 1481, by King Alfonso V to the brothers Guillelme and Francisquo de Montrete and to Guydo the Frenchman ('frances'), exempting from duty all printed books ('liuros de forma') which they may keep in or bring to the city of Lisbon or import into Portugal for a period of three years.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

Talmud,¹ now known only from a few fragments, in which the name of the printer appears as 'the noble Don Samuel Porteiro'. The date is variously read as 1492/3, 1494, or 1496.

The first LISBON press was likewise the property of a Jewish owner. The Rabbi Eliezer is recorded as having produced between 15 July, 1489 and 1492 some seven works, all of them in Hebrew. The press is connected both by its types and by a handsome ornamental border with the productions at Híjar between 1485 and 1490 of Elieser Alantansi,² who is presumably the same person as his namesake at Lisbon.

More famous is the name of VALENTIM FERNANDES, who in partnership with NICOLAU DE SAXONIA produced in 1495 at Lisbon the first book printed entirely in the Portuguese language, a translation of the popular *Vita Christi* of Ludolphus de Saxonia, in four large folio volumes which rank among the finest issued by the presses of the Iberian Peninsula in the fifteenth century (IC. 56659). The work was printed at the command of King John II and Queen Leonor, and it is evident that the printers enjoyed the royal protection and favour. Though its press-work is occasionally faulty, this monument of Portuguese typography presents a most handsome appearance, printed as it is in red and black and embellished with large woodcut titles and borders, the full-page Crucifixion cut and the royal arms and emblems. Valentim, who at this time styled himself as of Moravia, later adopted the name Fernandes as a patronymic in the Portuguese style.³ From the fact that the prefatory letter of the *Vita Christi* addressed to the king is written in his name, he may perhaps be regarded as of higher standing than his partner, although the name of Nicolau more often stands first in the colophons of the various parts of this book. Fernandes is known also as a translator into Portuguese, while his learning is shown by his writings on the recent geographical discoveries and the use of the astrolabe. His activities included that of official broker and interpreter to the German merchants at Lisbon, and he is described as 'escudiero' of the queen.⁴ Working alone after the completion of the *Vita Christi* on 20 November, 1495, he completed a *Votiuale missarum* on 10 March, 1496 (IA. 56660), which displays many of the handsome red-printed initials employed in the *Vita Christi*. Before the end of the century Fernandes produced six other books, including a richly illustrated *Historia de Vespasiano* in Portuguese, 20 April, 1496 (Haebler 675), a *Johannes de Pastrana, Thesaurus pauperum*, 27 May, 20 June, 1497 (Peixoto 22), and an undated *Kamintus, Regimen contra pestilentiam*, in Portuguese (Haebler 346). No dated work is known for the following two years, his last production within the century being an edition in three parts (generally regarded as being bibliographically separate) of the Latin works of a contemporary humanist resident at the Portuguese court, Cataldus Siculus, consisting of *Epistolae et orationes*, 21 February, 1500 (Gesamtkatalog 6212), and the undated *Poemata and Visiones* (Gesamtkatalog 6213, 6214). He continued to print from time to time until 1518.

After the completion of the four volumes of the Ludolphus and the subsequent separation of the partners, Nicolau de Saxonia reappears alone in the following summer, when on 25 July, 1496 he entered into a contract with the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral at Compostela to print 1,000 copies of a Breviary of the local use within a year.⁵ The work was carried out at Lisbon well within the stipulated period, the completed edition being dated 31 May, 1497, 'Ulixbone' (Gesamtkatalog 5314). In the next year he was occupied in printing the Braga Missal, Lisbon, 20 June, 1498 (Haebler 440), which is his last known production.

The third printing-town in Portugal, commencing little over three weeks after the Hebrew press of Rabi Eliezer at Lisbon, and the first to produce a non-Hebrew text, was the small town of Chaves on the Tamaga river in northern Portugal. The press is known only from a recently discovered *Confessionale*, a 30-leaf quarto without name of printer, 'na uila de chaues', 8 August, 1489, with text in Latin and colophon in Portuguese.⁶ It would not be very surprising if the printer were the wandering Johann Gherlinc, who last appears at Barcelona in April of the same year, and was later active at Braga

¹ Haebler 632 (5); *Geschichte*, p. 44.

² King Manuel, *Early Portuguese Books*, vol. 1, p. 56.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 57.

⁴ A. López Ferreiro, *Galicia en el último tercio del siglo XV*, tom. 2 (1897), pp. 249-52. Cf. p. lix, above.

⁵ See S. Cornil, *Un Événement bibliographique: découverte du premier incunable imprimé en langue portugaise*, in *Revue des langues vivantes*, vol. 32, no. 5 (1966), pp. 464-6, with reproduction of colophon page. The type, a small Venetian gothic, with Haebler's M⁷³, E small, N, O, P, Q double-crossed, and with additional lombard capitals, was perhaps originally intended as a breviary type. Additional lombards are used in the *Mates* printed at Barcelona by Gherlinc, whose repertoire at Barcelona and Braga includes four types of size and style not unlike the Chaves type, though without any close resemblance.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSES

in 1494 and Monterrey in Spain (only a few miles north of Chaves) in 1496; but there is no positive evidence to support such a conjecture.

The press of ABRAHAM D'ORTAS established at LEIRIA in 1492 produced three Hebrew works in 1492, 1494, and 1495, the first two of these being biblical texts, before printing with the colophon date of 25 February, 1496, three editions of the *Almanach perpetuum* of Abraham Zacutus. In these a single setting of the tables, including the same printer's colophon, is accompanied by text in Latin (two settings, of which Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, Catálogo, no. 2, is of the first, and IA. 56710, q.v., is of the second and probably later), or in Spanish (*Gesamtkatalog* 116). For a printer of Hebrew to turn to the production of books in a Western language was unusual. The probable explanation as put forward by King Manuel¹ is that, the author and translator of the work both being Jews, and D'Ortas the only Jewish printer active in Portugal at the time, it was natural that the Leiria press should have been commissioned to undertake the work, especially as the Lisbon printers Valentim Fernandes and Nicolau de Saxonia were fully occupied throughout the year 1495 with their four-volume edition of the *Vita Christi*. The three editions of Zacutus were apparently the last, and the only non-Hebrew piece of printing which D'Ortas carried out,² and his press was doubtless brought to an end by the expulsion of his race from Portugal in 1497.

In 1494 the German printer Johann Gherlinc, who is known to have been working in Barcelona from 1486 at least until 1489, set up a press at Braga in northern Portugal. Here he signed on 12 December, 1494, the second non-Hebrew work printed in Portugal, a Breviary of the local use, 'at the expense of Petrus de Barzena', using two conjugate types measuring 76 mm., one of which, at least, differs from his Barcelona type in capitals and other features, though of similar style (*Bibliografia geral Portuguesa*, vol. 1, no. 14, with facsimiles; *Gesamtkatalog* 5290).³ An Indulgence for the dead of Innocent VIII, in Portuguese, known in twelve different settings, is generally attributed to Gherlinc's Braga press (*Gesamtkatalog* 65-7; ULC (Oates) 4227).⁴ Nothing more is known to have been produced by the Braga press, and we have seen that a Manual of Braga use, known only from its colophon as transcribed by Hain 10734, was signed by Gherlinc on 10 June, 1496, at the Galician town of Monterrey (*Haebler* 393).⁵

A shortlived press at work at Oporto in the year 1497 is remarkable as being the first to be operated by a Portuguese. On 4 January Rodrigo Alvares, a native of Vila Real and 'artis impressorie magister', signed 'in porto ciuitate' an edition of the Constitutions of the bishopric of Oporto in Portuguese (*Haebler* 169 (5)). On 25 October of the same year Alvares completed a signed and finely illustrated edition of the *Postilla in Euangelia et epistolas* of Guillelmus Parisiensis translated by himself into his native tongue (*Bibliografia geral Portuguesa*, vol. 1, no. 24). He is also said to have printed breviaries,⁶ but of these nothing remains.

LESLIE A. SHEPPARD

GEORGE D. PAINTER

¹ *Op. cit.*, vol. 1, p. 89.

² An edition of the *Imitatio Christi* in Portuguese, 'Leiria, sine anno', is recorded as Hain 9135 but is otherwise unknown (*Haebler* 347; *Geschichte*, p. 48). The suspicious features pointed out by *Haebler*, that the author is given as 'Thomaz de Kempis' (and not as Gerson) and the format as duodecimo, might be explained as due only to Hain's informant. The existence of the book is very doubtful, but perhaps not impossible. If it existed, the book would not necessarily be a product of D'Ortas's press, or even an incunable. On the other hand, the production of this eminently Christian text is perhaps not quite inconceivable in a Jewish printer who turned from Hebrew to Latin in the year before the expulsion of the Jews from Portugal.

³ No facsimile of the companion type in the Breviary has been published as yet.

⁴ The type seems to belong in style to Gherlinc's repertoire, being similar to his 72 G. (Barcelona), but different in P, R, g, at least.

⁵ See above, p. lxxii.

⁶ The source for this statement, and for the origin of Alvares at Vila Real, is a manuscript *Libro das antiguidades* compiled by João de Barros in 1542, Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, MS. no. 216 (J. Cortesão, *Um novo incunábulo Português*, in *Anais das bibliotecas e arquivos*, ser. 2, vol. 1 (1920), pp. 10-13). Vila Real is situated some forty-five miles north-east of Oporto.

BARCELONA

	PAGE		PAGE
Henricus Botel, Georgius vom Holtz, and Johannes Planck .	I	Pere Posa	
Petrus Brun. See Posa, also Spindeler.		With Petrus Brun . . .	4
Paulus (Hurus) de Constantia. See Salsburga.		Alone . . .	6
Diego de Gumiel . . .		Geraldus Preus and Johann Luschner . . .	12
Georgius vom Holtz. See Botel.	II	Johann Rosenbach . . .	9
Johann Luschner. See Preus.		Johannes de Salsburga and Paulus (Hurus) de Constantia	2
Pere Miquel . . .	7	Nicolaus Spindeler	
Johannes Planck. See Botel.		With Petrus Brun . . .	3
		Alone . . .	4

HENRICUS BOTEL, GEORGIUS VOM HOLTZ, AND JOHANNES PLANCK

DATES. In view of evidence further discussed in the Introduction (p. xxxviii above), the edition sine nota of Aristotle, *Ethica ad Nicomachum*, *Oeconomica*, and *Politica* here catalogued (IB. 52500) is taken to be the product of a press instituted at Barcelona in pursuance of a contract made at a place unspecified (but presumably Barcelona) on 5 January, 1473, in which Botel, already a master printer, undertakes to teach Vom Holtz and Planck the art of printing. In a document of 8 August, 1474, Botel appoints an agent at Barcelona; in another of 6 May, 1476, he takes a six months' lease of a house in that city; on 22 October, 1476, he is found in partnership with Paulus Hurus at Zaragoza; on 6 September, 1477, at Barcelona, Planck settles a debt incurred on the preceding 27 January by selling eighty copies of an edition of the same texts of Aristotle, which may presumably be identified with the present edition; on 14 January, 1478, at Zaragoza, Botel and Planck renew their contract of 5 January, 1473, Vom Holtz being since deceased; and on 16 June, 1478, an unsigned edition of Bernardus de Parentinis, *Expositio missae*, attributable to Botel and Planck, was completed at Zaragoza (IB. 52112), in a type almost identical with that used in the register to the *Politica* in the present Aristotle. The Aristotle was no doubt printed at Barcelona, before Botel's move to Zaragoza in the autumn of 1476, and perhaps within a year of the contract of 5 January, 1473. No other production of this Barcelona press is known.

TYPES (see Plate I⁸):

123 R. [Haebler, Zaragoza, Drucker des Parentinis, 2], large, bold text type of Naples or Rome style, on large body giving the effect of leading. 'Resembling Napoli, press 2, type 2' (Proctor, p. 700), i.e. Arnaldus de Bruxella (Naples) 110 R., in use from 21 July, 1473; but closer to Wendelinus de Wila (Rome) 108 R., in use from 10 June, 1473, or Printer of Silvaticus (Naples) 109 R., in use in 1475, in E with straighter base, and use of z as alternative ampersand. Distinguishable from these by measurement and neater appearance, Q with shorter, deeper angular tail, smaller e, alternative ⁹ set high, two obliques, one set low, other with point at foot. Rounded h, undotted i, no hyphen.

85 G. [P., Zaragoza, Printer of B. de Parentinis, *Expositio missae*, 1; Haebler, Zaragoza, Drucker des Parentinis, 1], small-faced text type, of Rome style, not unlike such types as Cinquinis (Rome) 65 G. or Riessinger, Third press (Rome) 75 G.; reappearing as Botel and Planck (Zaragoza) 85 G. in Parentinis, *Expositio missae*, Botel and Planck, Zaragoza, 16 June, 1478 (IB. 52112), and resembling Botel (Lérida) type 1, in use from 1479 (cf. Vindel, vol. 1, pp. 32-3). Capitals (only A, H, L, N, P, Q used here) plain. Curious A, like lower-case a enlarged. Rounded d with serif, replaced at Zaragoza by two other forms, one unserifed with oval bowl, the other serifed with smaller round bowl. Here used only in register to *Politica*.

ARISTOTELES. *Ethica ad Nicomachum*.
Oeconomica. *Politica*. [In the Latin translation of Leonardus Aretinus.] Undated.

I. 2^a. [A]RISTOTELIS *Ethicorum libros fa||cere*
latinos nuper institui. . . . 5^b, l. 8. [N]On nouum esse
constat beatissime pater: . . . 7^a. [O]MNIS ARS.
OMNISq; || doctrina.~similiter autem et actus || et electio

bonu3 quoddā appetere || uidef. . . . 110^a, l. 13: . . . z qb⁹
legib⁹ z morib⁹; || ¶ Hec est tabula p quā inueniri potest
ordo quin||ternorum . . . || . . . (under col. 4) ¶ Finis.—II.
111^b. [P]RECIOSA SVNT INTER||dum parui corporis:
quod lapilli gē||meq; testantur. . . . 120^a, COLOPHON:
EÇHONOMICORVMARIS||TOTELIS STRAGERICI
|| LIBER SECVNDVS FOELI||CITER EXPLICIT.
—III. 121^a. [Q]VONIAM VIDEMVS OM||nem

BARCELONA

ciuitatem esse societateꝝ quan||dā: . . . 246^a, l. 14: . . . mediū. possibile/ac decens. || Hec est tabula: per quam inueniri potest ordo quinterno||rum . . . || (col. 5) facientes ||

Folio. I: [*⁶; a b¹⁰ c d⁸ e¹⁰ f g⁸ h¹⁰ i⁸ k¹⁰ l⁸ m⁶.]-II: [n¹⁰.]-III: [o-r¹⁰ s t⁸ u-z A B^{10.8.8} C¹⁰ D⁸.] 246 leaves, the first blank. Registers on 110^a and 246^a in 4 and 5 columns respectively. 10^a: 30 lines, 185 × 97 mm. Types: 123 R., text; 85 G., register on 246^a. Capital spaces and spaces for headings, also spaces for Greek on 4^b. Haebler 34. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 6, no. 2. Gesamtkatalog 2371.

The Gesamtkatalog describes the preliminary quire as containing eight leaves, the first and last blank. This outer blank sheet is also present in the Museum copy but is surely not part of the edition, its peculiar watermark of a hand and ring occurring again only in a quire of ten leaves of blank paper bound at the end of the book, probably for lecture notes.

Both this and Palmart's edition at Valencia of the same texts (IB. 52000), which was perhaps produced in response to the same

demand, have a little paper in common with the Perottus, Rudimenta grammaticae, Johannes de Salsburga and Paulus (Hurus) de Constantia, 12 December, 1475 (IB. 52505), but none in common with each other. See G. D. Painter, in Gutenberg-Jahrbuch, 1962, pp. 147-8.

The width of the type-page varies between 89 and 105 mm., reaching a minimum in leaves [b] 1 and [b] 2 and again in leaves [n] 4-[n] 7, thus suggesting that the work was printed on two presses.

300 × 217 mm. Capitals and headlines supplied in alternate red and blue letters, initial strokes in yellow. With the book-labels of the Sr. de Suelbes, Marqués de Artasóna, and of [P]au[l] Cte. Cha[ndon] de Briailles. Bound in contemporary half brown leather tooled in blind over wooden boards.

Bought in November, 1960.

IB. 52500.

JOHANNES DE SALSBURGA AND PAULUS (HURUS) DE CONSTANTIA

DATES. The edition of Perottus, Rudimenta grammaticae, here catalogued, which contains the names of the printers, is dated 12 December, 1475 (IB. 52505). It was presumably preceded by the unsigned Sallust and Florus attributed to this press, both of which are dated simply 1475 (IB. 52502, 52503), and perhaps also by the unsigned and undated Cicero, In Catilinam inuectiuae (IB. 52504), which is here bound between these. A Valascus de Tarenta, De epidemia et peste, in Catalan, 'Barcelona, 1475', of which no copy is now known (Haebler 664) may also have been the work of the same printers. On 22 October, 1476, Hurus is known from documentary evidence to have been already at Zaragoza (see Introduction, p. 1).

TYPES (see Plate I⁸):

111 R. [Haebler 1], text type, the capitals resembling De Lavagnia (Milan) 108 R. [P. 3] (1474) and Moravus (Naples) 115 R. [P. 2] (1475). Two forms of single Qu, the tail of one longer and flatter than the other. The letters are really detachable, the tail of Q being kerned; the separate Q used for the abbreviation of names. The shanks of M slope slightly, the diagonals brought down to level of line. N appears to lean to left. 'Valdarfer' h; large ⁹ set low, the tail reaching beneath the line; question mark long, narrowly separated from the dot below, with lighter form, well separated from dot, in Perottus. Greek μ from 111 Gk. is occasionally used as M in Perottus.

111 Gk., based on 125 Gk. of De Lignamine at Rome, from whose edition of 10 May, 1474 (IB. 17406) the Perottus was printed. Lower case only, without ζ, θ, ξ, and ψ, which are not here required; γ, μ, and ν of majuscule form, roman v from 111 R. being used as alternative ν and also as υ; peculiar, reversed form of η with left stroke continued below the line; π with wide horizontal stroke. Measurement approximate. Used only in Perottus.

SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS, GAIUS. Opera. 1475.

2^a. [O]MNIS HOMINES QVI SE SE || student praestare cæteris animantibus: || . . . 20^b, l. 31. F. I. N. I. S. 22^a. [F]ALSO. QVERITVR. DE natura || sua genus hūanū . . . 58^a, l. 22. EXPLICIT. .M. C.C.C.C. LXX. V. ||

Qui cupis ignotū Iugurthæ noscere lætum.
Tarpeya rupe prorsus ad ima ruit.

59^a. CRISPI . SALVSTII . ORATORIS. || CLARISIM. VITA. || [C]Rispus Salustius uir patrici⁹ ab ineūte æta||te . . . 60^a. CRISPI. SALVSTII. IN. M. T. || CICERONEM. INVECTIVA. || . . . 61^a, l. 18. M. T. || CICERONIS. IN. CRISPVM. SALVSTII||VM. RESPONSIO. SEV. INVECTIVA. || . . . 64^a, l. 22, END: . . . ego honeste effari possum. || M. C.C.C.C. LXX.V.

Folio. [a¹⁰ b⁸; c d¹⁰ e⁸ f¹⁰; g⁶.] 64 leaves, 1 and 21 blank. 2^a: 32 lines, 178 × 107 mm. Type: 111 R. Capital spaces, some with guide-letters. Catálogo de incunables de la Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, no. 1630. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 15, no. 1.

The verses on 58^a are found also in the editions printed by Vindelinius de Spira, Venice, in 1470 (IB. 19523; pt. v, p. 155)

and 1471 (IB. 19534; pt. v, p. 158), where the second line reads: Tarpeie rupis pulsus, etc.

The contraction ⁹ is used in and after quire [d]. In the following books it is used throughout.

296 × 211 mm. Without the first blank. Capitals supplied in red and blue. Rubricated. Manuscript notes and foliation. On 2^a is stamped: Ex libris Vieira Pinto. With the book-label of George Dunn, of Woolley Hall. Bound before IB. 52504 (Cicero, in Catilinam Inuectiuae, s.n.) and IB. 52503 (Florus, Epitome, 1475) in modern half brown niger at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in February, 1914.

IB. 52502.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS. In Catilinam inuectiuae. Undated.

2^a. INVECTIVAE .M.T.C. QVATVOR IN CA||TILINAM PRIMA INCIPIT LEGE FOELI||CITER. || [Q]VOVSQVE TANDEM ABVTERE || Catilina patientia nostra? . . . 25^b, l. 27, COLOPHON: EXPLITIVNT. INVECTIVAE. || M. T. C. QVATVOR. || IN. CATILINAM. || FOELICITER. || FINIS.

JOHANNES DE SALSBURGA AND PAULUS (HURUS) DE CONSTANTIA

Folio. [A¹⁰ B C⁸.] 26 leaves, the first and last blank. 3^a: 31 lines, 173 × 105 mm. Type: 111 R. Capital spaces. Gesamtkatalog 6778. Catálogo de incunables de la Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, no. 546. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 23, no. 4.

296 × 211 mm. The second quire is signed c in manuscript. Capitals supplied in red and blue. Rubricated. Manuscript foliation continuous with that of IB. 52502. Bound between IB. 52502 (Sallustius, Opera, 1475) and IB. 52503 (Florus, Epitome, 1475).

Bought in February, 1914.

IB. 52504.

FLORUS, LUCIUS ANNAEUS. Epitome.

1475.

2^a. LVCII. ANNEI. FLORI. EPITOMATVM. || IN. TITVM. LIVIVM. LIBER. PRIMVS. || PRO-OEMIVM. || [P]OPVLVS. ROMANVS. a rege Ro||mulo in Cæsarem Augustū septigētos || per annos . . . 49^a, l. 17: . . . & titulo || consecraretur. F. I. N. I. S. || (COLOPHON:) EXPLICIT. M.CCCC.LXXV. ||

Florus habet paruo: numerosa uolumina Liui.

Codice: in Italica maximus historia.

Nil latet hunc: ualeat quod honore nitere latino

Vel pegrina petas scripta: uel artis opus.

Inde fit ut ueteres scribendi miserit usus:

Atq; nouo redeat præditus offitio.

Nam quod centeno cōsumpta uolumine sæcla.

Viderat: in totidem nascit usque dies. ||

EST. MOLLIS. FLAMMA. MEDVLLAS.

Folio. [a-e¹⁰.] 50 leaves, the first and last blank. 3^a: 32 lines, 179 × 106 mm. Type: 111 R. Capital spaces. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 19, no. 2.

The distichs on 49^a are printed on the last page of the edition of the Printer of Basilius, *De vita solitaria*, Venice, s.a. [c. 1471, 72] (IB. 24822; pt. v, p. 187). The following line is from *Aeneid*, iv, 66.

296 × 211 mm. Manuscript foliation and traces of manuscript quiring. Capitals and book numbers supplied in red and blue. Rubricated. Manuscript notes. On 49^a is stamped: *Ex libris Vieira Pinto*. Bound after IB. 52502 (Sallustius, Opera, 1475) and IB. 52504 (Cicero, *In Catilinam inuectiuæ*, s.a.).

Bought in February, 1914.

IB. 52503.

PEROTTUS, NICOLAUS. Rudimenta grammaticæ.

*12 December, 1475.

1^b. Præfatio Iohannis Philippi de lignamine || Messanen-sis, familiaris. S.D.N. Sixti. || IIII. || . . . 2^a. NICOLAI PEROTTI AD PIRRHVM PEROT||TVM NEPOTEM EX FRATRE SVAVISSI||MVM RVDIMENTA GRAM-MATICES. || INCIPIVNT. || [D]A litteras A.b.c.d. . . . 142^a, l. 12, COLOPHON: IESVS. || Hoc opus grammaticæ ex pyrata|| rapinis i Barcynonis || littore expositum: cum Iohannes peyronus Serenissimi || Aragonum Regis Secre-tarius / vir & si hispanus / latinus || tamē & in latio educatus / ac alii quidam litterati homi||nes legissent: maxime ad-mirati / a Iohanne de Salsburga || & Paulo de Constantia germanis: qui tū ibi forte aderāt || imprimi curarunt. Hoc saltem beneficii patriæ (cui oīa || debentur) ferre studēs: vt exhorrida culta fieret & pro || Barbarie / latinitatem indueret. Quod fuit perfectum || Pridie Idus Decembris Anno Christiane salutis. M.||CCCC. LXXV. || DEO. GRATIAS.

Folio. a¹⁰ b-e⁸ f¹⁰ g-p⁸ q r¹⁰. 144 leaves, the last two blank. 5^a: 32 lines, 176 × 105 mm. Types: 111 R; 111 Gk. Capital spaces. Haebler 542 (8). Vindel, vol. 1, p. 21, no. 3.

Printed from the edition of *De Lignamine*, Rome, 10 May, 1474 (IB. 17406), together with the prefatory letter.

Sheets i 2-4 are signed with capitals.

Greek μ is used in place of M as a guide-letter on 25^a, and occasionally also in the text (e.g. r 4^b, l. 21; r 5^a, l. 15).

In this edition the occasional glosses in Italian, which form part of the author's text and are often translated into the national vernacular in editions printed outside Italy, are retained in the original Italian.

268 × 184 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 93 and 100 (sheet m 1). Without the blanks. On 2^a a floral border, with a pheasant and a coat of arms, in several colours, occupies the inner and lower margins. With a book-plate lettered EX LIBRIS LLVIS ESCOBET [of Barcelona] and two other book-plates from which the owners' names have been erased. Bound in (?) nineteenth-century gold-tooled limp vellum in imitation of a sixteenth-century binding.

Bought in October, 1955.

IB. 52505.

NICOLAUS SPINDELER

PARTLY WITH PETRUS BRUN

DATES. After working in company at Tortosa in 1477, Petrus Brun and Nicolaus Spindeler jointly signed at Barcelona two works of Aquinas, *In Ethica Aristotelis*, 15 June, 1478 (IB. 52506), and *In Politica Aristotelis*, 18 December of the same year (Haebler 636). Thereafter working alone, Spindeler completed and signed Guido de Monte Rocherii, *Manipulus curatorum*, 31 August, 1479 (Haebler 453), *Columna*, *Regiment dels princeps*, 2 November, 1480 (Haebler 154), and Josephus, *Les Antiquitats iudaicas*, 1 April, 1482 (Haebler 343). On 3 August, 1484, he was already at Tarragona, where he signed an edition of the *Manipulus curatorum* on that day (Haebler 454).

TYPES (see Plate I⁸):

90 R. [Haebler, type 2], small-faced, heavy commentary type. Medium, plain upper case, small e, t, narrow h, large b, d, g, ct in ligature. Tall ² set high, large &, no hyphen, numerous contractions. Used only in Aquinas, *In Ethica Aristotelis*, 15 June, 1478 (IB. 52506) and *In Politica Aristotelis*, 18 December, 1478 (Haebler 636).

150 G. [P. Barcelona, ix. Miscellaneous, § 2, Type 1; Haebler, Spindeler, type 4], heading type of irregular appearance. Several capitals double-stemmed and/or double-crossed. E with fine double inner verticals, Haebler's M⁸⁸, the inner cross-strokes sloping downwards to right, square-headed N. Stems of d, h splayed; loop of e curved downwards. Used in the undated *Libre del Consolat* (IB. 52510).

110 G. [P. Barcelona, ix. Miscellaneous, § 2, Type 2; Haebler, Spindeler, type 5], large text type, the minuscules resembling those of Posa 109 G., particularly in the splayed stems of b, d, p, q, and possibly in part the same material, but distinguishable by rounded d with curled head-stroke, small x, two forms of y, one broad with short tail, the other

BARCELONA

narrow without tail. Capitals in the same style as those of 150 G. Haebler's M⁸³, the cross-strokes being almost level. Used in Josephus, *Les Antiquitats iudaicas*, 1 April, 1482 (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 54, no. 25), and in the undated *Libre del Consolat* (IB. 52510).

* * Haebler's type 3, measuring 109 mm., a large gothic text type in the style of Brun and Spindeler's Tortosa type (Haebler, Spindeler, type 1) is not represented in the Museum collection.

CAPITALS. A set measuring 27×25 mm., with floral ornamentation on a black ground, and Q, 57×49 mm., of similar design, later found with Spindeler at Tarragona, is used in the *Libre del Consolat*, n.d.

WITH PETRUS BRUN

THOMAS AQUINAS. *Commentum in libros Ethicorum Aristotelis.*

*15 June 1478.

2^a. EGREGII DOCTOR SANCTI THOME DE AQVINO IN LI^{BRIS} ETHICORVM COMEN^{TVM} INCIPIT. ||| [S]ICVT dicit ph̄s in p̄n^{ci}picio methac̄. sapientis || ē ordinare. . . . 186^a, col. 2, l. 15: . . . a qbus diē se īcep^tu^r. qd̄ qde3 ē cōtinua^o ad librū poli^{ticez} detm̄ia^o sn̄ie toti^o libri ethico^r. ||| .DEO: GRATIAS. ||| (COLOPHON:) COMENTVM Sancti Thome fra^{tr}is sacri ordi^s p̄dicato^r in A^r. ethi^{co}r libros foeliciter explici^t: per Ioan^{ne}3 ferrariū ciuē barchiⁿ. studiorū hu^{ma}nitatis amātissimū sedulo emēdatū || atq; ille idē uti legētibus h^omodi col^lmentum ad nouam traductōnem eo^{rū} rūde3 libro^r A^r. greci p̄ Leonardu3 || Aretinū elegāte3 utiq; uirū in latinā || liguā cu3 sūma dicēdi suauitate nup || facta3: facili^{or} sit aditus textui e^t an^tique f̄ductōis textū huius noue subⁱūgere curauit. Quicunq; igit tanti || doctoris comētu3 studiose lectitarit: || sciat īprimis bñ beateq; uiuēdi p̄cep^tta sibi inde si uolet facile comparare || posse: et Petro bruno z Nicholao sp̄i^{del}er germanice natōis: q sūmo stu^dio h^ocemodi īpressiōe3: in urbe p̄cla^rissia Barchⁿe qntadeciā die Iunū Anⁿo a natitate n̄ri saluatoris christi M^o || Quadrīgētesio Septuagesio. viii^o. ri^{te} absolue^rūt: suas laudes d̄ tāto bñ^{fic}io ī priā3 tribuere neutiq; obliuiscat ||

Folio. a-h I k-r¹⁰ s t⁸. 186 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 3^a: 44 lines, 202×134 mm. Type: 90 R. Capital spaces. Haebler 635 (wrongly giving a collation of 188 leaves, with quire s a quinterion). Vindel, vol. 1, p. 26, no. 6. Hain 1514 a.

The first quire is signed a i-a iiii on leaves 2-5, the first leaf (blank) being unsigned.

296×215 mm. Capitals supplied. Bound in contemporary blind-tooled half brown leather over wooden boards.

Bought in October, 1954.

IB. 52506.

ALONE

CONSOLAT. *Libre del Consolat.*

Undated.

1^a. Aci comença la taula del || libre del consolat. ||| . . .

9^b, col. 2, l. 18. Aci es acabada la taula del || libre de consolat. 12^a. En qual manera los Cō||sols son cascū any Elets || e lo Iutge deles appella||tions. || .c̄.i. || QVascū || any la || vespre || d̄la fes||ta d̄ na||dal de || n̄re sen||yor . . . 133^a. Ordinacions fetes || sobre les seguretats meriti||mes e mercamiuols quis fā || en la Ciutat d̄ barchenona || . . . 139^b, col. 2, l. 33, FIRST COLOPHON:

Este libre ansi hordenado
De doctrina tant perfeta
Todo per su uia recta
Deu benedicto es acabado ||

141^b. Segueixen se les ordinaciōs || nouament fetes sobre les se||guretats maritimes. ||| . . . 148^a, col. 2, l. 7, SECOND COLOPHON: Aci acaben les ordinacions || nouament fetas sobre les se||guretats maritimes.

Folio. [*10]; [a-e] f-i l m¹⁰ n¹² o [p]⁸. 148 leaves, 10, 11, 140 blank. 2 columns. 13^a: 35 lines, 192×141 mm. Types: 150 G., headings; 110 G., text; Posa 107 G., quires [*] and [p] and sheet [c] 4. Capitals, also spaces in sheet [c] 4. Haebler 163 (and pt. 2). Vindel, vol. 1, p. 36, no. 34. Hain 5645.

Proctor no. 9555, 9556.

The first unsigned quire containing the table, sheet [c] 4 (incorrectly taken by Proctor to belong to Posa's edition of 14 July, 1494 (Haebler 164)), and the last unsigned quire, containing *Les ordinacions nouament fetes sobre les seguretats maritimes*, are printed in Posa's type 107 G. The date of printing of these portions of the book is later than 3 June, 1484, since the final paragraph of the text reads (148^a): Fonch feta la present crida per mi Anthoni strada corredot [sic] dela ciutat a tres de Iuny Any Mil cccc vuytantaquatra. These peculiarities are common to the three copies of the book known. (A. del Arco y Molinero, *La Imprenta en Tarragona* (1916), p. 204.) It is possible that the printing of the work was interrupted by the outbreak of plague in Barcelona, which lasted from March to September, 1483. (Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 79.)

The alignment and impression of the capitals are frequently imperfect, and the capitals and the text sometimes overlap.

The verses of the first colophon are found in Spanish in two editions of Sanchez de Vercial, *Sacramental*, sine nota (Haebler 596, 596 (5)).

278×200 mm. Without the blank leaf 10. The Heber copy. Bound in nineteenth-century gold-tooled morocco with the Grenville arms.

Grenville copy (G. 7220).

IB. 52510.

PERE POSA

PARTLY WITH PETRUS BRUN

DATES. On 16 July, 1481 Pere Posa and Petrus Brun signed a translation of Curtius Rufus, *De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni* (IB. 52512), which was followed by Vergerius, *De ingenuis moribus*, and Lull, *Ars brevis*, again signed by both printers and dated 3 and 12 September, 1481, respectively (Haebler 670, 378). The name of Brun thenceforward disappears from Barcelona imprints. Four books were signed by Posa in the following year, the date of a fifth, *Imitatio Christi*, '1482' (Haebler 293) being probably misprinted (cf. Haebler, *Geschichte*, etc., p. 112, n. 1, where the date 1492 is suggested on typographical grounds). After an interruption in the year 1483, two books appeared in 1484, *Versor*, *Expositio super Summulis Hispani*, 16 July (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 244, no. 32 (1)), and *Taranta*, *Practica*, 23 December (IB. 52516). No book is recorded for the years 1485-7, but the press resumed its activity in 1488 and remained

PERE POSA

in operation until 1505, although no dated books are known for the years 1497, 1500, and 1502-3. Posa died towards June, 1506, leaving his press to a nephew and namesake, who is found as a printer only in 1518.

TYPES (see Plate II⁸):

109 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], large text type, with capitals in the style of Jenson (Venice) 93 G^B. (in use 1478, 79). Haebler's M⁸⁸, with spur at the head. A (small) diamonded, with spur to left shank. D, H, N, P, Q, V double-crossed, also M (in right half). The stems of b, d, p, q, splayed. The fore limb of v curved high to left. Single sloping hyphen. As used in Lull, *Arbor scientiae*, 22 August, 1482 (IB. 52514) the type contains many minuscules and contractions and steep single hyphen not found in the Curtius Rufus of 1481. In use in 1481, 1482. (The reproduction of the type shown by Gesellschaft für Typenkunde 1403 is from Lull, *Arbor scientiae*, 22 August, 1482, not from Ximenez, *Pastorale*, 5 December, 1495, as stated.)

143 G. [P. 2; Gesellschaft für Typenkunde 1403, type 4*; Haebler, *Geschichte*, Abb. 93, wrongly numbered 'type 2'], heading type, used sparingly. Capitals ornate. Haebler's M⁵¹, the left half very narrow. Large A with diamond. D (open at top left side), H, P, Q, V (scrolled stem) double-crossed. P with twisted double stem joined at foot. Double-stemmed S. Tall E with cross-bar set low is found in the first three quires of Lull, *Arbor scientiae*, 22 August, 1482 (IB. 52514), but superseded by a form with double cross-bar, which when heavily inked appears as a thick single bar. In Taranta, *Practica*, 23 December, 1484 (IB. 52516), I and V appear to have been recut. In use in 1482, 1484.

87 G., small text type in the Venetian style. Haebler's M⁸⁴ of unusual form, the right half rounded and detached from the stem. Several capitals (e.g. F, H, N, P, R) double-stemmed. Square-headed N as in Spindeler 150 G. and 110 G. O, Q with inner diamond, V with hook. Two forms of D, one plain, with thorn, the other indented resembling a B, and of I, both plain, the stem of the larger bent to the right downwards. Steep single hyphen. In use in 1484.

107 G. [Haebler 3], text type, the capitals as those of 109 G. The lower case very closely resembles 109 G., but is of smaller face. The forked terminations of the stems of b, d, p, q are much reduced. Normal v. Steeply sloping hyphen. Used in certain sheets of Spindeler's undated edition of *Libre del consolat* (IB. 52510, q.v.) and in 1488-98.

148 G. [Haebler 4], large text or heading type, distinguishable from 143 G. by D closed, P with double stem separate, M having the final limb joined to the head of the stem by a thin line. Minuscule g with larger bowl and curved loop. In use in 1488-94.

73 G. [Haebler 5], commentary type with plain capitals. Haebler's M⁴² with spur at head of the first shank. Paragraph-mark with upper horn prolonged. Single steep hyphen. In use from 1488.

135 G., large text type of the same design as 148 G., but differing in A with short head-stroke, B flat at top, C, D, E broader, L smaller. In use from 1493 (Alexander de Villadei, *Doctrinale*, cf. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 132, no. 77).

93 G. [Haebler 6], text type of similar face to 107 G., but C, E, T broader and shorter in appearance, M⁸⁸ without spur. In use in 1499.

* * Haebler's type 2, a roman measuring 108 mm., is not represented in the Museum collection.

CAPITALS AND BORDER. Two sets of capitals, white letters with leaf ornament on black ground, measuring respectively 26×21 mm. and 20×17 mm., are here found in use from 1488 onwards; also lombards of three sizes. A four-side quarto border, 193×136 mm., of strap-work, on black ground, with a shield in the lower panel, here found in Phocas, *De nomine et verbo*, 1488 (IA. 52520), is a close copy of one used by Ratdolt, Venice (cf. pt. v, p. 283). It occurs also in Posa's edition of *Imitatio Christi*, of which the date printed as 1482 is likely to be in fact 1492 (Haebler 293; *Geschichte*, p. 112, n. 1; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 58). In 1493 it appears in the possession of Pere Miquel (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 135). Posa's other material is not represented in the Museum collection.

* * Posa had no device. For the device of a pelican in her piety sometimes wrongly attributed to Posa (owing to confusion with his nephew and namesake who used it in 1518), but in fact used within the fifteenth century only by Diego de Gumiel, see below (p. 11) under De Gumiel.

WITH PETRUS BRUN

CURTIUS RUFUS, QUINTUS. *De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni*. [In the Valencian translation of Luis de Fenollet.]

*16 July, 1481.

1^b. eN nom de nostre senyor deu. Aço es la taula o || registre del present libre apellat la hystoria de A||lexandre escrita de Quinto curcio ruffo. . . . 12^a. La vida del Rey Alexandre escrita per aquell || singularissiz hystorial Plutarcho fins en aq||lla || part on lo Quinto curcio ruffo comença. Ale||xandre entr etant. || Prohemi. || dEl Rey Alexandre la vida en aquest || volum sciure proposit . . . 20^b, l. 23. Aquesta part dela vida dalexandre fins aci es treta dels || comentis de Plutarco. Daci auant comença aquella: quel || eloquentissim Quintocurcio ruffo scriui. treta en tosca p || Petro candido. E per Luis de fenollet transferida en || lengua valenciana. . . . 21^a. Comença lo tercer libre dela hystoria del gran Rey || Alexandre . . . [202^b, l. 19, TRANSLATOR'S COLOPHON: Aci acaba lo dotze e vltim libre

dela hystoria del gran a||lexandre fill de Phelip Rey de Macedonia - escrita de || Quinto curcio ruffo erudissim e facundissim autor || E tret en vulgar al serenissim Princep Phelip || maria Duch de Mila e de Pauia e de Ange||ra cõpte e de Genoua senyor - per Petro || candido son seruidor. Any Mil equa||tre cents trenta vyt. A vint e hu de || Abril. en Mila.] 203^b. Al serenissim princep e excelentissiz Phelip Maria duc || de Mila . . . || . . . comença la comparacio de Caio iulio cesar . . . || . . . e de Alexandre . . . || . . . de Pedro candido ordenada . . . 210^b, l. 3, PRINTER'S COLOPHON: La present elegantissima e molt ornada obra dela hy||storia de Alexandre - per Quinto cu||rcio ruffo hys||torial fon de grec en lati - e per Petro candido || de lati en tosca - e per Luis de fenollet en la || present lengua valenciana trãferida - e ara || ab lo dit lati tosca e encara castella e al||tres lengues diligentmēt corregida || emprẽptada enla noble ciutat de || Barcelona - p nosaltres Pe||re posa preuere catala - e || Pere bru sauoyench cõ||panyons - a setze del || mes de Iuliol - del || any Mil qua||tre cẽts vytã||ta hu feel||mēt. deo || gratias || amē.

BARCELONA

Folio. [*]¹⁰; a¹⁰; a-s¹⁰ t¹⁰⁺¹. 211 leaves, 11 and 211 blank. 12^b: 34 lines, 185 × 110 mm. Type: 109 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 185 (and pt. 2). Vindel, vol. 1, p. 45, no. 18. Hain 5890. Gesamtkatalog 7878.

In the first of the two quires signed a, the first leaf (11) is blank, leaves 2-5 being signed a i-iiii. The first leaf of quire b is signed a i in error. The fourth and fifth sheets of the same quire contain only 30 and 28 lines of text to the page.

In the last quire the third leaf is blank on the recto and is unsigned; leaves 4-6 are signed f iii-v. In this copy the sequence of the watermarks in the same quire appears to call for 11 leaves, the third leaf being a separate half-sheet and the last leaf blank (not here present but mentioned in Haebler's description, Haebler 185).

240 × 171 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 5, 6, and 202 (t 2), all supplied in facsimile, apparently photolithographic, on old paper. Without the last blank. Bound in blind-tooled dark green morocco by Riviere.

Bought in November, 1905.

IB. 52512.

ALONE

LULLUS, RAIMUNDUS. Arbor scientiae.

*22 August, 1482.

2^a. Incipit liber diuinalis vo||catus arbor scientie / editus || a reuerendissimo doctore ma||gistro Raymundo lull. In || quo fere omnium scientiarū || traditur notitia. || Deus cum tua uirtute incipit || arbor scientie. || iN desolatione et fletib⁹ || stans Raymundus sub quada3 arbore pulchra || . . . 3^b. aRbor ista diuidit i. 7 || ptes. . . . 295^b, l. 13, COLOPHON: Deo dante Arbor scientie reueren||dissimi magistri Raymundi lull p||sens opus nuncupatum in no||bili ciuitate Barchinone p || Petrum posa prebiterū || et cathalanum .xxii. || Augusti āni .M. || .cccc. lxxxii. cor||rectissime fi||deliterq3 || cōple||tu3 || fuit. Deo || gra||tias || amen ||

Folio. [a-n¹⁰ o¹² p-z aa-ee¹⁰ ff⁸ gg⁴.] 296 leaves, the first and last presumably blank, 2-295 numbered 1-290, with errors. 2 columns. 5^a: 39 lines and headline, 211 (230) × 145 mm. Types: 143 G., headlines; 109 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 381. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 55, no. 26. Hain 10318.

The number of lines to the page varies between 24 ([o] 1^b) and 42 ([s] 1^a).

By an error of imposition the text on [p] 5^b and [p] 6^a, leaves numbered 145 and 146, has changed places.

300 × 212 mm. Without the first and last leaves, presumably blank. With the book-plate of the Bibliotheca Magni Mexicani Conuentus S. Francisci, and the label of William Morris, Kelmscott House, Hammersmith. Bound in contemporary limp vellum.

Bought in May, 1899.

IB. 52514.

VALASCUS DE TARENTA. Practica siue philonium.

*23 December, 1484.

1^b. Tabula capi||tulum philonii : i qua repe||ritur in quoto folio sit quoli||bet capitulum. . . . 2^b, col. 2, l. 32. Explicit tabula philonij. 4^a. [D]Eus || ad lau||dez tui || honorē || et bene||dictio||nē Inci||pit phi||lonium quod ex antiquo||rum ruius scaturientium aquarum disposui p||ponef: . . . (l. 13) . . . Nomen autem || compositoris est Valescus gallice Balescon || de Tharanta discipulorum medicine discipu||lus. . . . 315^b, col. 2, l. 12, COLOPHON:

Laus ⁊ honor gloria sint nostro creatori.
Qui finem imposuit, presenti labori.

Completum est philonium iussu saluatoris.
Liber vtilissimus et magni valoris. ||

Laus deo. Preclarum opus philonij impensis || reuerendis-simi magistri i medicina doctoris ma||gistri Gabrielis miro / laboribusq3 Petri posa p3||biteri Barchñe .xxiiij. decēbrī .1484^o. felit finiuit. 316^a, col. 1 (register) .a. || Primum vacat. || . . . (col. 4, l. 45) cause ||

Folio. [*]; a-z A-F¹⁰ G-I⁸. 316 leaves, 3 presumably blank. 2 columns, table in 3. 5^a: 50 lines, 219 × 143 mm. Types: 143 G., incipit on 4^a, first words of chapters, etc.; 87 G. Capital spaces, mostly with guide-letters. Vindel, vol. 8, p. 77, no. 33 (1). Bibliografia geral Portuguesa, vol. 2, pp. 30-2.

In the preface the author remarks (4^b): Inceptus est autem liber iste . . . post practicam vsualem xxxvi annorum per me Valescum anno domini millesimo. cccc. xviii. in vigilia sancti Barnabe apostoli.

Owing to faulty impression, the text of the inner columns of p 2 recto and 9 verso is largely illegible, and has been supplied in manuscript in the margins of these and adjacent pages.

The signature of sheet a 3 is misprinted a 2 and corrected with the pen. Sheets a 2 and a 4 have manuscript signatures. The signatures of g 1 and 2 appear to have been wrongly printed and corrected with the pen. The third and fourth leaves of quire h are wrongly signed g 3 and g 4, these errors being likewise corrected in pen and ink.

Passages which have failed to print on a 8^a and a 9^a have been gone over in pen and ink.

The last three lines of text on a 9^b are repeated at the beginning of a 10^a.

297 × 202 mm. Without the third leaf, presumably blank. Rubricated. On 315^b is written: Emi p3cio 4^{or} scu3 aurj [] mil^{mo} cccc. 88 v mēse m3cij []. . . . p duobus scutis hic liber ē mei constātij de ābello. Bound in contemporary blind-tooled brown leather, rebaked.

Bought in July, 1931.

IB. 52516.

CONSOLAT. Libre del Consolat.

Undated.

Of the unsigned edition of this work attributable to Spindeler's press, the first unsigned quire containing the table, sheet [c] 4, and the last unsigned quire of text, which on internal evidence cannot be before 3 June, 1484, are printed in Posa's type 107 G. [Haebler 3].

See description under Spindeler, IB. 52510, p. 4 above.

DE GUI, PETRUS. Janua artis Raimundi Lull.

*1488.

1^a. Clementissime deus cu3 || tua gratia et auxilio inci||pit liber : qui vocatur ia||nua artis magistri Ray||mundi lull editus a dñō || Petro degui ville Mō||tis albi prebitero. || iN nomine iesu: i quo omne genu || celestium terrestrium et infernorū || flectatur. Valeat intellectus noster || lumine fidei illuminari / . . . 16^b, l. 5. Libellus i principio iti||tulatus finit feliciter. || Approbatio prescripti || libelli. || . . . 18^b, l. 11, COLOPHON: Barchinone impressum || per Petrum posa. An||no.M.cccc.Lxxxviii.

Octavo. [a-c³ d⁶.] 18 leaves. 17^a: 28 lines, 103 × 68 mm. Types: 148 G., incipit, headings, colophon; 73 G. Capital I on 1^a. Lombards. Haebler 192. Vindel, vol. 1, pp. 81, 251, no. 43. Hain 10323.

The text of the approbation is followed (18^b) by the names: Anthonius Episcopus Fanensis, Noyanus Episcopus Xephalensis, Ferdinandus Cordubensis subdiaconus domini nostri, Iohannes

PERE POSA

abbas sancti Bernardi Valentini, Iacobus Conill, Guilermus Bodonit.

148 × 100 mm. Bound in modern half red morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in April, 1907.

IA. 52519.

PHOCAS. De nomine et verbo. [Edited by Johannes Ferrarius.] *1488.

2^a. (within border) Phoce grammatici et summi || oratoris de principalibus orationis partibus liber maxime cōpēdiosis incipit. Lege feliciter. || Ars mea multo es: quos secula prisca tulerūt. || . . . (l. 17) CRedo nonnullos hoc meum mi||ratos opusculum q̄ in tanta do||ctissimorum hominum copia . . . 3^a, l. 13. De genere nominū monosyllaborū. || . . . 18^a, l. 8, COLOPHON: Deo gratias. Explicit foeliciter opusculum com||pendiosum de nomine et verbo a summo grammathico et oratore nō contemnendo Focas nomine || editum atq; nouiter correctum per venerabilem vi||rum magistrum Iohannem ferrarium literarum || amantissimum ac maiores artium scolas ciuitatis || Barchñe regentem. Et fuit impressum ī dicta ciui||tate p petrū posa. Anno Millesimo.cccc.lxxxvij.

Quarto. a⁸ b¹⁰. 18 leaves, the first blank. 4^a: 30 lines, 161 × 105 mm. Types: 148 G., incipit, headings; 107 G. Capitals. Lombards. Border. Haebler 549 (and pt. 2). Vindel, vol. 1, p. 80, no. 42.

201 × 144 mm. Without the blank. Bound in limp vellum.

Bought in July, 1946.

IA. 52520.

NIGER, FRANCISCUS. Modus epistolandi.

*26 April, 1494.

1^a, TITLE: Ars epistolandi || Francisci nigri. 1^b. Opusculum epistolarum familiarium et artis earundem scribendi || maxime ī generibus .xx. . . 2^a. Opusculum

scribendi epistolas || Francisci nigri incipit feliciter. || . . . 58^b, l. 21, COLOPHON: Deo gratias. Barchinone .xxvj. Aprilis. Anni. M cccc lxxxiiij. per || Petrum posa impressum opus pre||sens completum peroptime fuit.

Quarto. a-g⁸ [h²]. 58 leaves. 3^a: 29 lines, 153 × 92 mm. Types: 148 G., title, headings, on 1^b and 2^a; 135 G., headings elsewhere, colophon; 107 G. Capitals, also lombards. Haebler 485 (and pt. 2). Vindel, vol. 1, p. 154, no. 91.

Leaf 57 contains a section headed: Sequitur construendi disciplinā; leaf 58, a section, De punctuatione, by Johannes Ferrarius; leaf remarks (58^b): Hanc formam pausandi seu punctuandi excerpsi ego Iohannes ferrarius ex libris magni grammatici et oratoris praeclari simulque poete laureati magistri Laurentij valle, quos sua manu punctuauit et emendauit, multisque in locis exposuit.

208 × 143 mm. Slight damage to the text of leaves d 5 and d 6 has been repaired by means of pasted slips of paper bearing printed words, but in a different type and not belonging to the text affected. Bound in olive-green sheep.

Bought in April, 1905.

IA. 52524.

INNOCENTIUS III. De miseria conditionis humanae. *1499.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: lotarius || 2^a. Incipit liber Lotharij leuite et car||dinalis de vilitate conditionis hu||mane. Qui Lotharius postea In||nocentius papa .iiij. dictus est. || DOMINO patri carissimo Petro dei gratia || portuensi episcopo . . . 38^b, l. 24, COLOPHON: Deo gratias. || Opusculū preclarissimum impressū || fuit Barchinone per Petrum posa. || Millesimo .cccc.lxxxvij. anno.

Quarto. a-d⁸ e⁸. 38 leaves. 9^b: 31 lines and headline 144 (157) × 98 mm. Types: 135 G., headlines, headings, colophon; 93 G. Capitals. Lombards. Haebler 367. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 227, no. 143. Hain 10219.

208 × 147 mm. On 2^a is written: ex libris don Raphaelis Moxo Ceruarī I.V.D. Bound in gold-tooled mottled brown leather.

Bought in March, 1906.

IA. 52528.

PERE MIQUEL

DATES. The earliest appearance of the name of Pere Miquel as a printer is in the colophon of Janer, Naturae ordo studentium pauperum, 9 June, 1491 (Haebler 334). His press was continuously active until 1495, when on 20 February appeared the Usatges de Barcelona, unsigned, but printed with his types (IB. 52538). His death took place before 18 February, 1497, when Diego de Gumiel undertook to complete an edition of Tirant lo Blanch begun by Miquel (Haebler 640). (Cf. pp. xlii, xliii above.)

TYPES (see Plate III⁸):

83 G. [P. 3; Haebler 1], small text type, showing resemblances of form to Gherlinc 72 G. [Haebler 4]. Capitals mostly plain. Haebler's M.²⁶ A empty, thorned. D, O double-crossed; I with two thorns; V pointed. In use 1491-3.

140 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2], heading type, 'not unlike' Hurus (Zaragoza) 134 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2*]. M resembles Haebler's M⁸⁸ but first shoulder doubled. Several capitals double-stemmed and/or double-crossed. Diamonded A. Haebler's measurement. In use from 1492 (Guido de Cauliaco, Inventari de cirurgia, 26 September, 1492, Haebler 141).

101 G. [P. 2; Haebler 3], heavy text type, the face very closely resembling Kesler (Basel) 93 G. [P. 4]. Haebler's M¹⁰⁰, with diamond on the left, double diagonals on right. B, D (indented), H, M, N, O, P, T double-stemmed or backed. A, H, N, O, P, S diamonded. Q with single inner vertical and cross-stroke, also with double cross-stroke or with none. V with inner curl. In use from 1493.

CAPITALS AND BORDERS. Four sets of capitals on black ground with leaf and tendril decoration, and one set with grotesques are used in the Ovidius Naso, Metamorphoses, 1494 (IB. 52537), the sizes ranging from 16 × 16 mm. to 52 × 50 mm. A single letter of his smallest set is found also in Bonetus, Metaphysica, 1493 (IA. 52535). The borders

BARCELONA

of the Bonaventura, Meditationes, 1493 (IB. 52533), are composed of three blocks containing leaves, flowers, and birds, and one containing the arms of Spain flanked by the emblems of the yoke and arrows.

DEVICES. A. On a black ground, a circle divided by a horizontal bar supporting an upright with double horizontal cross-bars and, at the top, with double oblique cross-bars; within the sections of the circle, the initials P M, a white dot in the lower half of the circle; the whole surrounded by double frame-lines. Vindel, Escudos y marcas tipográficas . . . Siglo xv, fig. 30. Used in Bonaventura, Meditationes, 1493 (IB. 52533).

*. Another version, similar in design to the preceding, but with single frame-line and without the white dot in the circle, used in Ximenez, Libre dels angels, 4 September, 1494 (Haebler 705), is not represented in the Museum collection. Vindel, fig. 29. Juchhoff 76.

BONAVENTURA. Meditationes vitae Christi. *16 July, 1493.

1^b. (table) Prologus de meditatioe vite domini nostri ihesu christi secundum sera^{phicum} doctorem bonaaventuram || ca .i. || . . . 3^a. (within borders) Prologus de meditatione vite domini nostri ihesu christi || secundum sera^{phicum} doctorem bonaaventuram. || Capitulum primum. || in^{ter} alia virtutum et laudum || preconiā de sā^{ct}issima virgine || cicilia legitur || . . . 67^b, col. 2, l. 16, COLOPHON: Finit opus de meditatione vite domini nostri ihesu christi secundum sera^{phicum} doctorem bonaaventuram impres^{sum} barchinone per petrum micha^{elem} anno a natiuitate domini mille^{simo} . cccclxxxiiij : xvi. mensis iulij. || DEVICE A.

Folio. [*]; a b⁴ c-l⁶ m⁴. 68 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 4^b: 40 lines, 204 × 146 mm. Types: 140 G., heading on 3^a; 101 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Borders on 3^a. Haebler 67. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 123, no. 74. Hain 3559 = 3561. Gesamtkatalog 4751.

The reading of 67^b, col. 2, l. 14 is: cum christo ihesu in secula seculo^{rum} || where Gesamtkatalog 4751 reads: cum christo ihesu in secula seculo^{rum} || The Gesamtkatalog reading is perhaps nonexistent, since the copies in Barcelona University Library and Zaragoza University Library have since been reported to have the same reading as the Museum copy, and no other copy appears to be recorded. The copy said (ibid.) to be in Library of Congress is an edition of a Spanish translation from the same printer and with the same date and collation (Goff B-923).

A vertical line of i's in type 101 G. has been used as a bearer between the lower left border-pieces on 3^a, and is here inked.

290 × 204 mm. The outer edge of leaf 3 is slightly damaged. On 2^a is written: Colleg. Soc^{ietas} Iesu Mont. Bound in nineteenth-century half maroon calf.

Bought in March, 1888. IB. 52533.

BONETUS, NICOLAUS. Metaphysica. *24 November, 1493.

2^a. Acutissimi materiārum me^{thaphysicaliū} resolutoris domini boneti ceteris methaphisice || voluminibus opus preclarissimū felicitate incipit. || Omnes hōies imo oēs || nature intellectuales naturaliter scire || desiderat: . . . 130^b, col. 2, l. 29, COLOPHON: Explicit methaphysica veñā^{bilis} doctoris et sacre theologie p^{re}sentis fratris nicholay boneti or^{ationis} dinis minorū imp^{er}sa barxinone || p^{er} petrum miquaelem vicesima || quarta mēsis nouembris anno || millesimo .cccclxxxiiij.

Quarto. a-q⁸ r⁴. 132 leaves, 1, 131, and 132 blank. 2 columns. 2^a: 36 lines, 150 × 96 mm. Type: 83 G. Capital O on 2^a, spaces elsewhere. Haebler 72. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 133, no. 78. Hain *3580. Gesamtkatalog 4846.

Leaves o 2-4 are each signed o. iij; leaf p 4 is signed p. iiij.

215 × 146 mm. Without the blank leaf 132. Fully

rubricated. On 2^a is written: Liber Carmeli Abenspergani. Bound in nineteenth-century divinity calf at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in October, 1867.

IA. 52535.

OVIDIUS NASO, PUBLIUS. Metamorphoses. [Translated into Catalan, with Allegories e morals exposicions, by Francisco Alegre.] *24 April, 1494.

1^a. Taula dels quinze llibres d' || transformacions del poeta || ovidi partida per llibres: e || capitols com se segueix || . . . 8^a. Ala illustrissima senyora la || senyora dona Ioana d'Ara^{gon} filla del molt alt y poten^{tissim} senyor don Ferrando || segon: nostre Rey e senyor || ab humil affectio francesch || alegre bese les dignes mās. || ENtre la ocupacio de || molts negocis illustrissimā senyora la traductio e allegoria deles || faules de ovidi gran temps me ha || tengut: . . . 8^b. Prolech de francesch ale^{gra} enlo trāsadar del llibre || de trāsformaciōs d' || poeta ovidi || . . . 10^a. Libre primer d' || transformacions del poeta ovidi de || cahos en species. Capitol .i. || . . . 13^b, col. 2, l. 41. stants a^{ps} ab maior grau de amor || . . . 140^a, col. 1, l. 22. Acaban los quize llibres de || transformacions del poeta o^{vidi} || (141^a) Prolech de francesch a^{le}gre enles allegories: e mo^{ra}ls exposicions dels llibres d' || transformacions . . . 250^a, col. 1, l. 11, COLOPHON: Acaben los quinze llibres d' || transformacions del poeta || ovidi: e los quinze llibres de || allegories e morals exposiciōs sobre ells estāpats en || barcelona per pere miquel. || Benauenturadament en es^{panya} e enlos regnes d' ara^{gon} regnāt los inuictissims. e || preclarissims don ferrando || e dona ysabel. any .M.^{il}ccccclxxxiii. a xxiiii. d' abril || (register) a. b. c. . . . (l. 26) . . . tots los || altres quaderns.

Folio. a⁸; a-q⁸ r⁴; 2 f s t v u x-z A-D⁸ E⁸. 250 leaves, 7 blank, 8-250 numbered i-cclxvii, with errors. 2 columns. 10^a: 41 lines, with headline, 209 (222) × 142 mm. Types: 140 G., chapter headings, headlines, colophon; 101 G. Capitals; also spaces, some with guide-letters. Haebler 507 (and pt. 2). Vindel, vol. 1, p. 152, no. 90. Hain 12167.

A variant setting of sheet 2 of the second quire (Carta i) begins (8^a): Ala illustrissima senyora . . . || . . . Ioana d'Ara^{gon} filla del molt alt e poten^{tissim} senyor don ferrando || . . . || ab humil affectio francesch || alegre bese les dignes mās. || Entre la o^{cupacio} d' || molts || negocis || illustrissimā sēyo^{ra} la tra^{ductio}: e || allegoria || deles fau^{les} de ovidi gran temps me ha tē^{gut} . . . and ends (13^b, col. 2, l. 41): stants apres ab maior grau d' amor || The capital E employed on 8^a in this variant measures 52 × 50 mm.; in the other setting, 20 × 20 mm. Both sheets are present together in the copy here described, that ending: d' amor being bound outside that ending: de amor.

278 × 198 mm. Without the blank leaf. Bound in nineteenth-century red morocco with the gilt arms of Baron Achille Seillière, inscribed 'Bibliothèque de Mello'.

Bought in June, 1890.

IB. 52537.

PERE MIQUEL

USATGES. Usatges de Barcelona e Constitucions de Catalunya. 20 February, 1495.

1^a. cOm per ordinacio deles Corts generals del || principat de Cathalunya / celebrades enla Ciutat de || Barçolona / per lo Serenissimo / Rey don Ferrando p||mer de gloriosa memoria a .xxxj. de agost any mil qua||trecentos tretze / fos ordonat: que los vsatges de Bar||çolona e cōstitucions de Cathalūya / fossen collocats en propis ti||tols / e en lenga vulgar: . . . 1^b, l. 9. Los noms e temps deles snccessions dels Reys de Ara||lgo e Comtes de Barcelona . . . 4^a. Taula e sumari molt vtil dels titols en gene||ral e en special de tots los vsatges de Barcelo||na constitucions e capitols de cort e consueturs || scrites de Cathalūya e comemoracions de Pe||re albert contēgudes enlos deu libres de la pre||sēt compilacio . . . 35^a. Taula deles pramatiques priuilegis concordies proui||sions e altres coses fahents per los staments de Catha||lunya . . . 38^a. Dela sancta fe catho||lica: e priuilegis del sanct || baptsima || Iacme primer en la cort || de leyda. || s Apien || tuyt q̄ || nos en || Iacme || . . . 293^a. Pragmatica del Rey en Marti disposant dela for||ma e manera que sa seruar enla occupacio delas tempo||ralitats || . . . 394^a, l. 23, END OF TEXT: . . . E si en al||tra manera hi sera procehit sia inualit cas e nulle ||

Folio. [*]²; A-D⁸; [*]²; a b⁸ c d¹⁰ f-f s t⁸ u¹⁰ v⁸ x-z⁸ A-F⁸ G⁶;

A-L⁸ M⁶ N⁸. 394 leaves, 3, 34, 37, 291, 292 blank, 38-394 numbered i-cccxlvi, with errors. 2 columns on leaves 38-290. 38^a: 38 lines and headline, 193 (215) × 136 mm. Types: 140 G., headlines, headings, signature on b 2; 101 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 652 (and pt. 2). Vindel, vol. 1, p. 166, no. 99.

A copy is recorded (cf. Haebler 652, note) which contains a colophon: La present obra es stada stampada en la insigne ciutat de Barçolona. E acabada a. xx. del mes de Febrero any Mil CCCC. LXXXV.

The two unsigned sheets are bound between the first (blank) and second leaves of the first quire A, and the seventh leaf and the eighth (blank) of the first quire D, respectively.

In some copies the verso of leaf 37 which in this copy is blank is occupied by a full-page cut of the King and his council, beneath which is sometimes found a woodcut title: Cōstituciōs (Harvard Library Notes, no. 5 (1921), p. 98; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 168).

The text of f 2 verso (fol. cxxxv) is repeated in error on second C 7 recto (wrongly numbered cxxxvii) in a different setting-up.

The following errors occur in the signatures of quaternions: c 3-6 are signed c ii-v, d 7 is signed d v, u 2-6 are signed u i-v.

The latest date in the text is 8 October, 1481.

290 × 212 mm. Imperfect, wanting the inmost sheet of quire second C and also that of third B. Leaf K 6 is mis-bound after K 3. Bound in gold-tooled half blue morocco by Hervé.

Bought in May, 1903.

IB. 52538.

JOHANN ROSENBAACH

DATES. The earliest book printed at Barcelona by Johann Rosenbach, who had previously worked at Valencia (see Introduction, p. xlviii), is Pascual, Obra, signed on 3 October, 1492 (IA. 52540). His press was henceforward continuously active until 1498, ending with a Terentius, Comoediae, 17 March, 1498 (Haebler 634 (5)), and a Vich Breviary completed between May and July, 1498 (Gesamtkatalog 5506; cf. p. xlii above) In the autumn of the same year he was printing at Tarragona.

TYPES (see Plates III^s, IV^s):

98 G. [P. 2; Haebler 1], medium text type, of thick, heavy appearance, closely resembling Lyons, Unassigned, § 12, type 100 G. [Proctor nos. 8701, 8701 A, type 1] (cf. pt. viii, p. 347), but distinguishable by plain P. Haebler's M⁹⁵. A, D, N, O, Q, V double-crossed. Several capitals with double stems. Large double-stemmed I with two thorns. Plain H (double-thorned) and P, h with curly tail. Steep double hyphen. In use in 1492-4.

136 G. [P. 1; Haebler 3], heading type with capitals of unusual design. Haebler's M⁹², the first limb forming a loop at the head. B double-stemmed with empty single bowl. D, M, O, Q double-crossed. Single-stemmed I, thorned. P (empty) with short double stem. In use in 1492-5.

112 G. [P. 3; Haebler 1*], large text type of the same design as 98 G. [P. 1], some of the capitals being perhaps identical. Apart from its size the lower case is distinguishable only in small details. The curled tail of h is carried upwards under the letter; shorter and less steep double hyphen. In use in 1495 (Tomic, Histories de Cathalunya, Haebler 641) and in the undated Malla, Memorial del peccador remut (IB. 52548).

290 G. [P. 4; Haebler 4], large missal type. Peculiar M resembling Haebler's M⁶¹, the first limb (curved) with thick serrated termination, the second half of the letter double-crossed. Double-stemmed L, serrated. Measurement approximate. Haebler's measurement (Bibliografía ibérica, pt. 2, p. 206) 'c. 140' is that of ten lines only. Here found only in Boteler, Scala de paradís, 1495 (IA. 52546), where it is used sparingly.

136 G*. [P. 5; Haebler 2], large text and heading type, substantially as Luschner (Barcelona, Montserrat) 136 G., Spindeler (Valencia) 130 G. [Haebler 12], Cofman (Valencia) 132 G. Haebler's M⁸. Left limb of A looped; D, P (serrated) double-crossed; D, H double-stemmed, I scrolled; T with twisted stem. Pointed o leaning to left. In use from 1495.

99 G. [P. 6], text type, lower case in the same style as 98 G. [P. 2], but capitals plainer. Indistinguishable from Preus and Luschner 99 G. Resembling Hagenbach and Hutz (Valencia) 99 G., but distinguishable by h with curly tail and flat-headed d narrower and pointed at base. Haebler's M³⁸. A with diamond, D (small) with inner dot, scrolled I, O, Q with inner twist, V with hook. In use in 1495 and 1496 (Missale Vicense, Haebler 449).

* * Haebler's types 5, 9, 10 are not represented in the books printed by Rosenbach in the fifteenth century in the Museum collection. A type c. 145 mm. found only in a variant title-page of Pascual, Obra, 3 October, 1492 is described below in the entry for that work.

CAPITALS AND BORDERS. Three sets of white letters on a black ground with leaf ornament, measuring respectively 53 × 45 mm., 25 × 21 mm., and 20 × 18 mm., are found in the books here catalogued, the largest set having a border

BARCELONA

of small stars. Two sets of capitals, lombardic in style, one white, the other black, on a decorated ground, measure 22 × 22 mm. Lombards 4 mm. high are used sparingly. The borders are described in their places.

DEVICES. A. Monogram, in white on black ground, containing the letters I R H, being the initials of the printer's names and place of origin (Heidelberg), the stem crossed by double bars, 65 × 64 mm. Vindel, Escudos y marcas tipográficas . . . Siglo xv, fig. 33. Juchhoff 77. Used in Constitucions de Catalunya, 30 May, 1494 (IB. 52544).

*. Two other versions illustrated by Vindel, fig. 34, 35, are not represented in the Museum collection.

PASCUAL, PEDRO, Saint. Obra.

*3 October, 1492.

[1^a, TITLE: .bisbe de Iahen. 2^a. VNa molt bella obra com||pilada per lo molt Reue||rent bisbe dela ciutat de || Iahen stant pres en lo corral dela || preso de granada. || COM yo dit religios e bisbe . . .] 77^b, l. 26: . . . cō demūt es dit || DEO GRACIAS || (78^a) Rubrica dela seguēt obra. || . . . 79^b, COLOPHON: Fonc acabada la obra del Bisbe || de Iahen per mi mestre Iohan || Rosenbach alaman y d'heidelberg || en la ciutat de barcelona atres dies del || mes de octubre any .Mil. CCCCLxxxij ||

Quarto. a-k⁸. 80 leaves, the last blank, 2-79 numbered .ij.-Lxxv[iii]., with errors. 3^a: 28 lines and foliation, 139 (146) × 85 mm. Types: 136 G., title, headings; 98 G. Capitals, also some spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 520. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 116, no. 70. Hain 12433.

In a variant described by Haebler the title reads: OBRA || del B. e. R. F. Pere Pasc. || .bisbe de Iahen. ||, with the woodcut arms of the Mercedarian Order below (cf. reproduction, Vindel, loc. cit.), the same cut being repeated below the colophon. The type of the variant title (c. 145 mm., Lyonnese style, curious B, with short double shank and single bowl with inner curl, scrolled I, diamonded O, P) is apparently used here only by Rosenbach and has not been identified elsewhere.

187 × 132 mm. Imperfect, wanting the first two leaves. Misprints, imperfectly inked letters, and errors in foliation have been corrected in an early hand, perhaps in the printer's office. On 3^a is written: es de Joseph Coy [?] licenciado. Bound in nineteenth-century marbled leather.

Bought in October, 1963.

IA. 52540.

SAN PEDRO, DIEGO DE. Cárcel de amor.

[Translated into Valencian by Bernadí Vallmanya.] *18 September, 1493.

1^a, WOODCUT containing TITLE: (woodcut) Car||cel de.amor || 1^b. Obra intitulada lo Carcer damor. || Composta y hordenada per diego de sant Pe||dro a peticio y pregarjes de don diego ferradis || alcayt de los donzeles y altres Cauallers dela || cort del Rey despanya nostre señor Traduit d' || lengua castellana: en estil de valenciana prosa: || p Bernadi vallmanya Secretari del spectable || conte doliua E comença lo prolech. || Molt virtuos Senyor. || ENcara que algun comport. per a cal||lar me falte: . . . 3^a. Comença la obra || VENint lany passat apres desser feta || la guerra: . . . 66^a, l. 17, COLOPHON: Fon acabat lo present libre || enla insigne Ciutat de Barchelona || p mestre Iohā Rosenbach a. xvij. || dies del mes d setembre. Any Mil.||cccc.xciii.

Quarto. a-g⁸ h¹⁰. 66 leaves. 4^a: 27 lines, 132 × 85 mm. Types: 136 G., headings; 98 G. Capitals, also some spaces. Lombards. Woodcuts. Haebler 606. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 125, no. 75.

There are 16 woodcuts, increased to 31 by repeats, two (1^a, 3^b) occupying the whole page, the remainder varying in size from 100 × 90 mm. to 116 × 95 mm.

185 × 130 mm. Bound in nineteenth-century green morocco by Clarke and Bedford, with the Grenville arms.

Grenville copy (G. 10225).

IA. 52542.

CONSTITUCIONS. Constitucions de Catalunya.

*30 May, 1494.

1^b, TITLE: .Constitutions de Cathalunya. || [woodcut, the royal arms.] 2^a. (within border) (red) Constitucions fetes per lo illustrissimo e sere||nissimo senyor Rey don Ferrando Rey de Ca||stella de Arago rē. En la segona cort de catha||lunya Celebrada en Barcelona En lany Mil.||CCCC.lxxxiiij. || (black) IN nomine domini nostri iesu || christi. Pateat vniuersis q cum nos Fer||dinandus dei gracia Rex Castelle . . . 2^b. Del nombre qualitat offici e iurament deles p||sones dela audiencia e consel royal. Capitol .j. || . . . 26^a. Taula deles presents constitucions: e capitols || de cort. || . . . 28^a, COLOPHON: Diuina fauente clementia Finitum || terminatum est hoc opusculum Con||stitutionū In Pricipalissima || Excel||lētissima ciuitate Barchinone Prin||cipatus Cathalonie. per Reuerendū || magistrū Iohannē Rosenbach alc||manum de haydelberch. Sub anno || dñi Millesimo quadringentesimo no||nagesimo quarto. Die vero .xxx. Mē||sis May. || DEVICE.

Folio. a-d⁸. 28 leaves. 25^a: 38 lines, 187 × 128 mm. Types: 136 G., title, headings, colophon; 98 G. Capitals, also some spaces with guide-letters. Lombards. Woodcut. Borders. Haebler 168. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 156, no. 92; vol. 8, pp. 92-4 = vol. 1, no. 89 (1), pp. 244-6.

The last leaf of quire a is a cancel.

The capitals are sometimes out of alignment, and the register is poor.

The borders on 2^a are those used by Spindeler in his edition of Tirant lo Blanch, Valencia, 20 November, 1490 (IB. 52043), but they have been slightly reduced in length.

Leaf 25 (sig. d 3) is signed d iiii, in error.

290 × 210 mm. Bound in modern vellum.

Bought in October, 1902.

IB. 52544.

MALLA, FELIP DE. Memorial del peccador remut.

Undated.

1^a, TITLE: (within woodcut) (type-set) Peccador Remut. 2^a. (red) Rubrica dela primera || part del libre apellat me||morial del peccador re||mut: . . . 14^a. (within borders) (red) Comēça la primera || part del libre appellat || Memorial del pecca||dor remut lo qual trac||ta pteplatiumet dela || mort y passio del fill d || deu fet home p dar a || home p dūt reparacio. || Cōpilat per lo reuerēd || Mestre Phelip d mal||la mestre en arts y en sa||cra Theologia canon||ge y ardiaca de pena||des en la sancta seu de || Barçalona. || Prohemi. || (black) PErtal || com so||lament || aqll tē||ps dela || vida . . . 210^a, col. 2, l. 12: . . . mas axi me ha plagut amar || atu de grat. (COLOPHON:) E açi ha fi aquesta primera part de aquest libre. || Deo gracias.

Folio. A⁸ B⁴; a-z r⁸ p⁸. 210 leaves, 15-210 numbered III-CLXXXXIX, with errors. 2 columns. 3^a: 44 lines and headline, 217 (229) × 141 mm. Types: 136 G., title, headlines, incipits on 2^a and 14^a, etc.; 112 G., chapter summaries; 98 G. Capitals, also some spaces with guide-letters. Lombards. Woodcut. Borders. Haebler 390. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 188, no. 112.

The title is enclosed within a woodcut consisting of double frames, the inner one (37 × 68 mm.) containing the title and

See Jaime Riera
i Sans, La doble
falsificació de la
portadella d'un
incunable (Hain 12433),
Revista de Bibliografia
antiquària, no 10
(Oct. 1985).

JOHANN ROSENBACH

supported by two angels within the outer one (76 × 168 mm.); used originally in F. Ximenez, *Libre dels angels*, Rosenbach, 21 June, 1494 (Haebler 704; Anuari, Institut d'estudis catalans, III, p. 623). The four-piece border (14^a) of leaves, flowers, birds, and animals was used also in Rosenbach's edition of Ximenez, *Libre de les dones*, 8 May, 1495 (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 170, no. 100).

274 × 202 mm. Bound in contemporary limp vellum.
Bought in February, 1872. IB. 52548.

BOTELER, ANTONI. *La Scala de Paradis*. *27 November, 1495.

1^a, TITLE: *La scala de paradís* ||| 2^a. (within borders) A (red) Honor labor e p̄coni dela san||ctissima trinitat: e dela sacra||tissima v̄ge Maria. E a molt || seruei de aquell Illustre e Re||uerendissimo senyor Lo senyor Don || Alonso de Arago meritissimo Bisbe || de Tortosa: es estada composta esta || petita obra p aquell Metge plebeya || he laureat mestre Antoni Boteler: di||gnamēt intitulada escala de paradís || (black) Molt illustre e reuerē||dissimo senyor.

|| ENcara que per alguns sia escrit volent || se esforçar ab fluxes rahons . . . 3^b, l. 26. Aquell conscripte e molt reuerent pare || nostre adam primer home . . . 28^a, l. 7, COLOPHON: Aquesta patita obra que tracta dela || Escala de paradís: fou acabada per || Mestre Iohan rosenhach. Any Mil.||cccc. norātacinch. A. xxvij. de noēbre. || En Barçhinona |||

Quarto. a b^a c d^e. 28 leaves. 3^a: 31 lines and headline, 154 (165) × 92 mm. Types: 290 G., title, two lines on 2^a; 136 G*, incipit on 2^a, headlines, colophon; 99 G. Capitals. Borders. Haebler 74. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 180, no. 106; vol. 8, pp. 108–9. Gesamtkatalog 4962.

The borders on 2^a are made up of ten blocks of varying sizes. The designs comprise a king holding a sceptre; a castle, a lion rampant, an eagle, each within interlacing frame-lines; profiles of a man holding a sword and a turbaned figure; a fox preaching to cocks and hens; a naked archer on all fours; leaves and flowers; the Virgin and Child at the head of a path flanked by crosses and a chapel.

203 × 138 mm. Bound in blind-tooled crimson morocco, with the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate. Bought in July, 1898. IA. 52546.

DIEGO DE GUMIEL

DATES. The earliest dated book from the press of De Gumiel is Ximenez, *Scala dei*, 27 October, 1494 (Haebler 710), followed on 3 January, 1495, by *Flors de virtuts et de costums* (IA. 52554). On 25 March, 1495, he signed an edition of Ximenez, *Psalterium laudatorium*, at Gerona (C. F. Bühler, *A Gerona Incunabulum* and the Press of Diego de Gumiel, in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1952, pp. 64–6), followed on 5 June by an unsigned *Paris e Viana* (Haebler 516). He is not known to have produced anything in 1496, but returning to Barcelona he completed on 16 September, 1497, the *Tirant lo Blanc* left unfinished by Pere Miquel (Haebler 640). Thereafter he printed one signed book in each year until the end of the century, the latest being a *Donatus*, 5 December, 1500 (Gesamtkatalog 9016). In 1502 he was working at Valladolid.

TYPES (see Plate IV^s):

99 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], text type resembling Miquel 101 G. [P. 2, Haebler 3], but on a wider body. Different A, D, O, P, Q, V with double diagonals. Small T with twisted stem. Curly-tailed h. Diamonded A, as Miquel 101 G., is admixed in *Lançolot del Lac*, s.a. (Haebler 303 (5); Vindel, vol. 1, p. 195, no. 117) and in the *Gerona Paris e Viana*, 5 June, 1495 (cf. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 175). A different, empty A appears in *Alexander, Doctrinale*, 17 October, 1499 (Haebler 685; Vindel, vol. 8, pp. 123–5), in the undated *Barcelona Paris e Viana* (Haebler 515 (5); Vindel, vol. 1, p. 164, no. 97) and in *Petrus de Campis, Questio de viribus demonstrationum* (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 213, no. 131). A new E, angular, double-shanked, is found in *Donatus*, 5 December, 1500 (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 239, no. 153). In use throughout.

68 G. [Haebler 3], plain commentary type, here used sparingly only in *Isaac, De ordinatione animae*, 1497 (IA. 52557). Haebler's M⁴⁹, tail of Q looped within the body of the letter. Curly-tailed h. Steep double hyphen.

* * Haebler's types 2, and 5 (*Donatus*, 5 December, 1500, Gesamtkatalog 9016) are not represented in the Museum collection. Haebler's type 4 is in fact Giraldis and Planes (Valladolid) type 3 (cf. *Geschichte*, p. 270, n. 1), and was not used by De Gumiel.

CAPITALS of two sizes are found in the books here catalogued, measuring 30 × 30 mm., and 20 × 20 mm. approximately, consisting of white letters of lombardic form on a black ground ornamented with shaded flowers and leaves. Lombards 4 mm. and 9 mm. in height are used sparingly.

* * De Gumiel used two devices, each representing the pelican in her piety, within a lettered border. Neither of these is represented in the Museum collection. The larger, Device A, with border reading: .IHESVS ✠ MARIA. || SIMILIS FACTVS || SVM: PELLII||CANO SOLITYDINIS || (Vindel, *Escudos y marcas* (1942), no. 34) is found in the following: *Tirant lo Blanc*, 16 September, 1497 (Haebler 640; see facsimile of end-title in H. Serio, *La Reaparición del 'Tirant lo Blanch' de Barcelona de 1497*, in *Homenaje a Menéndez Pidal*, tom. 3 (1925), p. 73); the undated *Paris y Viana* (Haebler 515 (5); Vindel, vol. 1, p. 164, no. 97); *Isaac, De ordinatione animae*, 1497 (the Museum copy, IA. 52557, wants the last leaf with this device); *Alexander, Doctrinale*, 17 October, 1499 (Haebler 685; Vindel, vol. 8, p. 123). Device B, of similar design but smaller and with the border reading: .IHE ✠ SVS. || SIMILIS . . . (Vindel, *Escudos y marcas* (1942), no. 35) occurs in the undated *Petrus de Campis, Quaestio de viribus demonstrationum* (Vindel, vol. 1, p. 213, no. 131). The two devices have been confused, and Device A erroneously assigned to Pere Posa, by Haebler and others (e.g. Haebler, *Spanische und portugiesische Druckerzeichen* (1898), p. xi; *Geschichte*, pp. 120, 272; Juchhoff, nos. 75, 79). In fact Device B (but not Device A) was twice used in 1518 (cf. Vindel, *Escudos*

BARCELONA

y marcas (1942), no. 87) by Posa's nephew and namesake (and also, according to Norton, p. 98, by Baltasar Avella at Gerona in 1502), but neither device was ever used by the elder Posa.

A title-cut somewhat in the nature of a device, representing two crouching and facing lions with foliated tails, and with an inset shield for the insertion of a woodcut title, appears in *Flors de virtuts*, 3 January, 1495 (IA. 52554), and was used at Gerona by De Gumiel later in the same year, and in 1497 by Juan de Valdes also at Gerona (see Introduction, pp. lxv, lxvi).

FLORS. *Flors de virtuts e de costums.*
[Translated from the Italian into Catalan
by Francesch de San Climent.]

*3 January, 1495.

1^a, TITLE: (within cut) (woodcut) *Flors d' vtuts* || (type-set) *E de costums.* 2^a. *SI estimar volem per raho: aucto||ritat: e exemple la miserable crea||tura quant sia deiecte perduda: e || decayguda: . . .* 51^a, l. 7, COLOPHON: *DOñat fi al tractat: prech als legidors q || tengan esmēt a les paraules que yo he || scrites: . . .* (l. 18) . . . *La qual obreta es stada || treta del toska enla present lengua cathalana. ||* ¶ *Mijançant la diuina gracia fon stā||pat lo p̄sent tractat enla insigne Ciutat || de barcelona per Diego de gumiel ca||stella. Fon acabat en lany de nostre sen||yor mil. cccc. xc. v. a. iii. de lener. 51^b. ¶ Aquests son los capitols de aquest libre. || . . .* (col. 2, l. 20:) ¶ *De moderança ||*

Quarto. a-f⁸ g⁴. 52 leaves, the last blank. 2^a: 30 lines, 150×99 mm. Type: 99 G. Capitals, also a few spaces with guide-letters. Lombards. Haebler 275. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 165, no. 98; vol. 8, pp. 99-101.

The cut on 1^a consists of a shield containing the partly woodcut and partly type-set title, beneath which are two crouching lions and flower and leaf ornament.

The name of the translator is mentioned in the edition of 15 February, 1489, printed by Botel at Lérida (Haebler 274).

The second leaf is signed a. iii in error.

203×139 mm. Without the blank. In the title-page woodcut there is a pen-and-ink addition between the two lions which resembles a small house-mark (?). Bound in blind-tooled blue morocco, with the stamp of the Biblio-

teca de Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a bookplate.

Bought in October, 1895.

IA. 52554.

ISAAC. *De ordinatione animae.* *1497.

1^a, TITLE: ¶ *Liber abbatis ysach de ordina||cione anime valde vtilis pro viris || spiritualibus ad stirpāda vicia et || adquirendas virtutes.* 1^b. [woodcut] || [woodcut.] 2^a. ¶ *Liber abbatis ysach de ordina||ciōe aīe valde vtilis pro viris spūa||lib^o ad stirpanda vicia et adquire||das vtutes incipit. || ANima q̄ dūm dili||git in dō solo quie||tem habet. . . .* 148^b, l. 10, COLOPHON: ¶ *Impressum Barchi- none per || Iacobū gumiel castellañ. Anno || M.cccc. lxxxvij. 149^a. (table) ¶ Liber abbatis ysaach d' ordina|| tione anime . . .* 151^a, l. 21. *religiosi. cxxxxv ||* [152^b. DEVICE A.]

Octavo. a-t⁸. 152 leaves, 2-151 numbered ii-clī. 3^a: 21 lines and foliation, 105 (110)×65 (with marginalia 82) mm. Types: 99 G., text; 68 G., marginalia. Capitals. Lombard N on 98^b. Haebler 326, and pt. 2. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 202, no. 122; vol. 8, pp. 114-15. Hain 9269.

The cuts on 1^b represent the Crucifixion (64×48 mm.), and the Montserrat emblem of a saw cutting rocks, within a shield (41×38 mm.).

148×101 mm. Imperfect, wanting the last leaf containing the device. The first and last leaves of quire f, and all of quires g and h are made up from another copy. The second leaf is slightly mutilated, with loss of foliation. Bound in modern limp vellum.

Bought in June, 1937.

IA. 52557

GERALDUS PREUS AND JOHANN LUSCHNER

DATES. In 1495 Geraldus Preus and Johann Luschner signed two books, *Mates, Pro efficiendis orationibus* (Haebler 409 (5)), and, on 9 July, *Alexander de Villa Dei, Doctrinale* (IA. 52575). In the same month, however, in a *Niger, De arte epistolandi*, 27 July (Haebler 485 (5)), and again in the *Missale Vicense*, 16 June, 1496 (Haebler, pt. 2, 449), Luschner's name is found in association with that of Rosenbach. Two books, *Pontanus, De diuinis laudibus*, 8 May, 1498 (Haebler 553 (5)), and *Columna, Regiment dels princeps*, 22 October, 1498 (Haebler 157; *Gesamtkatalog 7221*), are signed by Luschner alone, and in April of the following year he was working at Montserrat.

TYPES (see Plate IV⁵):

99 G. [Haebler 1], text type indistinguishable from Rosenbach 99 G. [P. 6], q.v. Haebler's M³⁸. In use 1495, 1498.

78 G. [Haebler 2], narrow text type. Capitals mostly plain. Haebler's M¹⁶. C, E, G, double-shanked; P scrolled and with double diagonal; V has double diagonal sloping downwards to left. Curly-tailed h. Paragraph mark with lower horn curving under to left. Distinguishable from Mathias Huss (Lyons) 76 G. [P. 11] only by measurement. In use in 1495, 1498 (in *Pontanus, De diuinis laudibus*, only).

136 G. [Haebler 3], large text and heading type, as Rosenbach 136 G*. [P. 5, Haebler 2]. Haebler's M⁸. In use in 1495, 1498.

* * * Haebler's types 4 and 5 are noted by him as occurring only in *Comas, Questio de sudore sanguinis Christi, sine nota* (Haebler 159 (5); Vindel, vol. 1, p. 206, no. 125). This work, however, cannot be earlier than 1511, the earliest possible year for the installation of the dedicatee, Martinus García, as bishop of Barcelona (C. F. Bühler, in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, vol. 43 (1949), p. 191). It should presumably be assigned to Carles Amorós, who used Luschner's material from 1507 onwards (cf. Norton, pp. 110-11).

CAPITALS. Three sets of white letters on a black ground with leaf ornament, measuring respectively 53×45 mm., 25×21 mm., and 20×18 mm., are material used previously by Rosenbach.

GERALDUS PREUS AND JOHANN LUSCHNER

ALEXANDER DE VILLA DEI. Doctrinale. [With the commentary of Ludouicus de Guaschis.] *9 July, 1495.

1^a, TITLE: Prima pars doctrinalis Alexātri || de villa dei cum glosis: sententijs: 7 || notabilibus q̄pluribus annexis || 1^b. (headline) Diuisio operis || (red) Incipit opus magistri Alexandri de || villa dei pro eruditiōe puerorum vti||lis-simum. || (black) Istud opus diuidit̄ in tres libros partiales. . . . 2^a. (headline, red) Textus prohemialis || (black) .i. representare .i. scholaribus .i. intendo || . . . S(red)Cribere clericulis paro || . . . 113^b. (black) Registrum || a b c . . . o || Om̄es sunt quaterni preter vltimus qui est quinternus. || COLOPHON: EXpositio exemplorū partiū Alexātri equi||uocoꝝ 7 synonymoꝝ cū differētiālibus v[er]si||bus valde pulchris: que collecta sunt b[re]ui||ter 7 plene summa cū diligētia ex Grecismo || Iohāne de garlandia Catolicon Brachilogo: 7 q̄plu||ribus autoribus cū omniū metroꝝ sentētijs 7 meliori||bus

notabilibus fm dicta Prisciani: . . . || . . . (l. 15) . . . Explicit fericiter. Impressum 7 || laboratū p. M. Geraldum preus. Iohānem luschner. || Alemanos In principalissima famosissima ciuitate || Barçhinone. Anno salutis. M^o.cccc^o. nonagesimo||quinto. Die vero nona Mensis Iulij.

Quarto. a-n⁸ o¹⁰. 114 leaves, the last probably blank. 3^a: 39 lines of text and commentary, with headline, 161 (172) × 110 (with marginalia 126) mm. Types: 136 G., title, headlines, headings; 99 G., text, some signatures; 78 G., commentary, marginalia, most signatures. Capitals. Haebler 684. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 176, no. 103. Gesamtkatalog 1137.

An interlinear gloss which is found in editions of the glossa notabilis of Gerardus Zutphaniensis is printed in the first quire only.

Leaf a 2 is signed s ij, in error.

200 × 143 mm. Without the last leaf, probably blank. Worming affects a few letters on the last leaf. Bound in modern brown morocco.

Bought in July, 1913.

IA. 52575.

VALENCIA

	PAGE		PAGE
Miguel Albert	22	With Gabriel Luis de	
Anonymous Press		Arinyo	17
Printer of Officium B.V.		Petrus Hagenbach and Leonar-	
Mariae	18	dus Hutz	20
Gabriel Luis de Arinyo. See		Leonardus Hutz. See Hagen-	
Fernández de Córdoba.		bach.	
Christoph Cofman	23	Alfonso de Orta	22
Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba		Lambert Palmart	14
Alone	16	Nicolaus Spindeler	18

LAMBERT PALMART

bought by us 2/1977. IC. 52010 //

DATES. The roman type employed by Palmart in the signed edition of Thomas Aquinas, *Tertia pars Summae*, 18 August, 1477 (Haebler 637), was used in a number of books, mostly sine nota, the earliest of which has generally been taken to be the unsigned *Obres o trobes en lahors de la verge Maria* (Haebler 488), a collection of poems composed for a contest judged at Valencia on 25 March, 1474, and no doubt printed not long after that date. It has been argued, however, that this work was preceded by the undated Aristotle, *Ethica*, *Oeconomica*, and *Politica* (IB. 52000) and by the four other undated books catalogued below (see Introduction, p. xlv). The *Comprehensorium Johannis*, without name of printer, completed at Valencia on 23 February, 1475 (Haebler 339), the first book printed in Spain which contains the date of printing, was followed on 13 July of the same year by an unsigned *Sallust* (Haebler 593). From February 1477 to March 1478 Palmart was associated with Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba in the production of the Bible in the Valencian dialect, printed with the types of the latter (Haebler 49, *Gesamtkatalog* 4322). In the Pomponius Mela, completed on 18 March, 1482 (Haebler 552), he employed new founts which continued in use until 15 April, 1490 (Fuster, *Omelia sobre lo psalm De profundis*, Haebler 285), though he is not known to have printed anything in 1485 and 1489. His latest productions appear to be two Indulgences perhaps belonging to the year 1492 (Vindel, vol. 3, pp. 89-90, nos. 37, 38).

TYPES (see Plate V⁸):

102 R. [P. 1; Haebler 1], text type of rather small face, closely resembling Rihing (Naples) 106 R. [P. 1], 'in the early Neapolitan-Roman style'. Single Qu. 'Broad A with a serif on the left side at the top.' Large D, S. M with shanks almost upright. R leaning backwards. Heavy T with inclined head-serifs. Large g frequently set too high, the tail of round h level with the line. Alternative round d is found rarely. Single hyphen. Long-tailed ⁹ rising from the line. An alternative cross-shaped medial full stop, absent from the Aristotle, Phalaris, Aesop, and Datus, is found once in the Leonardus Aretinus and is used freely in the *Obres o trobes* and the three dated books. Numerous contractions. The type is leaded to 152 mm. in the Aristotle. In use from c. 1473 to c. 1480.

142 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2], heading and large text type, the lower case narrow. The capitals, Venetian in style, vary considerably in size, C, E, F being notably small. D, M (resembling Haebler's M^{50F}), N, O, Q, V with inner horizontal twist. The right stroke of A bent over to the left. Scrolled I. Plain, diamonded S. Two forms of P used in the Perez, *Expositio in Cantica Canticorum*, 19 May, 1486 (IB. 52014), one very large with double stem, thorned, the other small, plain, as shown in Haebler's facsimile of Pomponius Mela, 1482 (*Typographie ibérique*, no. 2). In use 1482-7.

104 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3], text type with ornate capitals. D, H, M, N, P, Q, S, V double-crossed. Stem of H and P scrolled. Broken-backed D shown in the above-mentioned facsimile of Pomponius Mela, 1482, has not been observed in the Perez, *Expositio in Cantica Canticorum*, 19 May, 1486 (IB. 52014). Additional V with inner curl. In use 1482-90.

. Proctor's types 3* and 4 have been transferred to the press of Miguel Albert, Valencia, q.v. A large rounded gothic type used for the first line in two Indulgences (1492), as shown in facsimile by Vindel, vol. 3, p. 90, is not found in Palmart's work in the British Museum.

ARISTOTELES. *Ethica ad Nicomachum*.
Oeconomica. *Politica*. [In the Latin translation of Leonardus Aretinus.] Undated.

I. 1^a. [N]ON NOVVM ESSE CONSTAT BEA||tis-
sime pater . . . 1^b, l. 10. [A]RISTOTELIS ethicorum

libros facere latinos nuper || institui . . . 4^b, l. 12. [O]MNIS
ars oisq̃ doctrina similif̃ aut et act⁹ 7 elec||tio bonū qđdā
appetē uidef̃ . . . 116^b, l. 23: .Aristotelis Ethicorum libri
finiunt.—II. 117^a. [P]RECIOSA sunt interdum parui
corporis qđ || lapilli gemmeq̃ testātur. . . 117^b, l. 15. [R]ES
FAMILIARIS et res. pu. inf se differūt nō || solū quātum

LAMBERT PALMART

domus et ciuitas. . . 124^a, l. 23. FINIS.—III. 125^a. [L]ibros politicoꝝ multꝝ a me vigiliis multaꝝ ope||ra in latinū traductos . . . 127^b, l. 15. [Q]VONIAM videmus omnem ciuitateꝝ esse soci||etatem quandam . . . 259^b, l. 14. FINIS POLITICORVM||

Folio. I: [a-f^{10,10,8} g¹⁰ h-k⁸ l¹⁰ m n⁸].—II: [o⁸].—III: [p¹⁰ q r⁸ s¹⁰ t⁸ u¹⁰ x-z A B⁸ C-F^{10,8} G⁸]. 260 leaves, the last blank. 2^a, 24 lines, 182 × 110 mm. Type: 102 R. Capital spaces and spaces for headings, also spaces for Greek on 3^b and 4^a. Haebler 33. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 9, no. 4. Gesamtkatalog 2370.

The Gesamtkatalog resolves quire [u] (ff. 169–78) into two quires of 8 and 2 leaves respectively. The present copy does not admit of this.

Type 102 R. is here leaded to 152 mm.

The impression of a fallen type (?) measuring 22 × 2 mm. is visible on [r] 4^b between the penultimate and last line near the outer edge in this copy. See facsimile, pl. V³ below.

The watermarks include hands with waved five-pointed star, six-pointed star, and cross moline, arms of Valencia, and schematic wagon with crown. The paper in the four undated tracts catalogued below apparently comes from the same stock.

300 × 211 mm. Bound in contemporary blind-tooled half brown leather over wooden boards.

Bought in November, 1960.

IB. 52000.

PHALARIS. Epistolae. [Translated by Franciscus Aretinus.] Undated.

1^a. [V]ELLEM Malatesta No||uelle Princeps Illustris: tā||tā mihi dicendi facultateꝝ || dari: . . . 3^b, l. 23: . . . Sed iam phalarim audiamus. || [P]Olicet⁹ Messeni⁹ quē prodicionis || . . . 47^a, l. 16. [Q]Vatuor Phalaridis epistolas quas nuper i || alio libro inuentas i latinū traduxi . . . 48^b, l. 23. COLOPHON: Phalaridis tyranni agrigentini epistole || ad illustrem Principem Malatestam per || Frāciscū aretinū īnslate felicif expliciūt || (49^a) Incipit tabula sup Epistolas huius libri . . . 51^b, l. 19, END: Euandro Et te: et Himerenses om̃s ||

Quarto. [a-d^{8,10} e f⁸]. 52 leaves, the last blank. 2^a: 27 lines, 138 × 77 mm. Type: 102 R. Capital spaces. Haebler 546 (8). Vindel, vol. 3, p. 21, no. 8.

The page-width is usually 77 mm. in quire [a], excepting the outer forme of half-sheet [a] 1 where it is only 75 mm., 80 mm. in quire [b] and half-sheets [c] 1, [c] 2, but thereafter is 84 mm. except on leaf [f] 1 recto and verso, where it is 80 mm. Stops at paragraph ends are rare after quire [b]. The hyphen occurs once only as hyphen, on 30^a. The same sort is also used as a bracket, but not as a punctuation-stroke.

The watermarks consist of a hand with six-pointed star, another with cross moline, and another with waved five-pointed star.

207 × 147 mm. Without the blank. Manuscript signatures. On a fly-leaf is written: This same copy sold for 1. 11. 6. in [Thomas] Crofts's Auction [7 April, 1783]. With the book-plates of William Horatio Crawford and Mary Augusta Elton. Bound in eighteenth-century red straight-grain morocco.

Bought in October, 1918.

IA. 52009.

AESOPUS. Aesopi fabulae per Laurentium Vallam translatae. Undated.

1^a. Fabelle Esopi translate e greco a Laurentio || vallēsi secretario illustrissimi domini Alfon||si Regis Aragonum dicate Arnaldo fenolle||da eiusdem domini Regis secretario || [L]AVRENTIVS vallensis insigni || viro Arnaldo

fenollada: salutē. Pro||miserā nup cofnices . . . 1^b, l. 4: . . . Ex vrbe Caieta || Kalendas Maii millesimo .CCCC. tricesimo || octauo || De vulpe et capro || . . . 10^a, l. 18, END: FABELLARVM FINIS ||

Quarto. [a¹⁰]. 10 leaves. 3^a: 27 lines, 138 × 79 mm. Type: 102 R. Capital space on 1^a. Haebler 3. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 18, no. 6. Gesamtkatalog 318.

Proctor 6750 (Naples, xxi, Miscellaneous), transferred to Valencia, press 1, in the supplement for 1899 (p. 12).

Stops at paragraph ends occur thrice only. The hyphen is used twice as hyphen, on 3^a, 8^a, and as punctuation-stroke on 4^b, 5^a, 6^b, 7^a, 8^b, 9^a.

The watermarks consist of a hand with cross moline and another with five-pointed star.

206 × 147 mm. From the libraries of Thomas Crofts (sale of 7 April, 1783, no. 2273), William Beckford (sale of 30 June, 1882, no. 64), and Robert Samuel Turner (sale of 18 June, 1888, no. 188). Bound before IA. 52006 (Leonardus Aretinus, De duobus amantibus, [Palmart, Valencia,] s.a.). Bound in eighteenth-century red straight-grain morocco.

Bought in July, 1888.

IA. 52005.

DATUS, AUGUSTINUS. De variis loquendi regulis. Undated.

2^a. [C]REDIMVS iam dudum a ple||risqꝫ viris et disertissimis psuasi || . . . 32^a, l. 20: . . . ad exercitationem accōmoda Vale. || (COLOPHON:) Finis elegātiaꝝ Augustini dati || Principium mensis veteres dixere Kalendas || . . . (l. 26) Vno plus reliqui Februs tenet octo vicanos ||

Quarto. [a¹⁰ b c⁸ d⁶]. 32 leaves, the first blank. 2^a: 27 lines, 140 × 81 mm. Type: 102 R. Capital spaces. Haebler 187 = 188. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 20, no. 7. Gesamtkatalog 8049.

Hyphens, punctuation-strokes, and paragraph-stops are used freely in parts of quires [a] and [b], and infrequently elsewhere.

In this and the following the watermark consists of a schematic cart with crown.

206 × 150 mm. Without the blank. From the Inglis collection. With a printed slip '3085' pasted inside the top cover, and the book-label of George Dunn, Woolley Hall. Bound in diced brown calf, c. 1800.

Bought in February, 1914.

IA. 52007.

LEONARDUS [BRUNI] ARETINUS. De duobus amantibus Guiscardo et Sigismunda. [Translated from Boccaccio, Decamerone, IV, i.] Undated.

1^a. t ANCREDVVS fuit Princeps || Salernitan⁹ uir mitis quidem ac || benigni ingenii . . . 8^a, l. 23: . . . publi||co ac doloroso salernitanorum funere in codeꝝ || sepulcro sepelire ambos fecit. || FINIS ||

Quarto. [a⁸]. 8 leaves. 2^a: 27 lines, 138 × 80 mm. Type: 102 R. Capital spaces, with guide-letter on 1^a. Haebler 633. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 16, no. 5. Gesamtkatalog 5634.

Proctor 6751 (Naples, xxi, Miscellaneous), transferred to Valencia, press 1, in the supplement for 1899 (p. 12).

The larger cross-shaped full stop occurs once, in 8^a, l. 24. The hyphen is used frequently on 3^b and 4^a, rarely elsewhere.

206 × 147 mm. Bound after IA. 52005 (Aesopus, Fabulae, [Palmart, Valencia,] s.a.), q.v.

Bought in July, 1888.

IA. 52006.

VALENCIA

PEREZ, JACOBUS, DE VALENTIA. *Expositio in Cantica Canticorum*. *19 May, 1486.

2^a. (headline) .Tabula libri canticorū. || Incipit tabula p alfabetū d omni mat'ia || pncipali in hac expositiōe . . . 5^b, l. 14. Explicit tabula. || Hec ex tue dñationis scripto sup cāticis || canticoꝝ dignissime p̄sul dicta sub breui||bus ego fr̄ jacob^o jañ. collegi: . . . 6^a. Illustrissimo dño dño alfonso de aragonia miseratione diuina archiepo cesar-agustano. || Iacob^o ep̄us xp̄onopolitan^o suo dño metuēdo salutē cū p̄spitate plurimam optat. . . 7^a. [C]Antabo dilecto || meo canticu3 vi||nee sue .ysa. v. Li||cet ysaia cātauerit . . . 116^b, col. 2, COLOPHON: Explicit expositio ī cātica canticoꝝ salo||monis nouiter edita p.R. D. Iacobu3||de valentia pfessum ordinis fratrū here||mitarū sc̄i augustini nec nō ep̄m xp̄opo||litanū. Imp̄ssa in eadē

famosissima vrbe || valentie: p lambertū palmart alemanū. || xix. die maij. anni dñi .M.cccclxxxvj.

Folio. A⁶; a-m⁸ n⁶ o⁸. 116 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns, except on leaf 6. 7^a: 41 lines, with headline, 214 (226) × 146 mm. Types: 142 G., text of Cantica Canticorum, headlines; 104 G., expositio. Capital spaces. Haebler 537. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 67, no. 22. Hain 12592 (first part).

In this copy the unsigned sheet of which the first leaf (here wanting) is blank and the second contains the author's prefatory letter is bound as the outermost of quire A, but in some copies it is bound separately before, thus giving the collation [*]² A⁴ . . . (cf. Hain-Reichling 12592; Biblioteca Nacional, Catalogo de incunables, 1422).

Sheet c 4 is signed a. iiii in error.

270 × 190 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 105, 106 (n 3, 4). Without the blank. Bound in vellum.

Bought in October, 1878.

IB. 52014.

ALFONSO FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA

PARTLY WITH GABRIEL LUIS DE ARINYO

DATES. In 1477, Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba signed an edition of Antoninus, *Summa confessionum* (IB. 52021), and in company with Lambert Palmart a Bible in the Valencian dialect, begun in February, 1477, and completed in March, 1478 (Haebler 49; Gesamtkatalog 4322). After that date he is not known to have printed anything until 12 January, 1484, when in association with his brother Bartholomaeus he completed and signed at Murcia a *Breviarium Cartaginense* (Indice generale 2087). Documentary evidence shows that in the same year and the year following he printed at Valencia in company with Gabriel Luis de Arinyo the works of Jacobus Perez, namely, *Commentum in Psalmos*, completed 6 September, 1484 (IB. 52025), and various opuscula, of which the latest is the *Expositio super Cantica euangelica*, March, 1485 (pt. 4 of IB. 52027). (Cf. Introduction, p. xlvii.)

TYPES (see Plate V⁸):

91 G. [Haebler 1], round text type, with plain capitals. Haebler's M⁴, with shanks slightly sloping. A (empty) with horizontal head-stroke and short stroke or thorn to the left shank. Double-stemmed D, E, F, N. Several capitals, e.g. serrated F and N, P with head-stroke projecting to right, V with long vertical stroke within, show resemblances to Renner (Venice) 75 G. (1473-7). Flat-headed d. Bowl of g small. Long-tailed ^o rising from the line. Single hyphen. In use in 1477-8.

150 G. [Haebler 2], heading type with ornate capitals modelled on Renner (Venice) 150 G. [P. 3] (1474-8). A with curl to left at top, G broad, scrolled to left, I made up of several pieces. Haebler's M^{65A}, with left shank doubled, thorned, but terminating in a loop, N with diamond, double-shanked, thorned. D very broad, O plain, broken to left, and round S with double stem differ from Renner. In use in 1477-8.

92 G. [Proctor, p. 908, printer of Perez, *Expositio Psalterii*, 1484, type 1; Haebler 3], medium text type in the style of 91 G. [Haebler 1], distinguishable by M (Haebler's M⁴⁰), bowl of g of normal size, small ^o set high, paragraph-mark with lower and shorter horn bent downwards. Previously used at Murcia in a Cartagena Breviary, 12 January, 1484 (Indice generale 2087, tav. XXV). In use at Valencia in 1484-5.

180 G. [Proctor, p. 908, Printer of Perez, *Expositio Psalterii*, 1484, type 2; Haebler 4], heading type, narrower than 150 G. [Haebler 2]. Capitals B, C, E, H, L, M (but without thorns), O, Q, R, S, T as in that type; A with long head-stroke; D, N with double verticals; G, I, P (double-stemmed) plain. Tail of h carried below the line. In use in 1484-5.

* * * Types 85 G. and 120 G. [Haebler, Arinyo types 1, 2; Gesellschaft für Typenkunde 368], used in the Perez, *Commentum in Psalmos*, 6 September, 1484, the former as text type for the first printing of quires a-d of the second section of the work, the latter as heading type in quires a, b, and c 1-3^a of the same section, are not represented in the Museum copy. For type '170' G. [Haebler, Arinyo type 3; Gesellschaft für Typenkunde 369], used as heading type for the first printing of the remainder of the same section, see below, Printer of *Officium B.V. Mariae*, 1486. Haebler's measurements of 120 G. and 170 G. are approximate. Cf. Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 26-34.

CAPITALS. Sets of letters of Lombardic form measuring 9 × 10 mm. and 18 × 18 mm. in white on a black decorated ground are found in IB. 52025 and IB. 52027, and in the former also A of similar design, 36 × 36 mm.

ALONE

ANTONINUS. *Summa confessionum*.
De restitutionibus. *1477.

2^a. Incipit summula confessionis vtilissima: || in qua agitur quomodo se habere debeat || confessor erga penitentem in confessioni||bus audiendis: quam edidit Reueren-

dis||simus vir: ac ī cristo pater dominus fra||ter Antonius archiepiscopus florentinus || ordinis fratrum predicatorum. || dEfecerunt || scrutātes / || . . . 64^b, col. 2, l. 24. Explicit tertia pars et p cōscq̄ns tot^o || tractat^o siue summula de cōfessore: cum || interrogatioib^o fiēdis Reuerendissimi || fratris Antonini Florentie Archiepi. || Eiusdem Incipit .c. i de restitutioib^o in || genere . . . 89^b, col. 1, l. 24. .finis. || Explicit Titulus de restitutionibus fra||tris Antonini

ALFONSO FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA

Archiepiscopi Florentini || in quo diffuse tractatur de hac materia. || (90^a) iNcipit tabula || materierum que in hoc libro con||tinentur. || . . . 92^b, l. 24, COLOPHON: .finis. || Millesimo quadrin||gentesimo Septuagesimo septimo: regnante || Serenissimo domino Iohāne Aragonū Rege || pacifico : optimo : et pleno dierum : impressum || fuit hoc opus : inceptum : finitunq3 feliciter || valentie : auxilium diuina prestante miseri||cordia. Fuit operis predicti magister : Alfō||sus f[e]r[n]a[n]dez de Corduba de Regno hispanie ||

Folio. a¹⁰ b-d⁸ e f¹⁰ g⁸ h¹⁰ i l⁸ m⁶. 94 leaves, 1, 93, and 94 blank. 2 columns. 3^a: 45 lines, 205 × 142 mm. Types: 150 G., first line of chapters, etc.; 91 G. Capital spaces with guide-letters, as far as sig. h 3, and in the table. Haebler 19 (wrongly giving 10 leaves to quire d). Vindel, vol. 3, p. 27, no. 11. Gesamtkatalog 2109.

The outer sheet of quire e forms a separate unit, leaf e 10 being folded round so as to precede e 1 and the text running on continuously.

Sheet b 4 is signed .h.iiii., in error.

In this copy the last line of the colophon is not fully printed out, and the defective letters have been gone over in early pen and ink.

282 × 193 mm. Without the first and last blanks. On 2^a is an oval library stamp, the inscription obliterated except the word 'Franciscanos'. Bound in modern half blue morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Presented in May, 1908.

IB. 52021.

WITH GABRIEL LUIS DE ARINYO

PEREZ, JACOBUS, DE VALENTIA. *Commen-
tum in Psalmos.* 6 September, 1484.

1^b. (headline) .Prologi. || Reuerendi et optimi patris dō iacobi de valentia || christopolitani epī: Ad reuēndissimū i x̄ pfez et do||minū. D. Rodericū boria cardinalē valētīnū ep̄m || portuensez et carthaginensez: sancte romē eccle || vicecācellariū dignissimū i libros p̄s̄z dō p̄fatio || . . . (col. 2) .Argumentum. || Postq̄ sc̄tissimū dō: ad r̄gnū isrl̄ sp̄^o sc̄t^o || aduocass3. . . 2^a. Apperīa in psal||terio ppositiō3 meaz. . . 386^b, col. 2, l. 31. :Deo gratias Amen: || (387^a) Superno tandem sufrangante presidio - op^o || michi impositum et assumptum. prout po||tui. pio labore peregi et consumaui. . . (l. 35) AMEN. || .Ihs. || (FIRST COLOPHON:) Comentum nouiter eddi||tum per .R. || .D. Iacobuz de Valencia sacre Theo||logie ordinisq3 Sancti augustini profes||sorem - necnon Episcopum Cristopoli- tanum in psalmos dauid feliciter expli||cit. Impressuz i eadē famosissima yspa||niarum vrbe Valencie. sub anno Salua||toris Millesimo Quadringentesimo||octoagesimo [q]uarto. 387^b. (register) .a. || Prima alba. || . . . (col. 5, l. 41) p̄s̄ xxxij. 389^a. Incipit tabula. de omni materia || . . . 398^b, col. 1, l. 34, SECOND COLOPHON: Explicit tabula quasi de omni materia reperta in || libro psalmoz secundum expositionē nouiter fa||ctam per .R. D. Iacobum pereg de Valencia Ep̄m || cristopolitatum. simul cum expositione impressa. || .vi. Septēbris. Anni dñi. Millesimi Quadringē-||tesimi Octoagesimiquarti.

Folio. a⁸ b¹⁰ c⁸; a-k l-v⁸ x¹⁰ y z aa-ii l⁸ mm⁶; A-I L⁸ M¹⁰; a¹². 400 leaves, 192, 388 and presumably 399, 400 blank. 2 columns. 3^a: 50 lines and headline, 231 (246) × 160 mm. Types: 180 G., headlines, first lines of paragraphs (words of the Psalter); 92 G. Capital space on 27^a; capitals elsewhere. Haebler 535. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 45, no. 18. Hain 12597.

Proctor 9500 A.

An agreement entered into on 31 July, 1483, between Gabriel Luis de Arinyo and Alfonso Fernández de Córdoba for the printing of unspecified books states that the printing of 'the works of the Bishop', i.e. Jacobus Perez, Bishop of Christopolis

and administrator of the bishopric of Valencia, had at that time been begun by De Arinyo. The three [sic] quires already printed (' . . . eren fets ya tres querns') were, however, to be destroyed and the printing recommenced with the types of Fernández de Córdoba. (Cf. Serrano y Morales, pp. 155-8.) The work referred to is identifiable as the *Commentum in Psalmos* here catalogued.

Copies are known in which quires (second) a-d have the collation a-d^{8,10}, with 55-6 lines to the column, and are printed in types differing from those used in the rest of the book, quires a, b, and c 1-3^a in 85 G. and 120 G. (Haebler, de Arinyo types 1, 2), and c 3^b-c 8 and quire d in 85 G. and 165 G. (Haebler, De Arinyo type 3). The presswork is poor, there are no woodcut capitals, and contractions, which are frequent throughout the work as printed by De Córdoba, are sparingly used, apparently owing to non-availability. These are presumed (no doubt rightly, despite the slight discrepancy in number) to be the quires of De Arinyo's original printing, though type 165 G. may well have been supplied by De Córdoba. (Cf. Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 26-34.) Haebler's approximate measurement for this type is 170 mm., but the measurement of what appears to be the same type in the anonymously printed *Officium B.V. Mariae*, Valencia, 7 November, 1486 (IA. 52034) is c. 165 mm. Copies with the variant setting of quires (second) a-d include that in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid (Catálogo de los incunables, no. 1421), and that at Brown University, Providence, R.I., of which a microfilm has been seen.

The epistle addressed to the author by the compiler of the table (399^b) is signed: F. Villar, inter doctores minimus, and is dated 16 August, 1484.

322 × 218 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaf 191 (x 5). Without the blank leaf 192 and the presumably blank leaves 399, 400. Leaves 387, 388 (M 9, 10, the latter blank), 389, 390 (table, sig. a 1, 2) are made up from another copy. Leaf 1 is slightly mutilated. The last quire (a¹²), containing the table, is bound at the beginning. Bound in quarter violet calf, with the stamp of the Biblioteca De Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate.

Bought in July, 1898.

IB. 52025.

PEREZ, JACOBUS, DE VALENTIA. *Opuscula.* 1484; 11 January, 1485; March, 1485.

[PART I. 1^a. (headline) .Questio. || Incipit: tractatus contra iudeos || edditus per Reuēndiss-||mu3 dñ3 dominū Iacobuz de valencia . . . 55^a, col. 2, l. 39, COLOPHON: Eplicit tractat^o 3 iudeos edit^o p Reuēndis||simū maḡm 1 dñ3 Iacobū peç de valētia || . . . || . . . impressus i eadē famosissimū || yspīaz vrbe valētie - Anno dō Millesimo || quadringētesimo octoagesimoquarto.] PART II. 2^a. (headline) .Canticum. || Consumata 1 p acta expositiōe || libri p̄s̄z. iteruz fui rogat^o . . . 34^a, col. 2, l. 40, COLOPHON: Explicit expositio cāticoz ferialiū edita p || reuēndissimū dñ3 Iacobū pereç de valēcie || ep̄3 cristopolitanū i pressa Valencie. Anno || dñi Milesimo quadringentesimo. Lxxxiiiij. PART III. 1^a. (headline) .Canticum. || TE DEVM LAVDAMVS || 7c. Istud canticum cantat ec||clesia Romana . . . 16^a, col. 2, l. 40, COLOPHON: Explicit expositio sup Te deum laudam^o || edita per Reuēndissimū. D. Iacobū peç de || valētia episcopū cristopolitanū. impressa va||lētīe .die. xi. Anno a natiuitate dō. M.cccc||Lxxxv. mensis Ianuarij. PART IV. 1^a. (headline) .Canticum. || Regia ex yspanoz et illustri ppagine || nobilissim filie. ac diſctissime dñe. E||lysabeht de billena abtisse sacri monast'ij sã||cte tñitati^a vrbi^a Valētie. Iacob^o ep̄^o cristo||politan^o i filio vginis salutē. . . 43^b, col. 2, l. 15, COLOPHON: Explicit expositio sup Magificat. et bene-||dictus et Nunc dimittis et Gloria in excel||sis deo. edita per reueren- dum .d. Iacobuz || de Valentia episcopum cristopolitanuz

VALENCIA

In|pressa in eade3 vrbe valentie in mēse Mar||çij. Anno.dō.
M.cccclxxxv. || In hoc volumine p̄tinentur opera seq̄ntia ||
domini Iacobi ep̄i cristopolitani. || ¶ Primo tractatus
contra iudeos. || ¶ Sc̄do expositio cāticoꝝ ferialium. ||
¶ Tercio expositio cāici augustini .s. Te || deum
laudamus. || ¶ Quarto expositio sup cantica euangelica ||
scilicet sup Magnificat. Et sup beñdictus. || Et sup nunc
dimittis. Et sup gloria in excel||sis deo r̄c. || : Deo gracias :
Folio. [Part I. a-g⁸. 56 leaves, the last probably blank.]
Part II. A¹⁰ B-D.⁸ 34 leaves, the first blank. Part III. a b⁸. 16

leaves. Part IV. a-e⁸ f⁴. 44 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns.
Part II, 2^a: 44 lines and headline: 204 (219) × 141 mm. Types:
180 G., headlines; 92 G. Capitals also spaces. Haebler 536.
Vindel, vol. 3, p. 56, no. 19. Hain-Reichling 12591+12599.

295 × 212 mm. Imperfect, wanting part i containing
the Tractatus contra Iudaeos. Without the blank leaves
in parts ii, iv. Bound in quarter blue morocco at the
British Museum bindery.

Bought in May, 1908.

IB. 52027.

PRINTER OF OFFICIUM B.V. MARIAE, 1486

DATE. The only known book from this anonymous press is the Officium B.V. Mariae, 7 November, 1486 (IA. 52034), catalogued below.

TYPE (see Plate VI⁸):

165 G. [P. 1], large, handsome text type in Venetian style with ornamental majuscules. M in two parts, with diamond in right half (Haebler's M⁸⁶). Most of the other majuscules are copied from those of De Colonia and Manthen (Venice) 107 G. [P. 15] (1479, 80), namely, double-backed A, B, D, E, G, H, N (with broken stem), of which A, B, D, H, N are diamonded, as also is V; ornamental F; I, L with scrolled stems; plain R; double-stemmed S. Differing from De Colonia and Manthen are broken-backed O, double-stemmed P, both diamonded; angular Q, double-shanked, diamonded, in three forms; secondary forms of N (with unbroken stem) and S (plain, round); double-stemmed T with twisted foot. Large ɔ with long tail used for -us, as well as the normal ɔ. Considered by Haebler to be the type (Haebler, De Arinyo 3, c. 170 G.) used as heading type in the first setting-up of quires c and d of the second section of Perez, Commentum in Psalmos, 6 September, 1484, commenced by De Arinyo and completed with the assistance of Fernández de Córdoba (Haebler 535; Gesellschaft für Typenkunde 369, 372; cf. Haebler, Geschichte, p. 33). Measurement approximate.

OFFICIUM. Officium B.V. Mariae secundum consuetudinem Romanae curiae.

7 November, 1486.

2^a. (red) Ann̄o habet.xij. mēses. heb||domadas .liij. et
diē vnum: . . . 17^a. (red) Incipit officiū beatissime vir||
ginis marie secūdu p̄suetu||dine3 romane curie. Ad ma||
tutinum. ¶. || [D] (black) Omine labia || mea aperies || . . .
84^a. (red) Incipit officiū beatissime uir||ginis marie qđ d̄r
p̄ totu3 ad||uētū usq3 ad uigiliā natiuita||tis dñi. . . . 146^b,
l. 7 . . . (red) Explicit officiū3 beate || marie uirginis
secundū cōsue||tudinē curie romane. 147^a. (red) Ad
missā scē marie uirginis. || [I] (black) Ntroibo ad altare dei ||
. . . 153^a. (red) Incipit septem psalmi pe||nitentiales.
. . . 172^b, l. 8 (red) Simbolum athanasij. || . . . 176^a.
(red) Incipit offm̄ defūctoꝝ. Ad || uespas . . . 218^b,
l. 13 . . . (red) Incipit officiū sancte || crucis. . . 223^a. (red)
Incipit officiū sancti spirit̄. || . . . 226^b, l. 6. COLOPHON:
(red) Explicit officiū beate marie || uirginis ta3 de aduētū
q̄3 de || toto anno ad longum sine re||missionib⁹ cū missa
eiusdē. et || septē psalmis penitētia||libus. || et officium de-
functoꝝ. sancte || crucis. et sancti spūs. Accura||tissime
ipressu3 ualētie. anno || M.cccc.lxxxvi. vii. nouēb̄r.

Quarto. [a b⁸; c-m⁸; n-q⁸; r-z A-E⁸ F⁸.] 226 leaves, 1 and
96 blank. 19^a: 14 lines, 115 × 74 mm. Type: 165 G. Capital
spaces. Haebler 491. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 70, no. 23. Hain 11989.

Copies are known which contain two leaves not included in
the above collation, with text: 1^a (red) Initiū scī euangelij
secundū || joannē. R. (black) Gloria tibi dñe. || [I] N p̄cipio
erat uerbu3 || . . . 2^b, l. 6 (red) . . . Orō scī anselmi. || [D] Omine
de⁹ me⁹ . . . In the Huntington Library copy these occur after
quire [t], in the Hispanic Society of America copy after quire [b].

Hain's observation that in some copies the date is misprinted
1585 probably derives from the copy described in Sotheby's
catalogue, 2 July 1951, no. 35, where the same peculiarity is
noted. In the date 'M.D.lxxxv', as it there appears, the D has
been substituted in manuscript for 'cccc', and the final 'i'
apparently erased.

'La missa del nombre de Jesus' called for by Hain does not
form part of the Officium B.V. Mariae.

On vellum. 178 × 124 mm. Without the blanks, the
stubs of which remain. Quire [B] is signed y in red pen
and ink. Capitals supplied. On 9^a is written: soledaria
maria carrol. Bound in contemporary blind-tooled calf
over wooden boards.

Bought in July, 1863.

IA. 52034.

NICOLAUS SPINDELER

DATES. After working at Tortosa (1477), Barcelona (1478-82), and Tarragona (1484), Spindeler is known from documentary evidence to have been at Valencia on 7 August, 1489, and there on 20 November, 1490 he signed the Tirant lo Blanch described below (IB. 52043). He subsequently left Valencia before 11 May, 1491, when he is known to have been again in Barcelona, but returned in time to print the signed Perez, Vida de la verge Maria, 25 July, 1494 (Haebler 540). He continued to work at Valencia until 1500 (Bernardo Vilanova, Rudimenta grammatices, 4 February, 1500, Haebler 683), but towards the end of that year was again at Barcelona.

NICOLAUS SPINDELER

Types (see Plate VI⁸):

132 G. [P. 3; Haebler 7], large text and heading type, as type 120 G. used as heading type in the first printing of quires a-c 3^a (subsequently reprinted with different types) of the second section of Perez, *Commentum in Psalmos*, Fernández de Córdoba and G. L. de Arinyo, 6 September, 1484 [Haebler, *De Arinyo* type 2] (Haebler 535; cf. *Geschichte*, p. 87). (Cf. pp. 16, 17 above.) The large ornate majuscules C, F, L, M (Haebler's M⁸⁶), T belong to type c. 170 G. used as heading type in the first printing of quires c 3^b-8 and d of the Perez [Haebler, *De Arinyo* 3], and subsequently (165 G.) by Printer of Officium B.V. Mariae, 7 November, 1486 (IA. 52034). (Cf. p. 18 above.) C, I, L belonging to 97 G. are admixed. Minuscule h with curly tail, horned s. Used in quires a-f of *Tirant lo Blanch*, 20 November, 1490 (IB. 52043), and in the undated *Alcañiz*, *Regiment de la pestilencia* (Haebler 12, *Geschichte*, Abb. 56).

97 G. [P. 2; Haebler 8], large face text type, with clumsy capitals, many double-stemmed, and some too large for the fount. Haebler's M⁸⁶. D, E, I (scrolled), and S (plain) appear to derive from Haebler's *De Arinyo*, type 2 (*Gesellschaft für Typenkunde* 368). P and V with double diagonals. Two forms of h, the larger resting on the line and leaning to the left, the smaller with curly tail; small v. Used in quires a-f of *Tirant lo Blanch*, 20 November, 1490, and in the undated *Alcañiz*, *Regiment de la pestilencia* (Haebler 12).

130 G. [P. 1; Haebler 6], large text and heading type, a recast of c. 170 G. used for the first printing of quires c 3^b-8 and d of the second section of the above-mentioned Perez [Haebler, *De Arinyo* 3], and by the Printer of the Officium B.V. Mariae, 7 November, 1486 (IA. 52034). (Cf. *Geschichte*, p. 90, Abb. 63.) Of the majuscules only C and L are here found. Used in *Tirant lo Blanch*, 20 November, 1490, except in quires a-f.

97 G*. [Haebler type 9; *Geschichte*, Abb. 64; *Gesellschaft für Typenkunde* 1482, type 8*], text type, in the lower case closely resembling 97 G. [P. 2] from which it was not differentiated by Proctor. Capitals distinguishable by D, P, and V with inner twist, H empty, plain M (Haebler's M⁸⁶); minuscule e with loop more rounded, h upright, larger v. In Haebler's *Bibliografía Ibérica*, pt. 2, p. 245, the type is confused with Proctor's type 4, which is here assigned to Hagenbach and Hutz (q.v.). Used in *Tirant lo Blanch*, after quire f.

130 G*. [Haebler 12], heading type not distinguished by Proctor from 130 G. [P. 1; Haebler 6]. Haebler's M⁸. E, F (bearded) double-stemmed, I scrolled, N double-crossed. Loop of e and bowl of g small, h without tail, very large steep double hyphen. Here used sparingly in *Phalaris*, *Epistolae*, 1496 (IA. 52050).

101 G. [P. 5; Haebler 10], thick text type in the same style as Hagenbach and Hutz 99 G. [P. Spindeler 4; Haebler, Hagenbach 1]. Used in *Phalaris*, 1496, with admixture of capitals. Haebler's M³⁸. D, O, Q double-shanked and double-crossed, are sorts derived from one punch adapted by filing (Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 100). H double-thorned, with curly tail. I scrolled, open at head. N, P double-stemmed and double-crossed, also P plain. Two forms of A, one double-tailed, the other, too large, empty. C, E round with inner twist, also E angular. A second form of D with inner diamond. T with double and also with looped stem. Large V with inner hook.

* * Haebler's types 11 (roman, c. 81 mm.), 13 (M³⁸, 112 mm.), and 14 (M⁸³, c. 95 mm.) are not represented in the Museum collection.

CAPITALS AND BORDER. Two sets of capitals are used in *Tirant lo Blanch*, the larger measuring 48×48 mm., white letters (A, E, M) on black ground decorated with leaves and tendrils, the smaller, 23×23 mm., a mixed set of similar design, also scrolls, animals, and flowers. The *Phalaris*, 1496, contains V, 28×29 mm., with flowers, P, 26×20 mm., with delicate tendril decoration, a set measuring 20×20 mm., with shaded leaf and flower ornament; also lombards, 13 mm. in height. A signed border found in *Tirant lo Blanch* is described below.

TIRANT LO BLANCH.

*20 November, 1490.

2^a. (within borders incorporating the printer's name: NICVLAVS SPINDELER) A honor lahor e || gloria de nost||re senyor deu || Iesu christ e || dela gloriosa sacratiss||ma uerge Maria ma||re sua senyora nostra. || comenca la letra del || present libre appellat || Tirant lo blanch: di||rigida per mossen Io||anot martorell caual||ler al serenissimo prin||cep don Ferrando de || portogal. || Molt ex||cel||lent || virtuos || e glori||los prin||cep Rey || spectant || . . . 2^b, col. 2, l. 15. prolech || Com eident || experiència mostre || . . . 3^b. Comenca la primera || part del libre de Tir||ant la qual tracta de || certs uirtuosos actes || que feu lo Comte guil||lem de ueroych en los || seus benauenturats || darres dies. || . . . 379^b, col. 1, l. 32. COLOPHON: deo gracias. || ACi feneix lo libre del|| valeros e strenu caual||ler Tirant lo blanch || . . . (l. 38) . . . Lo qual fon traduït de || Angles en lengua portoguesa. E a||pres en vulgar lengua valēciana p || (col. 2) lo magnífich: e virtuos caual||ler mossē johanot martorell. Lo qual || per mort sua non pogue acabar de || traduir sino les tres parts. La quar||ta part que es la fi del libre es stada || traduida apregaries dela noble sen||yora dōa Ysabel de loriç: p lo mag||nífich caual||ler mossen Marti johā || δ galba: . . . || (l. 19) Fon acabada δ empremtar la pre||sent obra en la Ciutat de Valencia || a .xx. del mes de Nohembre del āy ||

dela natiuitat de nostre senyor deu || Iesu crist mil.cccc. lxxxx. 381^b. (table) a honor : laor : e || gloria dela in||mensa: e diui||na bondat de || nostre senyor deu ihesu || crist: e dela sacratissima || mare sua. comencen les || rubriques del libre de a||quell admirable Cauall||ler tirant lo blanch. || . . . 388^b, col. 1, l. 11 (register): ¶ a. b. c. . . . (col. 2, l. 17) . . . ço es || Y.Z. qui son de tres fulls.

Folio. a-k l-r z f s t v u x-z A-I L-X⁸ Y Z⁶; a⁸. 388 leaves, 1 and 380 blank. 2 columns. 4^a: 42 lines, 205×133 mm. Types: 132 G., incipits and chapter numbers in quires a-f; 97 G., used in the same quires; 130 G., chapter numbers elsewhere, incipit of table; 97 G.,* after quire f. Capitals; also some spaces, a few with guide-letters. Borders on 2^a. Haebler 639 (and pt. 2). Vindel, vol. 3, p. 79, no. 29. Hain 10860 = 10861.

In the dedicatory letter addressed to Don Ferrando of Portugal by Johanot Martorell the writer states (2^b) that he will translate the work not only from the English into Portuguese, but also from the Portuguese into the Valencian vernacular, and that the work was begun on 2 January, 1460. The colophon (379^b) remarks that Martorell having been prevented by death from translating more than three parts, the fourth part, 'que es la fi del libre', was translated by Marti Johan de Galba. The romance is, however, generally considered to be the composition of the so-called translators (cf. J. A. Vaeth, *Tirant lo Blanch*; a study of its authorship, etc., 1918).

On 7 August, 1489 Spindeler entered into an agreement with Johan Ceruello, 'scriua de manament del Señor Rey', Luis Bertran, merchant, and Pedro Tranxer (Trincher), bookseller, to print 400 copies of *Tirant lo Blanch*. In the following month these made over their part in the arrangement to Johannes Rix,

VALENCIA

of Chur, a German bookseller resident in Valencia for some years. A fresh contract dated 28 September was made between the printer and Rix, by which the number of copies was raised to 715. (M. Gutiérrez del Caño, *Ensayo bibliográfico de 'Tirant lo Blanch'*, in *Revista de archivos*, etc., Tercera época, tom. 37 (1918), pp. 265-8.)

The inventory of books in Rix's stock made on 21 October, 1490, after his death includes the item: *xxij volums cuerns de la obra de tirant lo blanch la qual no es acabada*. (Serrano y Morales, p. 496.)

Borders surround the first page of text (2^a) and also separate the two columns. The centre of the block at the foot is occupied by a shield bearing the monogram *ihs*, supported by two lions and surrounded by the inscription: *NICVLAVS SPINDELER*; to the left two animals with necks entwined, to the right, a wild man attacking a beast with human head. The right-hand block shows a hunting scene, the others contain interlacing branches. Though originally forming a single whole, the blocks as here used have been divided; those to the left of the page and between the columns of text have been reduced in width, and moved slightly to the left in order to allow greater breadth of text page. (Cf. Haebler, *Geschichte*, pp. 88-90.)

In the copy in the possession of the Hispanic Society of America the borders and the capital *M* here used on 2^a are absent, and the text of the sheet (a 2, a 7) is printed with types 130 G. and 97 G*. instead of 132 G. and 97 G. as in the Museum copy. The text of A 2 verso and A 7 recto is also differently set up. (Cf. facsimile printed for Archer M. Huntington, 1904.)

295 × 212 mm. The quire containing the table is bound at the beginning. On 381^b is written: *Conuent. Carmelitoꝝ Calataiubij [Calatayud] 1618*; on 381^a, the signature of D. Fernando Misconis; at the foot of 2^a: *ex Biblioteca Yelensi Anno 1694*. From the library of Don Francisco Miguel de Goyeneche, of El Lugar Nuevo del Baztán, Marques de Belunze and Conde de Saceda (M. Gutiérrez del Caño, *op. cit.*, p. 250). On a fly-leaf is a note signed by O. Rich, Consul of the U.S. of America at Madrid: 'This is the identical copy of *Tirant lo Blanch* described by Father Mendez in his *Typog^a. Española* pp. 75. It was brought from el Nuevo Bastan in the month of October

1824 together with Palmerin de Inglaterra and other Chivalric Romances, and bought by me thro' the agency of the Bookseller Perez. . . . It is one of the few spared from the flames by the Curate in his scrutiny of Dⁿ Quixote's Library. Madrid, Dec^r 1, 1824.' The Heber copy. With a bibliographical note signed by Dr. Isidoro Hye, 1848. Bound in early limp vellum.

Grenville copy (G. 11383).

IB. 52043.

PHALARIS. *Epistolae*. [Translated by Franciscus Aretinus.] *11 November, 1496.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: *Epistole || phallaridi^a || 2^a. Francisci aretini In phallaridis tirā||ni agrigētini epistolas ad illustrem prin||cipem Malatestam nouellum de Mala||testis: prohemium. || Incipit || Vellem Malatesta Nouelle pri||ceps illustris . . . 5^b, l. 10: . . . ¶ Pha. Alabo. || POLicet^o messeni^o (quē pdiciōis apd ciues || tuos isimulas) . . . 64^a, l. 5. ¶ Franciscus aretin^o. diuo Alfonso regi. || qVatuor Phalaridis epistolas q̄s nup in || alio libro inuētas i latinū traduxi: . . . 66^a, l. 11, COLOPHON: ¶ Phalaridis tyranni agrigentini epistole ad il||lustrem Principem Malatestam: per Franciscum || aretinu³ translate: Feliciter expliciunt. Impresse || valencie: per Nicolaum spindeler alamanū. Anno || a partu virginis .M.cccc. nonagesimo sexto. die ve||ro vndecimo mensis nouembris.*

Quarto. a-g^a h¹⁰. 66 leaves. 3^a: 18 lines of leaded text, 159 × 102 mm. Types: 130 G*, incipit on 2^a; 101 G. Capitals; also a few spaces, with guide-letters. Lombards. Haebler 548. Vindel, vol. 3, no. 64, p. 136. Hain 12899.

The text is leaded throughout.

211 × 143 mm. With manuscript corrections in an early hand. From the library of Lord Leicester, Holkham Hall. Bound in blind-tooled brown calf by Clarke and Bedford.

Bought in November, 1951.

IA. 52050.

PETRUS HAGENBACH AND LEONARDUS HUTZ

DATES. The earliest book here doubtfully assigned to the press of Hagenbach and Hutz is the unsigned translation in Valencian dialect of the *Imitatio Christi*, 16 February, 1491 (IA. 52047), which may, however, be the work of Spindeler. (See Introduction, p. xlviii.) It was followed by the unsigned *Fenollar, Historia de la pasión*, 11 January, 1493 (Haebler 259), and *Confessional*, 25 February (IA. 52052), of the same year. The names of the printers are met with in the colophon of *Furs fets en las corts de Oriola*, 6 September, 1493 (Haebler 283). The press produced one dated book in the year 1494, and four in 1495, the latest being the Valencian version of *Dionysius Carthusiensis, Cordiale*, 8 June, 1495 (Haebler 232). Hutz left Valencia in time to complete a book in company with Lope Sanz at Salamanca on 8 January, 1496, while Hagenbach appears alone at Toledo early in 1498.

TYPES (see Plate VII⁸):

130 G. [P. 3; Haebler 2], large text and heading type previously used by Spindeler (Valencia) [P. 1]. In the *imitatio Christi*, 16 February, 1491 (IA. 52047), I, Q, S, T of 99 G. are admixed. In use in 1491, 1493.

99 G. [P., Spindeler 4; Haebler, Hagenbach 1], plain text type, closely resembling Balsarin (Lyons) 102 G. [P. 3] (1488), and Rosenbach (Barcelona) 99 G. [P. 6]. Double-shanked C, E, G, L, T. Haebler's M⁹⁸. D with inner diamond, N double-crossed, large V with inner curl. Large ¶ in the *Imitatio Christi*, 1491, is superseded by a smaller one in later books, and normal double hyphen by one steeply rising in the *Hores*, 1494 (IA. 52056). In use throughout.

103 G. [P. 1; Haebler 3], text type in the Lyonnese style, the capitals mostly double-stemmed and/or double-crossed. Haebler's M⁹⁵. Serrated double-stemmed F; D broken-shouldered; P (empty) and S plain. Minuscule h with curly tail. Closely resembling *Hurus* (Zaragoza) 99 G. (1485), but differing in F and P; also Biel (Burgos) 98 (103) G. [P. 7, 7*], though C and E are broader, with more sloping shanks, and T has head-stroke more waved. Indistinguishable except by measurement from *De la Roca* 105 G. [Haebler 2, *Typographie ibérique*, nos. 66-8] and Rosenbach (Barcelona) 107 G. [Haebler 10, *Gesellschaft für Typenkunde* 664]. Used in the unsigned Valencian *Ludolphus de Saxonia, Vita Christi*, pars iv, 16 February, 1495 (IB. 52065), and the signed *Guillermus de Podio, De musica*, 11 April, 1495 (Haebler 551).

PETRUS HAGENBACH AND LEONARDUS HUTZ

150 G. [P. 2; Haebler 4], heading type in the same style as 103 G., but P double-crossed. Indistinguishable from Albert 150 G. [P., Palmart 4] (1494), De la Roca 150 G. [Haebler 3, Typographie ibérique, no. 67, 68] (1495-7), and Rosenbach (Barcelona) 150 G. [Haebler 9, Gesellschaft für Typenkunde 663] (1498). Used apparently with 99 G. in Miravets, Opus grammaticae, 8 January, 1495 (Vindel, vol. 3, p. 112, no. 50), and thereafter in the same books as 103 G.

CAPITALS. In the Valencian *Imitatio Christi*, 16 February, 1491, and *Confessional*, 25 February, 1493, capitals of two sizes are found: (a) 22 × 22 mm., a set used previously in the *Tirant lo Blanch*, Spindeler, 20 November, 1490, and (b) 17 × 17 mm., white letters on a black ground decorated with shaded leaves and flowers, a few with scrolls. A large G with double frame-line, c. 77 × 72, with leaf and flower ground and containing a king enthroned with sword, armour, and shield, appears in the signed *Furs fets en Oriola*, 6 September, 1493 (cf. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 98).

IMITATIO CHRISTI. De imitatione Christi. [Translated into Valencian dialect by Miguel Perez.] 16 February, 1491.

1^a, TITLE: Gerson del menyspreu del mon. 2^a. (headline) Iesus || Scriu miquel perez ala molt illu||tre dona ysabel de billena abadessa || del monestir dela sancta trinitat. || . . . 3^a. (headline) Libre primer || Comença lo libre primer de || mestre iohan gerson cancel||ler de paris dela imitacio de || iesuchrist e del menyspreu de aquest || mō miserable splanat de lati en va||lenciana lengua per lo magnifich|| en miquel perez ciutada. || ¶ Capitol i. || QVi segueix ami no acamiā en tene||bres . . . 107^a, l. 10, COLOPHON: ¶ Acaba lo quart e derrer libre del sa||grament del altar. || Deo gracias. || ¶ Fon acabada de emprēptar la present || obra en la Ciutat de Valencia lo primer || dia de quaresma comptat .xvi. dl mes de || Febrer del any dela natiuitat de nostre se||nyor Iesu Christ .M.cccc. noranta hu.

Quarto. a-m⁸ n o⁶. 108 leaves, the last blank. 5^b: 30 lines, with headline, 149 (159) × 93 mm. Types: 130 G., incipits, headlines; 99 G. Capitals, also spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 294. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 87, no. 34. Hain 9133.

In his prefatory letter, Perez remarks (2^a) that he has undertaken the work of translation 'per prechs del reuerent mestre pere calaforra mestre en sacra theologia del sagrat orde de sant agosti'.

196 × 139 mm. A few of the headlines have been partly cut away by the binder. On 2^a is written: Ex bibliotheca Majansiana. Bound in gold-tooled marbled leather with the Grenville arms.

Grenville copy (G. 11852).

IA. 52047.

CONFESSIO. 25 February, 1493.

1^a, TITLE: Confessional. 2^a. (red) Aci comença vn breu tractat de cōfessio en lo qual || se conte la sciēcia e preparacio q̄ deu saber e fer qual||seuol psona ans de confessar se: . . . || . . . ordenat e fet per hu qui || per tots lo publica peccador nomenat pot esser. || Exordi dreçat als peccadors || A (black)Pres de hauer conegut e en lo q̄ he ba||stat stimada . . . 85^a, l. 8, COLOPHON: ¶ A honor e gloria dela sanctissima trinitat: fon || acabat de emprēptar lo present confessional En la || molt insigne e noble Ciutat de Valencia Diluns q̄ || comptam .xxv. del mes de febrer Any dela natiui||tat de nostre senyor deu Iesu christ .M.cccc.lxxxxiij.

Quarto. a-k⁸ l⁶. 86 leaves, the last blank. 3^a: 32 lines, 159 × 97 mm. Types: 130 G., title; 99 G. Capitals. Haebler 161. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 95, no. 41. Gesamtkatalog 7375.

Sufficient space was not always allowed for the capitals, which sometimes are set too high and project into the margin.

200 × 138 mm. Without the blank. With early manuscript foliation. On 85^b within concentric circles are

written lombardic capitals: INCNVM; above, a crown, with initials G. D; below, G. Bound in red hard-grained morocco, with the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate.

Bought in October, 1895.

IA. 52052.

HORAE. Hores de la setmana sancta segons lo vs de Valencia. 21 February, 1494.

[2^a. (red) KL Ianuari⁹ habet dies .xxxj. luna .xxx || . . .] 9^a. (red) Hores dela setmana sancta segons lo vs del ar||chibisbat de valēcia començant a les matines del || diumenge de Rams. Oratio dominicalis. || P (black)ater noster . . . 200^a, l. 26, COLOPHON: (red) ¶ Impressum valentie impensis .d. Iacobi de villa || die .xxj. mensis februarij .M.cccc.lxxxxiij.

Quarto. [8^a]; a-z 1⁸. 200 leaves, the first blank, 9-200 numbered I-CLXXXXII. 9^a: 27 lines, with foliation, 134 (139) × 91 mm. Type: 99 G. Capital spaces. Lombards. Woodcut. Haebler 317. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 103, no. 46.

The text is in Latin, with most of the headings and rubrics in the Valencian dialect.

The woodcut on 8^b (wanting in this copy) represents the Crucifixion.

Straight-shafted d is used in this book, as well as the rounded form.

162 × 120 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 1 (blank), 2, 7, and 8 of the first (unsigned) quire. Bound in seventeenth-century gold-tooled black morocco. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate.

Bought in July, 1898.

IA. 52056.

LUDOLPHUS DE SAXONIA. Vita Christi, pars quarta. [Translated into Valencian dialect by Juan Ruiz de Corella.] 16 February, 1495.

2^a. (headline) Dela pasio del nostre senyor. || Comença lo quart || del cartoxa aromancat || per lo Reuerent e mag||nifich mestre ioan roic || de corella caualler e me||stre en sacra theologia || Dela pasio del senyor || nostre. Capitol i || IA pasio de no||stre senyor deu iesu||crist a les deuotes cri||stianes . . . 175^a. (table) Dela passio de iesus deu e senyor || nostre capitol primer. || . . . 175^b. Oracio ala senyora nostra tenint son fill deu iesus || enla falda deuallat dela creu. ||

Ab plor tan gran: que nostres pits abeura e greu dolor: quel nostre cor squinça || . . .

176^a, l. 25, COLOPHON: Ad laudem ⁊ honorem dñi nostri || iesu christi eiusq3 virginis marie || matris sue: fuit impressum in ciui||tate vrbis valentie die .xvi. februa||rij. Anno dñi .M.cccclxxxxv.

VALENCIA

Folio. A-V AA BB⁸. 176 leaves, the first blank, 2-174 numbered ij-Clxxiiii. 2 columns, except 175^b, 176^a. 3^a: 40 lines and headline, 208 (218) × 135 mm. Types: 150 G., headlines, chapter headings, incipit on 2^a; 103 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 376. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 114, no. 51. Hain 10300 (iv).

260 × 178 mm. Imperfect, wanting the first sheet (leaves 1 (blank) and 8). Bound in gold-tooled green morocco by Clarke and Bedford with the Grenville arms.

Grenville copy (G. 11928).

IB. 52065.

MIGUEL ALBERT

DATES. The text type of the *Repertorium de prauitate haereticorum*, 16 September, 1494 (IB. 52018), attributable on documentary evidence to the press of Miguel Albert, who also edited the text, is used also in an unsigned edition of Juan Roig, *De patre non incarnato*, Valencia, 1494 (Haebler 582; Vindel, vol. 3, p. 111, no. 49). These seem to be the only works to be assigned to Albert as printer, though he is known from documentary evidence to have commissioned work from other printers at Valencia at the same period (cf. Introduction, p. xlix above).

TYPES (see Plate VII⁸):

104 G. [P., Palmart 3^{*}], text type previously used by Palmart [P. 3], but here distinguishable by certain capitals different from those used in Pérez de Valentia, *Expositio in Cantica Canticorum*, Palmart, 19 May, 1486 (IB. 52014), namely C and E large, with stem sloping; N with straight shanks, Q small, empty; S large, plain, with medial hook. Though not observed in the above-mentioned Pérez, *Expositio*, D small, double-shouldered, and V with inner hook, used in the *Repertorium*, are shown in the facsimile of Pomponius Mela, Palmart, 1482, in Vindel, vol. 3, p. 30. Majuscule N of Palmart's type is used for H in the *Repertorium*. The shoulder of minuscule h is lower than in Palmart 104 G.

150 G. [P., Palmart 4], heading type in the Lyonnese style, resembling Petrus Ungarus (Lyons) 155 G. [P. 2]. Many of the capitals double-shanked and/or double-crossed. I scrolled. The upper and lower curves of diamonded S are detached from the central shank. Haebler's M⁹⁶, in two parts, the left upper-shanked and double-crossed. Indistinguishable from Hagenbach and Hutz 150 G. [P. 2; Haebler 4], De la Roca 150 G. [Haebler 3, *Typographie ibérique*, nos 67, 68], and Rosenbach (Barcelona) 150 G. [Haebler 9, *Gesellschaft für Typenkunde* 663].

* * Haebler's type 3 (*Bibliografía ibérica*, pt. 2, p. 247) is not represented in the Museum collection. The unsigned edition of Juan Boix, *Tractatus conceptuum*, 8 February, 1493, in which it occurs (Haebler 61; Vindel, vol. 8, pp. 385-6), was apparently commissioned but not printed by Albert (cf. Introduction, p. xlix, n. 4, above).

REPERTORIUM. Repertorium perutile de prauitate haereticorum. [Edited by Miguel Albert.]

16 September, 1494.

2^a. (headline) Prologus. || In noīe dñi nostri iesu || xpi oē qđcūq3 facim⁹ vbo aut ope .i || noīe dñi iesu xpi facere debem⁹ . . . 2^b, col. 1, l. 10: a Biuratio Primo || sciendum est qđ heretici || . . . 301^b, col. 2, l. 8, COLOPHON: Explicit repertorium perutile de || prauitate hereticorum et apostata || rum summa cura ac diligētia exami || natum emendatumq3 per prestātis || simum virum ingenij clarissimū iu || ris vtriusq3 interpretem ac doctorē || famosum Michaelē albert valen || tinum: in nobili ciuitate Valentina. || Impresum Anno a natiuitate dñi || M. cccc. lxxxiiiij. die vō decimase || xta mensis septembris.

Folio. a⁸ b-e⁸ f⁴ g⁶ h-z⁸ 1¹⁰ A-M⁸ N O¹⁰. 302 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 2^a: 38 lines and headline, 198 (212) × 138 mm. Types: 150 G., headlines, headings; 104 G. Capital

spaces, some with guide-letters. Haebler 573. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 108, no. 48. Hain 13875.

An agreement for the printing of 1,000 copies of this book was entered into on 12 September, 1493, between Dr. Miguel Albert and Juan Gómez de Carrión, 'Receptor de las penas del Santo Oficio', the paper to be provided by Gómez, and the cost of printing by Albert. Type and matrices were purchased by Albert from Lambert Palmart on 21 November of the same year (Serrano y Morales, pp. 3, 4).

In this as in other copies, leaf D 3 has been cut away, while a slip of paper (later removed) has been pasted over the first 9 lines of text on the following page. The passage, omitted in the edition of 1575 ('apud D. Zenarum', Venice), was no doubt suppressed by the Censor.

280 × 200 mm. Imperfect, wanting sheet G 4, in place of which is bound a duplicate of sheet G 3. Without the blanks. Bound after IB. 52862 (Gundisaluus de Villadiego, *Tractatus contra haereticam prauitatem*, Hutz and Sanz, Salamanca, 1496) q.v.

Bought in June, 1896.

IB. 52018.

ALFONSO DE ORTA

DATE. The only date connected with the press of Alfonso de Orta is that of 1 December, 1496 contained in the author's colophon of the *Torrella*, *De imaginibus astrologicis*, here catalogued, which seems to be the only book attributable to this press (see also Introduction, p. xlix above).

TYPES (see Plate VIII⁸):

136 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], heading type of rough appearance in Italian style. Capitals double-crossed and/or double-stemmed. Haebler's M⁹⁴ in two parts, both double-crossed, I scrolled. Minuscule h with curly tail below the line.

ALFONSO DE ORTA

100 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2], text type in the same style as the preceding. Haebler's M¹⁰⁰ in two parts, one diamonded, the other double-crossed. Rounded H empty. Diphthong æ, rounded and straight-shafted d.

84 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3], plain text type, here used in lower case only, except for small, double-crossed O. Rounded and straight-shafted d, bowl of g large, curly-tailed h. Double and single hyphen, short-tailed ² set high.

78 G., small commentary type in the style of 100 G. [P. 2]. Not distinguished by Proctor or Haebler. Haebler's M⁹³, small D, H double-crossed, large T. Small g, u, y, medium-tailed ². Measurement approximate. Here used only for marginalia.

CAPITALS. White letters, on a ground decorated with leaves, flowers, or birds, measuring 19 × 19 mm., are used in the Torrella (C, I, P, Q, S). Also lombard N, 12 mm. high.

TORRELLA, HIERONYMUS. De imaginibus astrologicis. * [After 1 December, 1496.]

1^a, TITLE: Hjeronymi torrella medici Valentinini opus preclaru de jmaginibus astrologicis nō || solū medicis verum e||tiam litteratis vi||ris vtile ac ame||nissimū || 1^b. In hoc opusculo continentur autori||tates et rationes quibus probatur jmagines astrologi||cas habere vim curatiuam . . . 3^a. Clementissimo ac serenissimo || Regi Ferdinādo christianæ reipublicæ tu||tori Hispaniæ . . . || . . . Hjeronym^o torrella inclitæ ac serenissi||mæ Reginæ Neapolitanæ sororis suæ medic^o familia||ris: . . . || . . . foelicitatē: et majestatis suæ man^o osculaf. || SI virum quenpiā summa ve||neratōne dignissimū: . . . 92^a, l. 22 . . . Et ppletū ē hoc opuscl3 prima mēsis Decēbris || anno salutis xpiane .Mccccxxxvj. Finis. || (COLOPHON:) ¶ Impræssu3 est hoc opuscl3 Valētie p alfonso3 d orta || ¶ Te lectorē monē^o. q si aliqd i hoclibello nō ortografi||ce scriptū cōperias . nō vicio nostro sed vicio correctoris || ascribere velis. . . . || . . . si || aliqua

lra deficiat . addita3 cam inuenies manu no||stra et si aliqua videant emēdanda per te ipsu3 emēda. || pusilla tamen erunt. 93^a. (Errata.) ¶ Correctio || Non mireris lector . . . 93^b, l. 27: . . . si autem alicubi inuenias duplata3 aliquas lras aut || aliquas additas dele eas oro vale.

Quarto. a-1^a m⁴⁺¹. 93 leaves. 8^a: 32 lines, 162 × 102 (with marginalia, 117) mm. Types: 136 G., title, headings of parts, etc.; 100 G., text; 84 G., errata on leaf 93; 78 G., marginalia. Capitals. Lombard N on 93^a. Haebler 642. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 137, no. 65. Hain 15560.

The printer remarks by way of introduction to the errata (93^a, l. 2): Non mireris lector si quosdam legendo offendas errores, solet enim inter premendum fieri. Consuluit enim nobis quidam vir religiosus quod ea que erant manu nostra emendanda imprimi deberemus, quod sic agere decretum est.

Difficulty was experienced in the printing of the marginalia, which are often badly inked or misprinted.

191 × 135 mm. Slight cropping affects some marginalia. Bound in eighteenth-century sprinkled calf, rebound.

IA. 52083.

CHRISTOPH COFMAN

DATES. The earliest occurrence of Cofman's name in an imprint is in the Ximenez, Regiment de la cosa pública, 28 January, 1499 (IA. 52093), but the first book which he printed on his own account is Stephanus de Masparrautha, Notae, 24 October, 1498 (Haebler 408 (5); Geschichte, p. 106). Before the close of the century he completed the signed editions of Sidenta de S. Caterina, 11 May, 1499 (Haebler 569), and of Gregorius Ariminensis, Quaestiones super primum librum Videntiarum, 21 October, 1500 (IB. 52095), and the unsigned Ludolphus de Saxonia, Lo segon del Cartoxa, 1500 (IB. 52096). He continued at work until 1517.

Types (see Plate VIII⁸):

132 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2], heading type, apparently as Spindeler, Haebler type 12 (Haebler, Geschichte, p. 107). A (empty), C, D, E, H, L, T double-shanked, serrated F and P (double-crossed). Haebler's M⁸, with middle stroke joined at foot to right shank. Closely resembling Luschner (Barcelona, Montserrat) 136 G., but e is narrower and straight-shafted d has not been observed. In use throughout.

102 G. [P. 2; Haebler 1], plain text type, as Hagenbach and Hutz 99 G. Haebler's M³⁸. Large paragraph mark and steep double hyphen. Straight-shafted d not observed. In use throughout.

76 G. [P. 3], small text type with plain capitals, but V double-crossed. Haebler's M³⁸. The head-stroke of rounded d slanting. Upper horn of ¶ long and slightly hooked; steep double hyphen. In use in 1500.

CAPITALS belonging to the two sets previously used by Hagenbach and Hutz, measuring 22 × 22 mm. and 17 × 17 mm., are found in the three books here catalogued. C on a black ground decorated with leaves and a flower, 31 × 34 mm., is used in the Gregorius Ariminensis; in the other two books, S with tendrils, 15 × 16 mm.

XIMENEZ, FRANCISCO. Regiment de la cosa pública. *28 January, 1499.

1^a, TITLE: Regimēt dela cosa publica ordenat per || lo reuerent mestre Francesch eximenes. 1^b. (red) mars. Valencia. scorpio. || [woodcut] 2^a. (red) La letra quel actor del libre tramet || endreçāt aquell als jurats dela ciutat || de valencia. E aquest es lo prohemí. || M (black) Olt sauis honorables e reuerēts sēyors || en Bernart malet. . . . 12^a, l. 6. Taula dels capitols de tot lo libre. || . . . 13^b. Capítol .j. qui posa que es cosa publica. || . . . 74^a, COLOPHON: ¶ A honor e gloria dela sanctissima trinitat e

p in||structio dels qui lo be augment e conseruacio de||la cosa publica zelen. fon emprēptat lo present trac||tat en la inclita ciutat de Valencia per Xpofol cof||man almany. En lo any dela salutifera natiuitat || del redemptor senyor deu nostre jesucrist .Mil.cccc.||lxxxix.a.xxviij. del mes de Iener ||

Quarto. a-h⁸ i⁶ k⁴. 74 leaves. 3^a: 30 lines, 155 × 96 mm. Types: 132 G., title, chapter-headings; 102 G. Capitals. Haebler 708. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 165, no. 80.

The cut on 1^b represents the Torres de Serranos with the arms of Valencia (printed in red) above the portal; in the foreground, the six 'jurats' of the city, three on either side; to the left also two mace-bearers and the Guardian Angel, to the right,

VALENCIA

a monk holding a book. (Cf. Institut d'estudis catalans, Anuari, any 3 (1909-10), p. 611.)

Leaves a 2-4 are signed a, a ij, a iij, respectively.

190×136 mm. On 1^a and 1^b is the signature: Onofre Esquedo. Bound in red hard-grained morocco, with the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate.

Bought in May, 1899.

IA. 52093.

GREGORIUS ARIMINENSIS. Quaestiones super primum librum Sententiarum. [Edited by Joannes Verdu.]

*21 October, 1500.

1^a, TITLE: (woodcut) Questiones || mñi ggorij || (type-set) de arrimio ordinis fratrū heremitarū di||ui augustini super primū librū sentētiarū.

- 1^b. Quifuerat iussus Gregorius ante tacere.
Liberius toto nunc datur ore loqui. || . . .
(l. 23) Integer est omni sublata e corpore menda.
Villermi eximio Militis officio. ||

¶ Per eloquētissimū. Oratorem Poetā laureatū || Comitēq palatinum. Dominicū. Mancinū || 2^a. Incipit lectura super pri:mum sentētiarū edita ab || eximio doctore fratre gre||gorio de arrimino ac sacre || theologie magistro famo||sissio ordinis fratrū here||mitarū. Aureli. Augusti. || Circa prolo||gū. primi libri sentētiarū. Quero priō. || . . . 250^a, col. 2, l. 20. ¶ Explicit lectura primi sentētiarū fratris gre||gorij de Arimino. sacri ordinis heremitarū san||cti aug. Theologie professoris pcellētissimi. qui || legit parisiis. Anno domini .1344. || ¶ Sequitur tabula per ordinem alphabeti con||ferens ad Inueniendum omnia notabilia con||tenta in hoc primo autēti doctores Gregorij || Italici de Arimino. || . . . 258^b, col. 2, l. 27. COLOPHON: ¶ Ad laudem omīpotētis dei beatissimeq ma||tris eius vginis Marie. ¶ Hoc opus maxima || cum diligentia summaq cura emendatū fuit p || reuerendum sacre theologie magistrum Ioan||nem Verdu de alchodio ordinis fratrū heremi||tarū aureli augustini Impressumq Valentie || summa cura ac diligentia per Christoform de || Alamania duodecimo kalendas Nouembris. || M.cccccc. Finis. iesus.

Folio. A¹⁰ B-Y AA-KK⁸. 258 leaves. 2 columns. 3^a: 55 lines and headline, 208 (221)×130 (with marginalia 158) mm. Types: 132 G., lines 3, 4 of title, headlines, beginnings of sections; 102 G., verses on 1^b; 76 G. Capitals. Lombards in quire A. Haebler 305. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 179, no. 87. Hain 1644.

Reprinted from the edition attributed to the press of Louis Martineau, Paris, 9 August, 1482 (IB. 39333, pt. viii, p. 39).

288×199 mm. The first letter e in the woodcut title has been inked over at an early date. On the title-page is written: Ad usum Fris Clementis de Basilijs Caprarolensis, on 2^a the initials B C within a circle. Bound in old vellum.

Bought in November, 1914.

IB. 52095.

LUDOLPHUS DE SAXONIA. Vita Christi, pars secunda. [Translated into Valencian dialect by Juan Ruiz de Corella.] 1500.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: Lo sego || del Cartox || 2^a. (red) Comença lo segon del cartoxa || arromācat: corregit: smenat: y || ben examinat per lo reuerēd e || magnifich mestre Iohan roiç || de corella: Caualler mestre en || sacra theologia. || (black) del seruēt de cēturio paralitich || Capitol primer. || ACostauas lo senyor per en||trar en la ciutat d cafarnaū || . . . 157^a, l. 10, COLOPHON: A honor laor y gloria dela trinitat sanctissima acaba || la segona part del cartoxa: traduhida de latina lengua en valenciana || psa per . . . || Ioan roiç de corella: y p aqll diligentmēt ans dla mort sua corregida || hi examinada: la qual fon apres ab gran vigilancia effigiada y em||prēptada en la inclita Metropolitana ciutat d valēcia en lo any Iubi||leu dla natiuitat jocūdiissima d nfe senyor diu jesu crist Mil cinch cēts || 157^b. Comēça la taula dels capitols dela segona part del cartoxa || . . . 158^a, l. 18. Finis ||

Folio. a-t⁸ v⁸. 158 leaves, 2-158 so numbered. 2 columns, except for the colophon. 3^a: 42 lines and headline, 215 (225)×153 mm. Types: 132 G., headlines, headings; 102 G. Capitals; also a few spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 375. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 182, no. 88. Hain 10300 (ii).

258×195 mm. The title-leaf is slightly mutilated. Part of the woodcut title has been inked over at an early date. From the collection of J. H. Burgaud des Marets. Bound in old vellum.

Bought in July, 1873.

IB. 52096.

ZARAGOZA

	PAGE
Anonymous Press	
Printer of Parentinis, Expositio Missae, 1478	
(Henricus Botel and Johannes Planck)	25
Paulus Hurus	25

PRINTER OF PARENTINIS, EXPOSITIO MISSAE, 1478 (HENRICUS BOTEL AND JOHANNES PLANCK)

DATES. The unsigned Parentinis, Expositio missae, 'Cesarauguste', 16 June, 1478, catalogued below (IB. 52112), is here taken to be the only product of the renewal by Botel and Planck at Zaragoza, 14 January, 1478, of their previous partnership contracted in association with the since deceased Georgius vom Holtz, apparently at Barcelona, on 5 January, 1473 (cf. Introduction, pp. xxxviii, li). Botel had already entered into partnership at Zaragoza with Paulus Hurus by a contract dated 22 October, 1476, the products of this press being apparently a Fori Aragonum (Haebler 278) and a Eusebius, De morte Hieronymi (Haebler 249), both 'sine nota', but produced presumably in 1477. See Introduction, p. 1. In 1479 Botel was working at Lérida, where he completed on 16 August a Breviary for the use of that town (Haebler 84).

TYPE (see Plate IX^s):

85 G. [P. 1; Haebler, Zaragoza, Drucker des Parentinis, 1], small-faced text type, previously used (with different d) in the edition sine nota of Aristotle, Ethica, etc. (IB. 52500, q.v., p. 1 above), here attributed to Botel, Vom Holtz, and Planck, Barcelona, c. 1473; also resembling Botel (Lérida) type 1, used in Breviarium Ilerdense, 16 August, 1479 (Haebler 84; Vindel, vol. 1, pp. 32-3, no. 8). Capitals plain, A like minuscule a enlarged, small C, Haebler's M²⁶. Two forms of rounded d, one oval and without serif, the other, less frequent, with small, round bowl, serfied; narrow o, v rounded at the foot. No hyphen. As found in the above-mentioned Aristotle the type is characterized by serfied rounded d with large bowl.

* * Haebler's type 2, roman, 123 mm., is used only in the above-mentioned Aristotle, q.v.

PARENTINIS, BERNARDUS DE. Expositio officii Missae. 16 June, 1478.

1^b. [A]D euidentiam maiorē || eorum que sequūf po||no
hic tabulā titulorū || questionū et expositio||num omniū
que sequūtur || . . . 7^b. [Q]Vamq̃ in alieno opere ordi||ri
quibusdam araneatū mo||rē gerentib⁹: . . . 8^a. [Q]Voniā
clami||tat sapiens: q̃ p||scrutator maie||statis opprimef ||
a glā. . . 101^b, col. 2, l. 16. [A]D honorē et glām illi⁹ q̃
in h^o || sacramento consecraf mei dñi || nñi ihesu xpī:
necnō et illustrissi||mi 7 eximii doctoris sancti Thome || de
aq̃no, cui⁹ dicta 7 determtiaōes || . . . (l. 23) . . . Ego frater
bñe||dict⁹ de pentinis eiusdē ordinis sc3 || predicatorq̃
convēt⁹ ortezii puicie || tholosane secutus sum: . . . 102^a,
COLOPHON: Finitur liber solempnis maxieq3 || virtutis:
qui ut supra intitulator || liber de expositione uel de

declara||tione misse: . . . (l. 7) . . . qui ob petitōne3 || reuerēdi
et eximii doctoris domini || Petri xemeni: et ppter deuotōe3 || circa sacra existētia exitationem: || . . . (l. 13) . . .
Cesarauguste || suis subordiantionibus: suaq3 ma||nu
porrecta adiutrice: dei amore felicit imprimi. Sub anno
dñi Mille||simoquadringentesimoseptuagesi||mo octauo die
sextadecima Iunii.

Folio. [a⁶ b¹⁰ c-e⁶ f g¹⁰ h i⁸ k¹⁰ l m⁶.] 102 leaves, 8-101 numbered i-xciii, with errors. 2 columns. 9^a: 46 lines and foliation, 195 (204) × 120 mm. Type: 85 G. Capital spaces. Haebler 515. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 18, no. 5. Hain 12418.

A line of text omitted at the foot of col. 2 of fol. lvii verso is supplied in manuscript.

288 × 200 mm. The first leaf backed. Capitals supplied. Bound in eighteenth-century gold-tooled marbled leather.

Bought in September, 1839.

IB. 52112.

PAULUS HURUS

DATES. The earliest book with a printed date assignable to the independent press of Paulus Hurus at Zaragoza is the Caorsin, Rhodiae obsidionis descriptio, 28 February/1 March, 1481 (Gesamtkatalog 6008; Vindel, vol. 4, p. 28, no. 9). It is probable on typographical grounds that this was preceded by an edition of Rabbi Samuel, Epistola contra Judaeorum errores, s.n. (IA. 52122), which cannot, however, be earlier than the second half of 1480, since Hurus was

ZARAGOZA

absent from Spain in the summer of that year (see Introduction, p. li). An Indulgence of 1481 for the defence of Rhodes (Haebler 108; Vindel, vol. 4, p. 30, no. 10), and undated editions of *Epistolae magni Turci* (Vindel, vol. 4, p. 23, no. 6) and of *Casus papales* (Vindel, vol. 4, pp. 28, 349, no. 8) are in the same roman type as the Rabbi Samuel and the Caorsin. A Psalterium, 14 December, 1481 (Haebler 561), an Indulgence of the same year in favour of the Mercedarian Order (Haebler 103), a *Turrecremata*, *Expositio Psalterii*, 12 November, 1482 (Haebler 651), and four other books, undated, are considered by Haebler to be the work of Hurus (Geschichte, p. 279; see also Introduction, p. li). In 1485 a fresh start was made with new types, an edition of *Evangelios y epistolas*, 20 February, 1485, being recorded (Haebler 250), of which no copy is at present known. On 27 October of the same year a Zaragoza Missal was completed (Haebler (pt. 2) 441). The name of Paulus is not found again in imprints until 1491 when on 10 February he signed a Seneca, *Proverbios* (Haebler 617), but books printed with his material appeared in 1488, 1489, and 1490 signed by his brother Johannes, while about a score of works sine nota are assignable on typographical grounds to a date not later than 1491. From that year Paulus was continuously active until 1499, the latest book signed with his name being Vagad, *Crónica de Aragón*, 12 September, 1499 (IB. 52157). His successors, Georgius Coci and partners, taking over Hurus's material, had already completed a Hieronymite Breviary on 7 September of that year (Haebler 83 (5)).

TYPES (see Plate IX^S):

111 R. [P., Napoli .xxi. Miscellaneous. § 5, type 1; Haebler, *Impresor del Turrecremata* = Pablo Hurus, 1], text type used previously by Johannes de Salsburga and Paulus (Hurus) de Constantia, at Barcelona in 1475. As found in the Caorsin, *Rhodiae obsidionis descriptio*, Zaragoza, 28 February/1 March, 1481 (Vindel, vol. 4, p. 28, no. 9; facsimile, ed. M. López Serrano, *Revista bibliográfica y documental*, suplemento no. 1, 1947), and in Seneca, *De moribus*, s.a. (facsimile, ed. M. López Serrano, *Revista bibliográfica y documental*, tom. 5, suplemento, 1951) and other undated pieces, the type is distinguishable from its previous use in Barcelona by large ^o set high (though the earlier form is occasionally met with), small question-mark set well above the dot, abbreviation *ī* (= is), short sloping hyphen (rare). In Rabbi Samuel, *Epistola contra Judaeorum errores*, s.n. (IA. 52122), only the earlier form of ^o (large, set low) is used, and Greek *μ* of majuscule form from De Salsburga and De Constantia (Barcelona) 111 Gk. is admixed as alternative M. In use in 1481.

134 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2*], rather narrow heading or large text type, in the Lyonnese style, also resembling Grüninger (Strassburg) 140 G. [Haebler 17*; Gesellschaft für Typenkunde 273]. Many capitals double-stemmed or double-shanked. D, M, N, O, Q, V with double diagonals. Haebler's M⁸⁹, or rather M^{88A}, with flourish at top left. The forms of A (bearded), angular C, E, F, G, double-crossed O, Q, plain S, T with head-stroke curled upwards, as in Grüninger's type, but different D (double-crossed), M, double-stemmed P and R. In use in and after 1485.

99 G. [P., press v, appendix, type 2; Haebler 1], text type very like Matthias Huss (Lyons) 100 G. (1484) and with some resemblances to Strassburg and Basle models (cf. Printer of 1481 *Legenda aurea*, Strassburg, 97 G^A; Printer of 1484 *Modus*, Basle, 90 G.). Capitals in the same style as 134 G. [P. 1], but A double-crossed, D with broken shoulder. Haebler's M⁹⁵ (empty), single-stemmed R. Sloping double hyphen. Long stroke for comma. Distinguishable from Fadrique de Basilea (Burgos) 98 G. [P. 7] by triangulated F and double-crossed P, and from Hagenbach and Hutz (Valencia, Toledo) 103 G. also by measurement. In use from 1485 (*Missale Caesaraugustanum*, Haebler 441) until 1491 (Seneca, *Proverbios*, 10 February, 1491, Haebler 617).

100 G. [P. 2; Haebler 3], text type as 99 G., but on a narrower body, distinguishable by Haebler's M¹⁰⁰, double-shanked to left, with diamond in the first half and double-crossed in the second, double-stemmed R, shorter stroke used for comma, double hyphen almost level, paragraph-mark. Rounded d; upright d is used in Sedulius, *Paschale*, 4 February, 1500, attributable by its date to Coci and Co. (Vindel, vol. 4, pp. 315-18, no. 96). In use from 1490 (Siso, *Compendium grammaticale*, 29 September, 1490, Haebler 625) onwards.

76 G. [P. 4; Haebler 5], small text or commentary type, according to Haebler showing Strassburg influence (cf. Flach 71 G. (1487)). Haebler's measurement. Here found used only for a few words in the device in Vagad, *Crónica de Aragón*, 1499 (IB. 52157). In use from 1492 (*Expositio aurea hymnorum*, 26 January, 1491, Haebler 250 (8)).

160 G. [P. 3; Haebler 4], liturgical text type, with ornate capitals, many double-stemmed and/or double-crossed. Haebler's M¹⁶⁰, with detached hook in the first half. The stems of B, C, E, G, I, L, Q, T scrolled. V with inner hook. In use in and after 1497.

160 G*. [Haebler 2], liturgical text type, conjugate with the preceding and in the same style but with smaller face and capitals plainer. Haebler's M²³. D, G, M, N, P, V with double diagonals. Several capitals double-stemmed. In use in and after 1497.

* * Haebler's types 1 and 2 ('Impresor del Turrecremata = Pablo Hurus') and Hurus 3*, 6, 7, and 8 are not represented in the Museum collection.

A few single lower-case letters of a minute type are used in *Manuale secundum ordinem ecclesiae Burgensis*, 9 February, 1497 (IB. 52193). Cf. Plate IX^S below, facsimile of 160 G*.

CAPITALS AND BORDERS. Hurus made use of several alphabets of black-ground capitals with floral decoration, of which five sets ranging from 19 mm. square to 40 mm. square are here represented. Lombards measuring 6 mm., 7/8 mm., and 13 mm. in height are also found. Narrow borders of leaves and flowers are used in Breydenbach, *Itinerarium*, 1498 (IB. 52154) and sometimes with device A.

DEVICES. A. The printer's house-mark, a cross between two triangles placed at its base, within a wreath suspended from a black nail and inscribed: In omnibus operibus tuis Memorare nouissima tua; beneath, two lions, the head of the one to the left raised. 82 × 60 mm. The device is often found flanked by detached cuts of St. James and St. Sebastian, and the whole enclosed by narrow borders. Vindel, *Escudos y marcas tipográficas . . . Siglo XV*, figs. 19-21. In use in Ximenez de Prexano, *Lucero de la vida christiana*, 18 April, 1494 (Haebler 713 (5); Vindel, vol. 4, p. 168, no. 59), and thereafter.

PAULUS HURUS

B. The same design as the preceding, but the wreath suspended from a nail shown in outline, the text type-set, the figures of St. James and St. Sebastian forming part of the block. 62 × 82 mm. Vindel, Escudos, etc., fig. 22. In use in 1499.

* * * A device of a cross between two triangles each enclosing the initial h, used by Juan Hurus in 1490 (Vindel, fig. 16), and another version of devices A and B (Vindel, fig. 17) in use from 1491, are not represented in the Museum collection.

SAMUEL, RABBI. Epistola contra Judaeorum errores. [Translated by Alphonsus Boni Hominis.] Undated.

2^a. [I]NCIPIT EPISTOLA QVAM || MISIT RABI SAMVEL ISRAHELITA. oriundus de ciuitate relligis Morochoꝝ ad rabi Isaac mgꝛm || sinagoge q̄ est i subiu- meta in p̄dicto regno || In Anno dñi .M^o. S3 trāslata de hebreo uel || de Arabico in latinū p̄ fratrē Alfonsū boni || hois hispanū ordiis p̄dicatoꝝ quā translatō3 || fecit Anno dñi .M.ccc.xxxviii. t̄p̄e p̄tifica||tus domini Benedicti pape .xii. || EPISTOLA. || [C]Onseruet te deus o fraf & pmanere te || faciat . . . 33^b, l. 6. Explicit epistola rabi Samuelis. || quā scripsit ad rabi Ysaac Ma||gistrum synagoge. || SEQVITVR EPISTOLA QVAM MI||SIT PONCIVS PILATVS TIBERIO || IMPERATORI ROMANO. || . . . 34^a, l. 22, END: . . . Ad te oia scripsi que facta sunt de || Iesu Nazareno in pretorio meo & ce. || LAVS DEO.

Quarto. a¹⁰ b-d⁸. 34 leaves, the first blank. 3^a: 26 lines, 145 × 81 mm. Type: 111 R. Capital spaces. Vindel, vol. 8, p. 229, no. 9 (1).

Proctor 6752. The measurement of the type-page is the same as that of Caorsin, Rhodiae obsidionis descriptio, Zaragoza, 28 February/1 March, 1481 (Vindel, vol. 4, p. 28, no. 9).

The alternative μ for M is found in quires b-d only.

208 × 143 mm. Bound in gold-tooled red hard-grained morocco, with the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate.

Bought in July, 1896.

IA. 52122.

LLABIA, RAMÓN DE. Cancionero. [Selected by R. de Llabia.] Undated.

1^a. Prologo fecho ala señora doña francisqujna de || bardaxi mujer dl magnifico señor mossen joan fer||nandez de heredia gouernador de aragō por ra||mon dellabia en q̄ lo endereça el presente libro. || No es cosa nueua muy magnjfica: 7 vtuosa señora si bien || como los trasladadores fazen su prohemjo . . . (l. 26) Tabla del presente libro || . . . 2^a. Coblas fechas por ferman perez de guzman de || vicios 7 virtudes: . . . 98^a, col. 1, l. 10, END: esta fe sola es paues || de virtudes 7 de vidas || de razon ||

Folio. a-c⁸ d⁶ e-k⁸ l m⁶ n⁸. 98 leaves. 2 columns, except on the first leaf. 7^a: four eight-line stanzas, with spaces, 205 × 124 mm. Types: 134 G., some headings on 1, 2^a; 99 G. Haebler 387. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 93, no. 31.

The authors whose poems are included are Fernán Pérez de Guzmán, Juan de Mena, Iñigo de Mendoza, Jorge Manrique, Juan Alvarez, Gómez Manrique, Fernán Ruiz de Sevilla, Gonzalo Martínez, Fernán Sanchez Talavera, and Fray Gauberte.

281 × 195 mm. Rubricated. Manuscript foliation. Bound in gold-tooled green morocco, with red doublures, with the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate.

Bought in July, 1892.

IB. 52163.

MENA, JUAN DE. Coronación de Iñigo López de Mendoza. [With a commentary by the author.] Undated.

[1^a, TITLE: Coronacion de Iuan de Mena || al Marquess ||] 2^a. Aqui comiença la coronacion com||puesta por Iuan de mena al Mar||ques Iñigo lopez de mendoça. || Prologo || LOs que ala su contēplacion españa || non truxo fama . . . 5^a, l. 15. (text) DEspues q̄l p̄tor del mūdo || Paro nuestra vida vfana || . . . 103^b, COLOPHON: Acaban se las cinquenta de Iuan || de Mena sobre la coronaciō de yñi||go lopes de mendoça. || Deo gracias.

Quarto. a-n⁸. 104 leaves, the last probably blank. 2^b: 28 lines, 139 × 85 mm. Types: 134 G., title, text in verse; 99 G., prose text. Capitals; also space on 15^a. Woodcuts. Haebler 417 (also pt. 2). Vindel, vol. 4, p. 313, no. 94.

The cut on 10^a, measuring 128 × 54 mm., represents the figure of a man with the zodiac signs; that on 63^b, measuring 28 × 71 mm., a pyramid.

In this book and the following (IB. 52166) double-stemmed R of type 100 G. is used with 99 G.

196 × 136 mm. Imperfect, wanting the first leaf. Without the last leaf, probably blank. Bound in nineteenth-century hard-grained morocco, with the arms of Thomas Grenville in gold.

Grenville copy (G. 11275).

IA. 52159.

PEDRO, INFANTE DE PORTUGAL. Coplas del menosprecio del mundo. [With a gloss by Antonio de Urrea.] Undated.

1^a. Coplas fechas por el muy illustre Señor infante dō Pe||dro de portogal: enlas quales ay Mil versos con sus glo||sas / contenientes del menesprecio: e contempto delas cosas fermosas del || mundo: e demostrando la su vana: e feble beldad. || . . . 34^a, l. 26, COLOPHON: Acabāse las coplas fechas por el muy || illustre señor infante don Pedro de por||tgal. || Deo gracias.

Folio. A-C⁸ D¹⁰. 34 leaves. 1^b: three eight-line stanzas, with four lines of headings and with spaces, 208 × 97 (with marginal gloss 140) mm. Types: 134 G., text in verse; 99 G., gloss. Haebler 528. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 101, no. 33. Hain 12544.

The collation given above does not include a single disjunct preliminary leaf, containing on the verso the prologue of Antonio de Urrea, which appears to be peculiar to the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon. The text of this commences: Prologo dirigido al muy illustre: e reueren||dissimo señor en ihesu christo padre: e señor: el señor dō Alfōso || de aragon por la diuina miseracion administrador perpetuo || dela Iglesia: e arçobispado de çaragoça . . . || . . . fecho por An||thon durrea que dirige a su alteza el presente libro. || LOs actos strenuos: e muy virtuosos d || eterna memoria dignos . . . (Bibliografia geral portuguesa, vol. 2, pp. 579-80).

258 × 192 mm. Bound in gold-tooled green hard-grained morocco, with the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate.

Bought in July, 1892.

IB. 52166.

ZARAGOZA

ARISTOTELES. *Ethica ad Nicomachum.* [Translated by Leonardus Aretinus.]

*22 September, 1492.

1^a, TITLE: Opus Aristotelis de moribus a Leonardo aretino traductum. 1^b. [woodcut.] 2^a. (headline) Prologus || Leonardi aretini oratoris facundi in Aristotelē || Ethicorum libros prefacio benemerito incipit. || ARISTOTELIS Ethicorū libros facere latinos nuper || institui. . . . 6^a. Opus ethicorum de moribus Aristotelis ad nicomachum . . . (l. 9) OMnis ars: omnisq3 doctrina: similiter autē et || actus et electio . . . 107^a, COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit traductio noua Ethicorum Aristotelis. || per clarissimum virum Leonardum Aretinū in vtraq3 lingua doctissimum cōmodissime edita simul cū continuationibus et abbreviationibus: . . . (l. 7) . . . quod quide3 opus maximo cum labore ex || pluribus exemplaribus correctum et emendatum: fuit || Impressum in inclita vrbe Ceseragusta cura et ingenio industrij viri Pauli hurus Alemani de Constancia .xxij. die Septembris. Anno millesimo. cccc.xciii. || Sepe mihi stupidam tenet admiratio mentem. || . . . 108^a. (headline) Tabula || Incipit registrū breue et || vtile de singulis tractibus . . . 110^a, col. 2, l. 17. Finis.

Folio. a^b b-q^a r^a s^a. 110 leaves, 2-106 numbered II-CVI. 2 columns in the table. 3^a: 25 lines (headed) and headline, 210 (222) × 124 mm. Types: 134 G., title, headlines, chapter-headings; 100 G. Capitals, also a few spaces, one (12^b) with guide-letter. Woodcut. Haebler 29. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 143, no. 49. Gesamtkatalog 2374.

The text of the Prologus and of the Ethica is leaded throughout.

The cut on 1^b, measuring 190 × 116 mm., represents an author offering his book to a king. The same block had been used in two editions of *Directorium humanae vitae*, Conrad Fyner, Urach, [c. 1482], IB. 11206 (q.v., pt. ii, p. 612) and Hain 4028 (see C. F. Bühler in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1936, pp. 68-70), and later by Johann Prüss, Strassburg, in two editions of the same work, Hain *4411, 4411 a (IB. 1707, o8, o9 belonging, despite marginal note in pt. i (1963), p. 125, to Hain 4411 a), and in *Rolewinck*, Fasciculus temporum, [not before 6 April, 1490] (Hain *6916, IB. 1724). It was further used by Hurus in two editions of the *Directorium humanae vitae* in Spanish, 30 March, 1493 (Haebler 340), and 15 April, 1494 (Goff J-272), in the *Sallust*, 1493, catalogued below (IB. 52145), and in *Seneca*, *Epistolae* in Spanish, 3 March, 1496 (Haebler 622). It passed to Georg Coci, who used it in *Juan de Mena*, *Cancionero*, 23 September, 1509 (cf. Fairfax Murray, *German*, vol. 1, p. 112).

288 × 208 mm. On 2^a is written: Ex libris fratris petri medina. Bound in old limp vellum.

Bought in November, 1850.

IB. 52143.

SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS, GAIUS. *Catilina. Bellum Jugurthinum.* [In a Spanish translation by Francisco Vidal de Noya.]

*1493.

1^a, TITLE: El Salustio Cathilinario: || et Iugurtha en Romançe. 1^b. [woodcut.] 2^a. Este libro se llama Sa||lustio cathilinario. el q̃l fue tradu||zido de latin en Sa||lustio castella||no por maestre Francisco vidal de || Noya / en stilo assaz alto et muy ele||gante / segund se sigue. || tOdos los hom||bres que dessean || ser mejores q̃ los || otros animales: || . . . 21^a. Aquí comienza la par||te del Salustio: que se lama la hy||storia del Iugurtha. || . . . 60^a, col. 2, l. 26. COLOPHON: Fue la presente obra acabada E || de nouo emendada: por industria. || et expensa de Paulo hurus de Cō||stancia alamañ. Enla insigne ciu||dad de Saragoça. Año mill. qua||trocientos et .lxxxiiij.

28

Folio. a^b b^a c^a d^a e-i^a. 60 leaves. 2 columns. 2^a: 38 lines, 190 × 132 mm. Types: 134 G., title, first line on 2^a; 100 G. Capitals; also a few spaces, some with guide-letters. Woodcut. Haebler 594. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 164, no. 55. Hain 14234.

The cut (an author presenting his book to a king) is that used also in the *Aristotle*, *Ethica*, 22 September, 1492 (IB. 52143, q.v.).

Sheet g 4 is signed g iij in error.

288 × 206 mm. Bound after IB. 24021 (*Sallustius*, Tacuinus, Venice, 5 August, 1493).

Bought in April, 1872.

IB. 52145.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS. *Facta et dicta memorabilia.* [Translated into Spanish from the French version of Simon de Hesdin and Nicolas de Gonesse by Ugo de Urries.]

*1495.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: Valerio || maximo. 1^b. [woodcut.] 2^a. Comiença las rubricas del libro que Valerio || maximo Romano compuso: que fue transferido del latin en lēgua || francesa por maestre Simon de hedin maestro en sancta theologia: || E despues del lenguaje frances lo traslado enel romançe de n̄a || hySPAña mossen Vgo de vrries cauallero / y del cōsejo / y copero ma||yor del serenissimo rey de Aragon don Iohan segundo / . . . || . . . la qual translacion fizo enla ciudad de Bruges || del contado de flanders: enel año mil.cccc.lxviij. stando embaxador || en Anglaterra et Borgoña de su majestad / et del illustrissimo prin||cipe fijo suyo / hoy bienauenturadamente reynante en todos los reyes||nos de Castilla et de Aragon: et nueuamente enel fuerte reyno de || Granada con grande victoria et prosperidad. || . . . 3^b. El prologo de mossen || Vgo de vrries. || DIcho es del philosopho se||renissimo p̄ncipe . . . 6^a, col. 2. Comiença el prologo enla || trāslacion del libro de valerio maximo || et la declaracion de aquel / con muchas || addiciones: fecha et cōpilada . . . (l. 7) . . . por fray simon de hedin || . . . 7^a, col. 1, l. 16. Siguese el prologo del libro || de valerio maximo. || . . . 9^a. Capitulo primero: de || religion / . . . 291^b, col. 2, l. 18: . . . et houo fin enel || año mil. cccc. et vno. || (flanked by cuts and within borders) DEVICE A. || (COLOPHON:) Es acabado el Valerio maximo q̃ transferio el magnifico mossen Vgo || de vrries cauallero stando embaxador en anglaterra et borgoña por el se||renissimo rey de Aragon don Iohan el segundo fue a || instancia et costa || de Paulo hurus aleman de Constancia imprimido: enla muy noble ciu||dad de Caragoça: el año dela salud mil. cccc. xcv.

Folio. a^b b^a c^a d^a e^a f^a g^a h^a i^a k-p^a q^a r-v^a x y z et A B^a C^a D-I^a K^a L M^a N^a O P^a. 292 leaves, the last blank, 2-291 numbered II-CCXCI. 2 columns. 4^a: 43 lines and headline, 215 (227) × 144 mm. Types: 134 G., headings, headlines; 100 G. Capitals; also a few spaces with guide-letters. Woodcut. Haebler 663. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 220, no. 68. Hain 15797.

The cut of the royal arms (1^b) measures 200 × 137 mm. The device (291^b) is flanked by separate cuts of St. James and St. Sebastian, the whole surrounded by narrow borders.

In his prologue addressed to Ferdinand, De Urries describes the circumstances in which he first read and translated the French text during his service as ambassador and later arranged for the printing of the present edition: (3^b, col. 1, ll. 12-17) a mi fue necessario por non star ocioso procurar me passatiempo de lectura. y carlos el duque illustrissimo de borgoña mandome prestar un libro por el mucho preciado: y en diziendo me ser valerio maximo . . . (4^a, col. 2, ll. 25-7) propuse de fazer la dicha translacion que me fue trabajo muy grande: ca houo yo mesmo de leer, screuir y transferir todo el libro en siete meses . . . (4^b, col. 1, ll. 5-14) E porque fasta la presente jornada no he fallado scriptor que a mi voluntad trasladar este libro quiesse: he differido de lo presentar a vuestra excellencia: mas agora que tengo buena oportunidad para lo poner ala emprenta, he

PAULUS HURUS

delibrado pues en esta guerra santa no puedo personalmente hazer seruicio a vuestra majestad por el impedimiento de mi senectud, de le seruir con este libro . . .

282×200 mm. Without the blank. Bound in gold-tooled red morocco with a semée of fleur-de-lis and the arms of J. Gomez de la Cortina, by F. Schaefer.

Bought in April, 1872.

IB. 52148.

FORI. Fori Regni Aragonum. [Edited by Gundisalvo Garcia de Sancta Maria.]

*5 August, 1496.

1^a. [woodcut.] 2^a. (table) Prohemia fororū. folio .j. xlj || . . . 12^a. Incipiunt fori editi per do^minum Iacobum regē Ara^gonum . . . 300^b, col. 2, l. 15: . . . de nue^ostro senyor de mil. ccccxxv. || (flanked by cuts) DEVICE A. || (COLOPHON:) ¶ Finiūt oēs fori aragonū tā antiqui q̄ nouissimi: vsq; ad Ferdinandū || Secundū regē aragonū ⁊ castelle: nunc feliciter regnātem: vna cū obser^uantij ⁊ duab⁹ epistolis: vna quidē sup diuisione bono^z: soluto matri^omonio: altera vero de ordine magistrat⁹ justicie aragonū. qui fuere cor^urecti: p egregiū doctorē dñm Gondissalū garsiā de sancta maria: alte^zrum ex vicarijs justicie aragonū: vna cū ordine titolorū: ⁊ quasi repto^zrio: ab eodem dño Gondissaluo: edito. Et ex jussu impensisq; Pauli || hurus: Cōstancien⁸. Germanice nacionis: apud vrbē Cesaraugustā: || jmpressi. Año a natiuitate dñi .M.cccxcvj. die vero .v. mē⁸ Augusti. 301^a. Tituli: rubricarum obseruanciarū regni aragonum. || . . . 302^a, col. 2, l. 24. Laus Deo.

Folio. (ij-vj)¹⁰; a-c⁸ d⁸ e⁸ f⁸ g-k⁸ l⁸ m n⁸; o⁸ p-r⁸ s⁸ t⁸ v⁸ u⁸ x⁸ y⁸ z⁸ ⁊⁸ ⁊⁸ f⁸ f⁸ f⁸; A-D⁸. E F⁸ G⁸ H⁸. 302 leaves, 11, 243, and 244 blank; 12-242, 245-302 numbered II-CCXXXII, I-LVIII. 2 columns. 13^a: 43 lines and headline, 215 (227)×142 mm. Types: 134 G., headings, headlines; 100 G. Capitals, also a few spaces with guide-letters. Lombards. Woodcut. Haebler 280, also pt. 2 (wrongly counting 316 leaves). Vindel, vol. 4, p. 242, no. 75. Hain 1548.

The collation given by Haebler mistakenly includes 16 leaves containing the Fori editi in curia generali apud villam Montisoni, promulgated 13 August, 1510, bound in the Madrid copy; it also omits the two blank leaves 243 and 244 (sig. ff 7, 8). (Madrid, Catálogo de incunables de la Biblioteca Nacional, no. 812.)

The full-page cut on 1^a represents the arms of Aragon on a shield supported by an angel; the whole enclosed by double rectangular frame-lines, with a lion in each of the lower corners.

The device on 300^b is flanked by separate cuts of St. James and St. Sebastian.

302×210 mm. Bound in nineteenth-century marbled brown leather.

Bought in January, 1902.

IB. 52151.

MARTINEZ DE AMPIES, MARTIN. Libro del Anticristo.—Epistola Rabbi Samuelis contra Judaeorum errores. [In a Spanish translation.]

*8 October, 15 October, 1496.

[1^a. (woodcut) Libro del anticristo. 1^b. Comiença el libro del an^{ti}cristo: cōpuesto por Mar^{ti}n martinez Dampies di^{ri}gido a miçer Paulo Hu^{ru}s aleman de Cōstancia. || . . . 69^b, col. 2, l. 38, FIRST COLOPHON: Son acabados los libros dl anticri^{sto} / y juicio final / o postrimero conel || sermō de señor sant vincēte biēauentu^{ra}do: em^pmtados en çaragoça a. viij || dias de octubre. Año mil. cccxcvj.]

71^a. Prologo del trasladador. || ¶ Al muy Reuerēdo padre en jhū cri^{sto} fray Hugo maestro del ordē de pre^{dic}adores . . . || . . . yo su siē^{te} pre subdito fray Alonso buen hōbre de || España / . . . 71^b. Comiēça la carta que embio || Rabi Samuel 8 ysrael . . . (l. 7) . . . trasladada del Arabi^{go} en latin por fray Alonso de buē hō^{bre} . . . 84^a, col. 2, l. 32. Acaban se las epistolas de || Rabi samuel embiadas a Rabi ysaac || doctor y maestro dela synoga. 84^b. Comiençan los capitulos || si quier tabla dela obra presente. || . . . 86^a, col. 2, l. 12: . . . y comiença fo. lxxvij. || DEVICE A. || (SECOND COLOPHON:) ¶ Fue acabada la obra presente enla insigne ciudad de Caragoça || de Aragon: a.xv. dias del mes de octubre. El año de nuestra salua^{cion} .M. cccxcvj.

Folio. a⁸ b-g⁸ h i⁸ k¹⁰ l m⁸. 86 leaves, 70 blank, 2-86 numbered II-LXXXIII, with errors and omissions. 2 columns. 71^a: 43 lines and foliation, 213 (225)×142 mm. Types: 134 G., headings; 100 G. Capital spaces with guide-letters. Lombards. Woodcuts. Haebler 16. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 245, no. 76. Hain 10829. Gesamtkatalog 2058.

The device on 86^a is flanked by separate cuts of St. James and St. Sebastian, the whole surrounded by narrow borders.

256×183 mm. A fragment, consisting of the last 16 leaves (quires l and m) only, containing the Epistola Rabbi Samuelis. Bound in quarter blue cloth.

IB. 52152.

MANUALE. Manuale secundum ordinem ecclesiae Burgensis. *9 February, 1497.

1^b. (red) Comiēça la tabula: o registro: para || fallar prestamēte todo lo contenido || enla siguiēte obra: conel numero de^z las fojas: o cartas. || . . . 6^a. (red) Incipit manuale siue pratica mini^{str}andi sacramēta: cū missis votuiis || scōm ordinē sancte ecclesie Burgeñ. || et per totā eius diocesim. || Bñdictio aque diebus dñicis. || . . . 160^a, l. 4: . . . Qui tecū. || (flanked on either side by a line of text and within borders) DEVICE A. || (COLOPHON:) (red) Fuitq; p̄sens opus sūma cū diligen^ztia impressum apud Cesar-
augustā. || Anno salutis. M. cccc. xcviij. die ve^{ro} Nona februarij.

Quarto. [*] a-r⁸ s t¹⁰. 160 leaves, 6-160 numbered II-CLVI. 6^a: 21 lines and foliation, 167 (176)×106 mm. Types: 160 G., 160 G*. Capital spaces on 6^a and 101^a (n 1), the latter with guide-letter. Lombards. Haebler 394. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 248, no. 78.

The device (160^a) is surrounded by narrow borders and is flanked by the words printed in red in type 160 G*. (to left): Accedite ad deū ⁊ illūminamini (to right) et facies v̄re non confundentur.

Single lower-case letters of minute type are used, printed in red above the line, for alternative terminations.

232×160 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves [*] 4, a 1, m 1-3, 6-8, and n 7, 8. Leaves e 7-f 5 are slightly damaged by fire. On 160^b is written: Este manual es dela yglesia de señora sancta eulalia de branosera posita ⁊ sita enel ob̄pdo. Bound in contemporary blind-tooled brown leather over wooden boards.

Bought in May, 1903.

IB. 52193.

BREYDENBACH, BERNHARD VON. Itinerarium. [Translated into Spanish, with El Tratado de Roma and other additions, by Martín Martinez de Ampies.]

*16 January, 1498.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: Viaje dela || tierra sancta || 1^b. [woodcut.] 2^a. Comiēça el prologo de mar^{ti}n Martinez

Xerox copies of leaves
ml, m4, m6, m7, m8,
m7, taken from the
imperfect copy in the
Biblioteca Episcopal
de Vic presented by
Antonio Odieras
May 1986
BNC

ZARAGOZA

dampies / enel transla||do del sancto viaje / si quier peregrina||cion dela tierra sancta. Fecho y com||puesto por el Reuerendo Bernardo || de breidēbach : . . . (l. 11) . . . Despues transferido por el || dicho Martin dampies. Endreça se || y drige al inclito y muy noble señor || don Ioan de Aragon: conde de Ri||bagorça / Visorey de Cateluña. || Inclito y muy noble señor. || V|I|e|j|a doctrina es de || los antiguos: . . . 4^b. Comiēça el tratado de Ro||ma: cōpuesto por Martin dāpies. || . . . 44^a (numbered XLI). Comiença ende la parte pri||mera del Dean de magūcia / enel san||cto camino delos peregrinos / dēde la || noble ciudad de venecia fasta el sepul||cro / y tierra santa de jherusalem. || . . . 199^a, col. 2, l. 19: . . . y || con esto n̄as hystorias se acaban. || (flanked by cuts and within borders) DEVICE A || COLOPHON: ¶ Fue la presente obra a costas y espensas de Paulo Hurus aleman de || Constācia romançada: y con mucha diligēcia imprimida Enla muy In||signe y noble ciudad de çaragoça de Aragō. Acabada a .xvj. dias de Ene||ro. Enel año de nuestra salud Mil. cccc. xcviij. 199^b. [woodcut.] [200^a. Comiença la tabla del p̄sente || libro . . . 205^a, col. 2, l. 32. Laus deo.]

Folio. a⁸⁺³ b-e⁸; f⁴⁺⁸ g⁴⁺²⁺²⁺⁴⁺⁴ h⁶⁺⁴⁺⁶ i⁶ k-q⁸ r⁸ s-x⁸ y⁴ z⁸ 7⁸. 205 leaves, 2-205 numbered II-CLXXVIII, with omissions. 2 columns. 2^a: 43 lines and headline, 216 (224) × 143 mm. Types: 160 G., headlines; 134 G., headings; 100 G. Capitals. Lombards. Woodcuts. Haebler 75. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 255, no. 84. Hain 3965. Gesamtkatalog 5082.

The collation given above includes sixteen sheets and one half-sheet, without signatures, containing eight topographical folding views, the versos being blank. The view of Rome occupies one sheet and a half, Venice four sheets, Parenzo and Corfù one sheet each, Modon, Candia, and Rhodes two sheets each, Jerusalem three sheets. With the exception of Rome, all are printed from the blocks used in the original Latin edition, Reuwich, Mainz, 1486 (IB. 331, pt. i, p. 43); they here bear type-set foliation inserted in the right-hand upper corner. The Rome cut, which is without foliation, is freely copied from that in Schedel, *Liber chronicarum*, Koberger, Nuremberg, 1493 (ff. LVII^b, LVIII^a). From the blocks of the original edition are printed fourteen woodcuts of groups, buildings, and alphabets, here surrounded by narrow borders in the Spanish style; also the full-page cut of an allegorical figure of Mainz on 1^b. The cut of the Armenian alphabet (fol. CXXV^a) is from a block used previously only in the German edition, Reuwich, Mainz, 21 June, 1486 (IB. 335).

The Jerusalem cut is here inserted after h 6 (fol. LX), and is treated in that position in the above collation. It has, however, the type-set foliation CLXII (which number is also found in its proper place on y 2), and is treated as part of quire y by Gesamtkatalog 5082.

Sixty-six cuts (including repeats), of the width of a column, illustrate for the most part scenes from the Gospels. Those representing the Passion were used previously in *Expositio aurea hymnorum*, Hurus, 1492, and/or *Andres de Li, Tesoro de la Pasion*, Hurus, 1494 (cf. M. Kurz, *Handbuch der iberischen Bilddrucke* (1931)). Five cuts are from blocks used in the *Voragine*, *Legenda aurea*, Mathias Huss, Lyons, 1486, namely, Christ washing the disciples' feet (h 6^b), Christ entering Jerusalem (k 2^a), St. George and the dragon (m 1^a), Beheading of St. John the Baptist (m 6^b, wanting in this copy), and the Massacre of the Innocents (m 8^b). (H. W. Davies, *Bernhard von Breidenbach and his journey, etc.* (1911), p. 36.)

The recto of sig. i 4 is occupied by a full-page cut of the Crucifixion.

The device (199^a) is flanked by separate cuts of St. James and St. Sebastian, the whole surrounded by narrow borders.

291 × 200 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves LXI (i 1), LXXXVIII, LXXXIX (m 6, 7), CLXXIII, CLXXVIII (z 1, 6), also the right half of the view of Candia. The folding woodcuts have been backed with linen. The first leaf is hinged and repaired, with some loss to the woodcut on the verso. With a manuscript title formerly pasted over the original one. Bound in nineteenth-century mottled leather, rebacked.

Bought in June, 1846.

IB. 52154.

VAGAD, GAUBERTE FABRICIO DE. *Crónica de Aragón*. [Edited by Gundisalvo Garcia de Sancta Maria.] *12 September, 1499.

1^a. [woodcut] || TITLE: Coronica de aragon. 1^b. A honor y gl̄ia de dios n̄o señor: y ensalçamiēto de su fe || y a mayor lūbre y enxēplo de virtud delos p̄ncipes venideros. Comiēça la || esclareçida coronica delos muy altos y muy poderosos p̄ncipes y reyes cri||stianissimos delos siēpre cōstantes y fidelissimos reynos de Sobrarbre / de || Aragō / de valēcia / y los otros. por el reuerēdo padre dō fray Gauberte fa||bricio de vagad / . . . (l. 14) La tabla || . . . 2^a. El prologo primero del mō||ge Gauberte / sobre las t̄as noble||zas y excellēcias dela Hespaña. || ES tan immortal y tan || de suyo mara||uillosa la gloria de || la virtud: . . . 208^a, l. 19, COLOPHON: Acaba la famosa y esclareçida Coronica delos muy altos y muy pode||rosos p̄ncipes y cristianissimos reyes del siēpre constante y fidelissimo || reyno de aragon: por el reuerēdo padre don. f. Gauberte fabricio de va||gad / monge de sant bernardo / y exp̄so pfesso del sancto y deuoto mone||sterio de sancta maria de S̄acta fe / p̄ncipalmēte cōpuesta. y despues re||cognoçida: y en algo esaminada / por el magnifico y egregio doctor mi||çer Gonçalo garcia de sancta maria. en la muy noble / y siēpre augusta || ciudad / . . . Caragoça . . . (l. 28) . . . Empr̄entada por el magnifico maestre Paulo hurus / ciudadano || dela jmpial ciudad de Costancia: ciudad de alemaña la alta. Acabada || a .xij. dias del mes de Setiēbre. Año de mil.cccc.xcix. || DEVICE B.

Folio. A B⁸ C D⁶; a-d^{8,6} e⁸ f-i^{8,6} k⁸ l-y^{8,6} z 7 7⁸. 208 leaves, 29-208 numbered I-CLXXX. 2 columns. 2^a: 42 lines and headline, 211 (223) × 134 mm. Types: 160 G., title; 134 G., headlines, chapter-headings; 100 G., text; 76 G., words in the device. Capitals. Lombard on 1^b. Woodcut on 1^a. Haebler 653. Vindel, vol. 4, p. 296, no. 89. Hain 15758.

The full-page cut of the arms of Aragon on 1^a is that used also in the *Fori Aragonum*, 5 August, 1496 (IB. 52151).

276 × 193 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 171-3 (x 1-3) and 205, 6 (z 5, 6). Bound in red morocco by R. Petit.

Bought in July, 1890.

IB. 52157.

SEVILLE

	PAGE		PAGE
Petrus Brun and Juan Gentil . . .	44	Thomas Glockner. See Compañeros	
Petrus Brun alone . . .	45	alemanes.	
Paulus de Colonia. See Compañeros		Magnus Herbst. See Compañeros	
alemanes.		alemanes.	
Compañeros alemanes		Johannes Pegnitzer. See Compañeros	
Paulus de Colonia, Johannes		alemanes.	
Pegnitzer, Magnus Herbst,		Stanislaus Polonus. See Ungut.	
Thomas Glockner . . .	32	Alfonso del Puerto. See Segura.	
Johannes Pegnitzer, Magnus		Bartolomé Segura and Alfonso del	
Herbst, Thomas Glockner . . .	35	Puerto	31
Johannes Pegnitzer, Magnus		Alfonso del Puerto alone . . .	32
Herbst	36	Meinardus Ungut and Stanislaus	
Juan Gentil. See Brun.		Polonus	37
		Stanislaus Polonus alone . . .	44

BARTOLOMÉ SEGURA AND ALFONSO DEL PUERTO

DATES. In the verse colophon of Díaz de Montalvo, *Repertorium quaestionum super Nicolaum de Tudeschis*, 1477 (Haebler 210; Gesamtkatalog 8302), the names of Bartolomé Segura and Alfonso del Puerto, preceded by that of Antonio Martínez, are recorded as those of the first printers at Seville. The same three associates also signed two editions of Sánchez de Vercial, *Sacramental*, dated 1 August, 1477, and 28 May, 1478, respectively (Haebler 597, 598). The Rolewinck, *Fasciculus temporum*, 1480 (IB. 52305) contains only the names of Segura and Alfonso del Puerto, while the Valera, *Crónica de España*, 1482 (IB. 52308), appears as the work of Del Puerto alone.

TYPE (see Plate X^s):

92 GR*. [P. 1], medium text type in the style of the 92 GR. used in the books of 1477-8, from which it is not distinguished by Haebler (Haebler's type 1), but probably for the most part recut. The earlier version, 92 GR., which is not represented in the Museum collection, has two nearly complete sets of majuscules, roman and gothic (cf. Vindel, vol. 5, p. xxvi), the former including narrow E, F, L, S, T, broad D, round O, Q with tail curving from right of bowl, the latter including double-stemmed H (two forms, one with short inner obliques, the other with short inner bar), I, N, and plain F, O (narrow oval), P, S, reversed Z (also normal Z), round d, narrow angular g, z with tail on line, medium ² with tail nearly on line. In 92 GR*, as found in the Rolewinck, 1480 (IB. 52305) and Valera, 1482 (IB. 52308), the roman upper case is similar, but with O replaced by narrow gothic form and Q by two new forms, one with straight oblique tail from right, the other with flat tail from centre; gothic majuscules comprise only new plain H, I, used frequently, and old F, H, I, N, P, S, used rarely. The lower case, according to Haebler (*Geschichte*, p. 201), closely resembles the original fount, but is 'larger and freer'; it is distinguished by broader, rounder g with lower loop bent to right, additional straight-shafted d, small high ², large paragraph-mark.

* * The following types are not represented in the Museum collection: 92 GR. (see above); Haebler's type 2, a large heading type of uncertain measurement, found in the Díaz de Montalvo, 1477, with single minuscule m in the undated Indulgence (Haebler 111 (6)), and including majuscules (see facsimile, Vindel, vol. 5, pp. 18-19) despite Haebler's denial (*Geschichte*, p. 195); Haebler's type 3, a small-faced text type, '92 mm.', with upper case in the style of 92 GR*, used only in the undated Indulgence (cf. *Gesellschaft für Typenkunde* 363); a type measuring c. 110 mm. in the style of 92 GR*, used as text type, in company with 92 GR*. as commentary type, in an undated *Fuero real de Castilla* (Haebler (p. 129) 283; Vindel, vol. 8, p. 245, no. 12 (1)).

ROLEWINCK, WERNER. *Fasciculus temporum*. *1480.

1^a. ¶ Tabula brevis ⁊ utilis super li||bello quodā qui dī fasciculus tē||poꝝ: . . . 7^b, col. 3, l. 33. Finis tabule ||| 9^a. [G]eneratio ⁊ generatio laudabit opera tua: ⁊ potenciam tuam pronuntiabūt. Scribitur || psalmo .144. . .

10^b. ¶ Fasciculus tempoꝝ: omnes antiquoꝝ cronicas completens: incipit feliciter. || . . . 72^a, col. 1, l. 38, COLOPHON: ¶ Crónica q̄ dicitur fasciculus t̄poꝝ: edita in alma vniuersitate co||lonie agrippine a quodā deuoto cartusiensi: ⁊ impressa Ispaleñ. || singulari industria atq; impensa Barthoalomei segura atq; Al||fonsi de portu anno domini 1480. Sixto q̄rto pōtifice maximo: fi||nit feliciter.

SEVILLE

. . . 73^a. ¶ Ex laertio de vita ⁊ moribus 'phōz autoritates extracte incipiunt. ¶ . . . 79^a, l. 49, END OF TEXT: . . . Crudele ⁊ impiu⁹ ⁊ deserere. Et hec de vita ⁊ moribus phōrum ex laercio satis sint dicta.

Folio. [*; a-h; i^a.] 80 leaves, 8 and 80 blank, 9-79 numbered 1-71. Table in 3 columns, text in 2 or more columns or long lines. 9^a: 47 lines and foliation, 216 (228) × 160 mm. Type: 92 GR*. Capital spaces in leaves 1-9, 72-9. Lombards. Woodcuts. Diagrams. Haebler 583. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 31, no. 9. Hain 6927.

The Fasciculus temporum is reprinted from the edition of Georgius Walch, Venice, 1479 (IB. 20883; cf. pt. v, p. 274), which ends this work similarly with the addendum on the death of Charles the Bold, and the epitaph enclosing the colophon, but does not, however, include the extracts from Diogenes Laertius.

302 × 227 mm. Leaves 1-9, 72-9 rubricated. Capitals supplied. Traces of manuscript signatures in the first quire. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate. Bound in blind-tooled brown morocco by Capé, Masson-Debonnelle S^{ra}.

Bought in July, 1893.

IB. 52305.

ALFONSO DEL PUERTO ALONE

VALERA, DIEGO DE. Crónica de España.

*1482.

1^a. [L]a siguiente coronica y lustrissima prícesa es partida en quatro partes principales. . . 12^a. (red) Comiença la coronica de españa dirigida ala muy alta ⁊ muy excelen^{te}te princesa Serenissima Reyna ⁊ Sennora nuestra sennora donna ysa^{bel} Reyna de espanna de secilia ⁊ de cerdena Duquesa de athenas Condessa de barcelona. abreuñada por su mandado por mosen diego de ualera su maestresala ⁊ del su conscio. ¶ (black) [E]SCRIBE latancio

Serenissima Reyna ⁊ señora en el prologo del su primero libro delas diuinas insti^{tu}ciones . . . 185^a, l. 30, FIRST COLOPHON: [F]ue acabada esta copilacion en la villa del puerto de santa maria bispera de san iuã de iunio del año del señor de mill ⁊ quatrocientos ⁊ ochenta ⁊ vn años seyendo el abreuñador della en hedad de sesenta ⁊ nueue años. . . 185^b, EPILOGUE AND SECOND COLOPHON: [M]uchas cosas son illustrissima princesa que me persuaden asi alguna cosa por ingenio o trabajo de estudio fallar se pue^{da} a nuestros cōtemporaneos ⁊ aun alos que venirse espe^{ran} por modo de breuedad. la qual es amiga de todo sa^{no} entendimiento la comuniquemos. . . ¶ (l. 14) asi como en socorro puestos ocurren con tan ma^{ra}uillosa arte de escreuir . . . (l. 17) . . . por nascion alemanos muy espertos ⁊ continuo inuentores enesta arte de inpremir . . . delos quales alemanos es vno michael dachauer . . . familiar de vuestra alteza a espensa del qual ⁊ de garcia del castillo vezino de medina del canpo tesoro dela her^{mandad} dela cibdad de seuilla la presente istoria general en multipli^{cada} copia por mandado de vuestra alteza. . . (l. 27) . . . en vuestra . . . cibdad de seuilla. fue inpresa por alonso del puerto. enel año del nascimiento de nuestro saluador ihū xpo de mill ⁊ quatrocientos ⁊ ochenta ⁊ dos años.

Folio. 10^a; A 10-1 B-Y^a. 187 leaves, 11 blank and presumably also 186, 187. 14^a: 36 lines, 166 × 109 mm. Type: 92 GR*. Capital spaces. Haebler 654. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 12, no. 12. Hain 15766.

A half-sheet signed a v is placed within the fourth sheet of quire A.

272 × 188 mm. Imperfect, wanting the outermost sheet of quire A. Without leaves 186 and 187, both presumably blank. Rubricated. Capitals supplied. Bound in crimson morocco, with the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate.

Bought in July, 1898.

IB. 52308.

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES (PAULUS DE COLONIA, JOHANNES PEGNITZER, MAGNUS HERBST, THOMAS GLOCKNER)

DATES. The first book printed by the 'quatro compañeros alemanes' is the Alfonso de Palencia, Vocabulario, dated 1490 (IB. 52320). Six books in 1491 and two in 1492 were produced by the same combination, after which the name of Paulus de Colonia disappears from imprints. The remaining three partners continued at work from 1493 until 11 July, 1499 (López de Mendoza, Proverbios, IA. 52343), though Pegnitzer in company with Meinardus Ungut signed a Ximenez, Vita Christi, on 30 April, 1496 (Haebler 711) at Granada also. The Juan de Mena, Trescientas, 7 October, 1499 (IA. 52347) contains only the names of Pegnitzer and Herbst, who signed four books in 1500 and continued at work until 1502, Pegnitzer's name alone occurring for the last time in 1503.

TYPES (see Plate X^s):

83 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3], neat text type in Venetian style. Haebler's 'M⁸⁷', but with shoulder in left half, resembling rather M⁹¹. D, N double-crossed, H, N, R and other capitals double-stemmed or shanked, I scrolled, round O and Q, indented to left, with vertical inner twist, small plain P set low, V with horizontal twist. Rounded h resting on line. Small ^o with short vertical tail. In use in 1490-92.

130 G. [P. 6; Haebler 10], heading type of Venetian design, resembling, e.g., Ratdolt (Venice) 130 G., though somewhat narrower and less rounded. Unusual M with square dot on left shank, a by-form of Haebler's M¹⁰, as found in Arrivabenus 120 G., De Gregoriis 120 G. [P. 18], and other Venetian types. C and E rounded, double-backed, with indentation to left, S with double verticals. H (double-stemmed), N, O (oval), Q, V with double diagonals. P (double-stemmed), R, V plain. In López de Mendoza, Proverbios, 11 July 1499 (IA. 52343), angular forms of C and E, with single and with double shanks, single-stemmed P double-crossed, and O double-shouldered and double-crossed, replace the earlier forms. Curly-tailed h. In use throughout.

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES

165 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], large-face heading and title type in Venetian style, with ornate capitals, several double-shanked or double-crossed. Closely resembling De Gregoriis (Venice) 156 G. [P. 30], with Haebler's M⁹³ triple-crossed, N, O, Q triple-crossed, but A scrolled as De Gregoriis 170 G. [P. 20]. In Tostado, Floretum s. Matthaei, 30 September, 1491 (IC. 52325), a by-form of M is found, with tail looped beneath the letter. Minuscule h with long curved tail and foot turned up to right; in Ortiz, Cinco Tratados, 1493 (IB. 52332), this is replaced by h (rounded) resting on line, and the type measures 155 mm. approximately. In use from 1491.

93 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2], medium round text type, rather heavy in appearance. Capitals in the same style as 83 G. [P. 3], but A with inner dot, I plain, with two thorns, O and Q broad, E small. Unusual tied Et. Paragraph-mark with upper horn prolonged. In use in 1491, 92.

106 G. [P. 4], bold round text type, 'not unlike Biel (Burgos) type 6, but smaller'. Sparingly used in Las Siete Partidas, 24 December, 1491 (IB. 52327). Capitals double-shanked, A empty. Curly-tailed h. Light, sloping double hyphen. Apparently confused by Haebler with 165 G. [P. 1]. Measurement approximate.

98 G. [P. 5; Haebler 5], text type, 'in appearance a reduction of 165 G. [P. 1]', but A double-shanked, empty. C at first round with thin vertical as well as normal angular form, and later also C made from E, two-thorned, with hair-line carried above the head-stroke. M, N, O, P, Q double-crossed. Curly-tailed h; rr perruna. Closely resembling in design Brun and Gentil (Seville) 117 G. [P. 1] and 90 G. [P. 2] (1492), Ungut and Polonus (Seville) 98 G. [P. 5] (1494-1500), and Valentim Fernandes (Lisbon) 118 G. In use from 1493.

71 G. [P. 7; Haebler 7], commentary type in Venetian style, 'very like' Hamman 70 G. [P. 5] and other Venetian founts. Haebler's M⁸⁷. Several capitals double-shanked or stemmed. Light rounded paragraph mark. In use from 1495 (Díaz de Montalvo, Ordenanzas, Haebler 220).

* * Haebler's type 5*, 92 mm., is derived from Typographie ibérique, no. 91, there said to be reproduced from San Pedro, Carcel de amor, 1492. The page shown is in fact from Ortiz, Cinco Tratados, 1493, the type being no. 5, with normal measurement of 97-8 mm.

Haebler's types 6 (c. 260 mm.), 8 (roman, 103 mm.), and 9 (82 mm.) are not represented in the Museum collection.

CAPITALS, white on black ground with leaf and flower ornament, measuring 41×41 mm., and 30×30 mm., in use from 1491. A set 28×28 mm., of similar design but of worn appearance, is found in Las Siete Partidas, 24 December, 1491 (IB. 52327). The Ortiz, Cinco Tratados, 1493 (IB. 52332) contains another set with ornament of fruits, leaves, and birds, measuring 30×30 mm., and López de Mendoza, 11 July, 1499 (IA. 52343) a set 19×19 mm. Lombards 12 mm. and 6 mm. in height.

DEVICES: A. The initials and description of the four printers, P. I. M. T. ALEMANI, within two concentric circles, the inner divided by a horizontal and an upright which supports at the head a housemark above four cross-bars. White on red ground. 132×72 mm. Vindel, Escudos y Marcas tipográficas . . . Siglo XV, fig. 1. In use in 1490.

B. A similar design, but reduced, white on black ground. 91×55 mm. Vindel, fig. 2. In use in 1491.

C. A similar design, but within the circle three initials, I. M. (in upper half) T (lower half), and above, three cross-bars. White on black ground. 79×45 mm. Vindel, fig. 3. In use in 1493-99.

D. A similar design to C, but reduced, white on black ground. 46×32 mm. Used in two editions of Expositio hymnorum, 7 April, 1497 (Vindel, vol. 5, pp. 433-5, no. 99), and 5 March, 1499 (IA. 52341).

* * A device of similar design but within the circle two initials, I. M., and above, two cross-bars, used in 1500, Vindel, fig. 5, is not here represented. The Seneca, Proverbios, 18 February, 1500 (Haebler 620) contains a device consisting of the initial .C., white on black, within the lower portion of a circle divided by two horizontals which support an upright with double cross-bars. This was the property of the booksellers Guido de Lavezariis and Lazaro de Gazanis, for whom the book was printed (Haebler, Geschichte, Abb. 415; Vindel, fig. 15.).

ALL FOUR PARTNERS

ALFONSO [FERNÁNDEZ] DE PALENCIA. Vocabulario universal en latin y en romance. *1490.

1^a, TITLE: Vniuersal vocabulario en latin y en Romance ||
collegido por el cronista Alfonso de Palencia. 1^b, col. 1.
(headline) Latinum. || (red) Iniuncti operis argumentum. ||
¶ (black) Excellētissima domina . . . (col. 2) (headline)
Romance. || (red) Argumento de la obra emprendida. || . . .
2^a, (black) a Est vox dolētis q̄ ē interiectio. || A ē prepositio
. . . 549^b, COLOPHON: (red) Hoc vniuersale compendiū vo-
cabulorū ex lingua lati||na eleganter collectorū: cum vul-
gari expositione im||pressit apud Hispalim Paulus de
Colonia Alema||nus cum suis socijs. Id ipsu3 imperante
illustrissima || domina Helisabeth Castelle 7 Legionis:
Aragonie: || Sicilie 7c. regina. Anno salutis Millesimo
quadrin||gentissimo Nonagesimo Feliciter. || DEVICE A.
550^a. (black) Registrum huius libri. || . . . || . . . terni.

Folio. a-z aa-pp⁸ qq¹⁰ rr-zz A-X⁸ YZ⁶. 550 leaves, 314 blank,
2-549 numbered ij-ccccclij, with errors. 2 columns. 3^a: 54 lines
and headline, 227 (238)×145 mm. Types: 130 G., title, head-

lines; 83 G., text. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler
510. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 64, no. 15. Hain 12275. Gesamtkatalog
1267.

The argumentum operis on 1^b begins: Excellentissima domina
Helisabeth Castelle legionis Aragonie atque Sicilie regina: inter
innumera que mortalibus perhibuit suarum immortalium vir-
tutum documenta: hoc etiam superaddere voluit: vt iussu tante
celsitudinis Alfonsus Palentinus gestorum hispaniensium scri-
ptor subiret onus interpretandi vocabula lingue latine secundum
hispani ydimois (quod romancium dicitur) explicationem.

Below the colophon is the blind impression of lombards
15 mm. in height.

281×200 mm. Without the blank. On the title-page is
the signature: Ber. Cabrera H. d. Cordubá. At the foot
of 549^a is written: de el C^{de} de torrepalma. Bound in two
volumes, in old limp vellum, each with the armorial book-
plate of Lord Amherst of Hackney.

Bought in May, 1909.

IB. 52320.

LULLUS, RAIMUNDUS. De conceptione beatae virginis Mariae. *12 March, 1491.

1^a. Ihesu christe gloriose in || quo vniuersi creati nobili-
tas ac perfectio psistūt vnite. . . (l. 5). . . placeat tibi

SEVILLE

be||nigne saluator illuminare indignū famulū tuū vt te aman||do 7 diligendo disputationē incipiat secularis 7 iacobite. || De prologo. || [C]Ontigit q̄ sedens in choro fratrū predicatorū || Auinione septima mensis decembris. secula||ris quidam . . . 28^b, l. 7, COLOPHON: Ad laudem 7 honorē intemerate virginis marie: liber || de ei^o cōceptu ab omī labe originali imuni: ab egregio vi||ro magistro Raymundo lull doctore illuminato compila||tus (qui pro fide catholica lapidū ictibus occubuit apud || tunicem ciuitatem agarenor) felici numine est explicitus. || Impressus hispali impensis religiosi viri fratris martini || almodouar militis do calatraua. opera vero 7 igenio ma||gistri pauli 8 colonia 7 sociorū ei^o alemanorū duodecima || die martij. Anno ab incartione dñi. 1491.

Quarto. a-c⁸ d⁴. 28 leaves. 8^a: 32 lines, 133 × 82 mm. Types: 165 G., first line on 1^a; 83 G. Capital spaces. Haebler 385. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 76, no. 22. Hain 5603=10326.

The Disputatio de conceptione beatae virginis Marie here catalogued is not the work of Lullus, but is retained under his name for convenience. It has been doubtfully attributed to one Ramón Astruch de Cortyelles. (E. Rogent & E. Durán, Bibliografía de les impressions lul·lianes (1927), pp. 14, 15.)

205 × 142 mm. With manuscript foliation 125-52. With the duplicate stamp of the Biblioteca de Catalunya and the book-plate of J. P. R. Lyell. A sheet of typewritten bibliographical notes, dated Barcelona, Easter 1924, is inserted. Bound in modern half brown niger at the British Museum bindery.

Acquired by exchange in January, 1938. IA. 52322.

PLUTARCHUS. Vitae parallelae. [In a Spanish translation by Alfonso de Palencia.] *2 July, 1491.

VOL. I. [1^a, TITLE: La primera parte de Plutharcho.] 2^a. (red) Comiença el prologo del cronista || Alfonso de palēcia dirigido al ylu||stre 7 muy magnifico señor dō Ro||drigo pōçe de leon duque de cadiz || . . . (l. 7) . . . Enla translaçion delas vi||das 8 Plutarco de latin en romāçe || . . . 3^a. (red) Plutharco muy noble philosopho || escrivio la vida de Theseo en grie||go. Et traslado la en latin Lapo || florentin muy enseñado. despues || el cronista Alfonso de Palencia la || traduxo en Romançe Castellano. || (black) sEgund || los hi||storicos || . . . 351^b, col. 1, l. 28, COLOPHON: ¶ Eneste primer volumen hay tre||ynta vidas delas de plutarco tradu||zidas de latin en romançe por el cro||nista Alfonso de Palēcia. Ca fue ne||cessario quelas otras restātes se po||siesen en otro volumē: 7 ambos vo||lumines se imprimierō en seuilla cō || industria de Paulo de Colonia: 7 8 Johannes de Nurenberg 7 de Ma||gno: 7 de Thomas Alemanes. 7 to||dos son quadernos. || (col. 2) (table) ¶ Cada vna destas vidas se fallara || eneste primero volumen en las fojas || que aqui tiene sumadas. || . . . (l. 33) Sertorio folio cccxliij || [VOL. II. 1^a, TITLE: La segunda parte de plutharco. . . 351^a, col. 1, l. 31, COLOPHON: Fenecē en dos volumines las vidas || de Plutarco q̄ fuerō scriptas en grie||go: 7 traduzidas en latin por diuer||sos trāsladadores: 7 despues buel||tas en romāçe castellano por el cro||nista Alfōso de Palēcia. Assi q̄ enel || p̄mer volumē se cōtienē treynta vi||das 8las 8 Plutarco: y enel segūdo || veynte 7 çinco vidas 8las suyas cō || otras colligidas por algunos aucto||res modernos. 7 la vida 8 Carlo ma||gno 7 vna epistola 8 Ruffo. q̄ fuerō || imp̄ssas por Paulo 8 Colonia: 7 Io||hānes 8 Nurēberg 7 Magno 7 Tho||mas Alemanes en seuilla: 7 se aca||barō de imprimir a dos dias del || mes de

Iulio. de .M.cccxcj. años. || (col. 2) (table) ¶ Cada vna destas vidas se fallara || . . . (l. 30) Epistola folio cccxlv.]

Folio. vol. i: a-z aa-xx⁸. 352 leaves, the last presumably blank, 2-351 so numbered. [vol. ii: A-Z AA-XX⁸. 352 leaves, the last blank, 2-351 so numbered.] 2 columns. vol. i, 4^a: 49 lines and headline, 228 (258) × 152 mm. Types: 165 G., titles, headlines; 93 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 550. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 85, no. 24. Hain *13133.

Leaf 91^a of vol. 1 has the erroneous headline Alcibiades (for Coriolano), and 284^a has Lysandre (for Los graccos).

Each 'Life' has an incipit, red-printed, naming the translator of the Latin version used by Alfonso de Palencia.

312 × 212 mm. ~~Vol. I only.~~ Imperfect; wanting the title-leaf. Without the blank. Bound in eighteenth-century marbled brown calf.

Bought in April, 1851,

August, 1982.

IB. 52323.

TOSTADO, ALFONSO, DE MADRIGAL. Floretum sancti Matthaei. [Edited by Petrus de Prexano.]

*30 September, 1491.

PART I: 1^a, TITLE: El tostado sobre sañt matheo. 2^a (headline) (red) Floretum sancti mathei feliciter incipit. || (black) vT ait btūs Ambrosius in diuinis voluminibus || . . . 257^a, col. 2, l. 21, COLOPHON: Explicit prima pars Floreti in expositione euangelij sancti || Mathei quā expositionē doctissime edidit Episcopus Abu||lensis cognomento Tostado: 7 eleganter ad cōmodissimā re||degit breuitatē Reuerendus dñs Petrus de Prexano Cau||riēñ Episcopus. Fuit hec prima pars impressa apud hispa||lim Anno salutis .1491. per Paulū de colonia 7 Iohannē || de nurenberga 7 socios alemanos. || Sequitur tabula prime partis || 257^b. (headline) Tabula. || . . . 267^b. ¶ Dictiones que in hac prima parte perfecta inuente sūt errate hoc in loco 7 correcte posite sūt 7 castigate. . . . 268^a. (headline) Registrū prime partis floreti sancti mathei || . . . col. 4, l. 34. probatio. PART II: 1^a, TITLE: La segūda parte del tostado sobre sañt matheo. 2^a. (headline) (red) Secunda pars floreti sancti mathei. || (black) eT post di||es. . . . 258^a, col. 2, l. 29. COLOPHON: ¶ Floretū sancti Mathei diligentissime collectū a reuerēdo || presule Cauriensis dño Petro de Prexano in sacra scriptura || pfessore dignissimo: explicit felicissime. Impressum Hispali || per Paulū coloniensem 7 Iohannē pegniczer de nurēberga || atq; Magnū 7 Thomā Alemanos: impensis haud medio||cribus prefati dñi presulis. qui etiā supaddidit correctionis || solertiā profecto summā: quā eius charissimi domesticiciq; fa||miliares Iohannes de Arellano canonicus Pacensis ac Tu||telensis. 7 Iohānes de Reuenga eiusdem dñi Episcopi secre||tarius obnixius impenderunt. fuit impressionis ipsius finis || vltima die mensis Septēbris. Anno salutis nostre Millesi||mo quadringētesimo nonagesimo primo. Regnātibz illu||strissimis Fernando 7 Helisabeth Castelle 7 legionis Ara||gonie 7 Sicilie Rege 7 Regina felicissimis. 259^a. (headline) Tabula secunde partis. || . . . 272^a. (headline) Registrū secunde partis floreti sancti mathei. || . . . (col. 4, l. 34) An venialia ||

Folio. Part I: a-n⁸ o¹² p-z aa-kk⁸. 268 leaves. Part II: A-Z AA-HH⁸ II¹⁰ KK¹⁴. 272 leaves. 2 columns. Pt. 1, 4^a: 66 lines and headline, 276 (292) × 181 (with marginalia 210) mm. Types: 165 G., titles, headlines, first words of chapters, etc.; 83 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 388. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 90, no. 25. Hain *15581.

Sheet o 6 is signed o 9, in error.

The blind impression of type is distinguishable at the foot of 257^a of pt. 1.

vol. 2 bought
August 1982.
[of vol. 1, and
of vol. 2.]

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES

404×281 mm. Bound in two volumes in an Esslingen binding of blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards. Dr. Kloss's copy.

Bought in January, 1850.

IC. 52325.

PARTIDAS. Las Siete Partidas de Alfonso X el Sabio. [With the additions of Alfonso Díaz de Montalvo.]

*24 December, 1491.

1^a, TITLE: Primera partida. 2^a, col. 1. Tabla delos titulos || 8^a la primera partida. || ... (col. 2) (headline) Introducion. || ... 2^b, col. 2. (headline) Prologo. || ... 4^a. (red) Comieça la primera || partida que fabla de || todas las cosas que || pertenescen ala fe ca-||tholica: q̄ faze al òbre || conoser a dios por || creencia || ... 479^b, col. 1, l. 15, COLOPHON: ¶ Las siete partidas quel serenissimo 7 muy || excellēte señor don Alfonso rey de Castilla 7 de || Leon 7c. de gloriosa memoria: nono deste non-||bre fizo 7 mando compilar 7 reduzir a muy pro||uechosa breuedad de todas las principales fu||erças iudiciales por muy solenne 7 aprobados || iurisconsultos. Fueron impressas enla muy no||ble 7 muy leal cibdad de Seuilla: por commissiō || de Rodrigo d escobar: 7 de Melchior gurrizo || mercadores de libros. Imprimierō las maestre || paulo de colonia 7 Iohānes pegniczer de nurē||berga 7 Magno 7 Thomas compañeros ale-||manes. Acabaronse de imprimir a .xxiiij. dias || de deziembre año de nuestra salud de mill 7 qua||tro- cientos 7 nouenta 7 vn años bienauentura-||damente. Van enestas siete partidas las adicio||nes 7 cōcordanças fechas por el doctor de mon||taluo. || (col. 2) (headline) Registro. || ... (l. 18) E vn terno. GGG. || DEVICE B.

Folio. a-1⁸; aa-ii⁸ kk ll⁸; aaa-ooo⁸; aaaa⁸⁺² bbbb-dddd⁸ eeee¹⁰; A-F⁸ G⁸; AA-DD⁸ EE FF⁸; AAA-FFF⁸ GGG⁸. 480 leaves, 88, 172, 284, 382, 426, 480 blank. 2 columns. 2^a: 52 lines and headline, 218 (233)×140 mm. Types: 165 G., titles, incipits, headlines; 106 G., paragraph-headings; 83 G. Capitals. Haebler 519. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 102, no. 28. Hain 12427.

Each part has a separate title.

Sheet dd 2 is signed dd 1, in error. Sheet fff 2 is signed also aaa 3 (and both signatures here struck through in early pen and ink). An additional unsigned sheet is inserted between the second and third leaves of quire aaaa. Quires bbbb-dddd are misdescribed as 'ternos' in the register.

293×210 mm. With the book-plate: J. Gomez de la Cortina et amicorum. On 1^a is the manuscript note of ownership: De D^o Franco de Santiago y Primares. Bound in eighteenth-century mottled brown leather.

Bought in April, 1872.

IB. 52327.

DURANIUS, DOMINICUS MARCUS. Lux bella.

*1492.

1^a, TITLE: Lux bella. 2^a. Ars cantus plani cōposita breuissimo compendio Lux bella nūcupata || per bacca- lariū dominicū duraniū: 7 clarissimo dño petro ximenio cau||riensi episcopo reuerendissimo: atq; sacratissime theologie peritissimo || dedicata feliciter incipitur ad laudem dei. || SIgno es ayuntamiēto de letra cō bo3 y ppriedad. . . . 6^a, l. 34. Explicit Lux bella: metrū 7 mensura cantus plani. 6^b. [circular diagram] || ¶ Sūma de musica. Contiene todas las letras triplicadas. . . . 7^a. In- cipiūt octo toni artis musice || a patre sanctissimo gregorio or-||dinati 7 compositi . . . 13^b, l. 11, COLOPHON: Esta obra fue emprimida en Seuilla por quatro alema-||nes compañeros Enel año de nuestro señor .i.4.9.2.

Quarto. a⁶ b⁸. 14 leaves, the last blank. 4^a: 36 lines, 150×101 (with marginalia 118) mm. Types: 165 G., title, incipit on 7^a; 93 G., text of hymns in quire b; 83 G. Lombard S on 2^a. Dia- grams. Musical notes on a five-line stave. Haebler 237. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 147, no. 47. Gesamtkatalog 9099.

In quire b a full page contains six five-line staves and six lines of text printed alternately.

204×137 mm. Without the blank. Cropped. Two leaves of manuscript notes headed Summa de musica are bound at the end. Bound in modern limp vellum.

Bought in October, 1900 (MK. 8. f. 17). IA. 52329.

JOHANNES PEGNITZER, MAGNUS HERBST, THOMAS GLOCKNER

ORTIZ, ALFONSO. Cinco Tratados.

*1493.

1^a, TITLE: Los tratados del doctor alonso ortiz || 'Tratado dela herida del rey. || Tratado consolatorio ala princesa de portugal. || Item vna oracion alos reyes en latin y en romance || Item dos cartas mēsajeras a los reyes. vna que embio || la cibdad la otra el cabildo dela yglesia de toledo || Tratado contra la carta del prothonotario de lucena || 2^a. (headline) Tratado primero dela herida del rey. || (red) Tratado dirigido || alos muy poderosos || Rey 7 reyna nuestros || señores por el dotor || Alfonso ortiz canoni||go de Toledo. || (black) TEmeroso si seria gra||to a vuestras altezas || mi seruicio . . . 100^b, col. 2, COLOPHON: ¶ Acaban se los tratados. Dela he-||rida del Rey. Consolatorio ala pñce-||sa de portugal. Y el tratado contra la || carta del protonotario Iuan de luce-||na fechos 7 copilados por el egregio || 7 famoso dotor Alfonso ortiz canoni||go dela sāta yglesia de Toledo. a loor || 7 gloria 8^a la santissima Trinidad 7 de||la virgen sancta Maria 7 de toda la || corte celestial. Fue imprimido enla || muy noble 7 muy leal cibdad de Se-||uilla por tres Alemanes cōpañeros. || Enel año del señor .M.cccc.xciii. || DEVICE C.

Folio. a-e⁸ f¹⁰; g-k⁸ l-n⁶. 100 leaves, 2-100 so numbered. 2 columns. 3^a: 43 lines and headline, 210 (225)×143 mm. Types: 165 (155) G., first line of title, incipit of first tract, head- lines, first lines of chapter-headings; 98 G. Capitals. Haebler 503. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 172, no. 62. Hain 12109.

1^a, title; 1^b, blank; 2^a, tratado dela herida del rey; 9^a, tratado consolatorio ala princesa de Portugal; 40^a, oracion en latin alos reyes; 43^b, oracion en romance; 48^b, cartas alos reyes; 51^a, blank; 51^b, prefatory epistle of Tratado contra la carta del protonotario; 52^a, text; 100^b, colophon, device.

From g 5^b, col. 1, l. 24 onwards normal angular C is occasionally used in addition to the round form.

36^b bears the headline appropriate to the following part: Oracion en latin, instead of Tratado segundo.

295×218 mm. Sheets g 2 and 3 have changed places in binding. Beneath the colophon is written: Reuisto p F. M. Censor (?). Bound in old limp vellum.

Bought in December, 1860.

IB. 52332.

EXPOSITIO. Expositio hymnorum una cum textu.

*5 March, 1499.

1^a. [woodcut surrounded by type-set text, the whole within borders] || TITLE: ¶ Aurea expositio hym-||norum vna cum textu. 1^b. LIber iste dicitur hymno-||rū. Hymn⁹ dicif laus dei cū cantico. . . . 2^a. ¶ Carmen est dimetrum iambicum archilochium || monocolon orthometrum. . . .

SEVILLE

56^b, l. 13, COLOPHON: Aurea hymnorum expositio vna cum textu || accuratissime correcte felici numine est ex|| plicata. Impressa hispali p tres alemanos || socios. Anno dominice incarnatiōis .M.||cccc.xcix. die vero quinta mensis marcij. || DEVICE D.

Quarto. a-g⁸. 56 leaves. 3^b: 42 lines of commentary surrounding the text, 150 × 98 mm. Types: 130 G., title, first line on 1^b; 98 G., hymns, colophon; 71 G., introduction, commentary. Capital on 1^b; capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 253 (wrongly counting 56 blank). Vindel, vol. 5, p. 313, no. 116; vol. 8, pp. 278-9.

The cut on the title-page, 78 × 70 mm., representing the Last Supper, is surrounded by single lines of text (Luke 22: 14, 15, 19) printed rectangularly: ¶ Discubuit jesus ⁊ discipuli eius cū eo ⁊ ait: desiderio desideravi hoc pascha manduca||re vobiscū antequā patiar. Et accepto pa||ne gratias agens fregit ⁊ dedit illis. Dicēs || Outside are placed four narrow borders.

The text is that of the shorter recension printed by Caillaut, Paris, 8 March, 1492/3 (IA. 39485), but with the addition of headings relating to the metres, two hymns 'in festo eucharistie', and two hymns by Jacobus Alora in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Sebastian respectively.

In this and the two following books, round C with inner vertical is superseded by the normal angular C used already in 1493 and a sort formed from E with hair-line.

213 × 146 mm. Bound by F. Bedford in brown blind-tooled morocco.

Bought in July, 1888.

IA. 52341.

LÓPEZ DE MENDOZA, IÑIGO. Proverbios. [With glosses by the author and by Pedro Díaz de Toledo.] *11 July, 1499.

1^a, TITLE: ¶ Prouerbios de dō Yñigo lopez de || mendoza. Cō vn tratado de remedio || contra fortuna que esta puesto en fin. 2^a. INTRODUCCIō del marq̄s de Santillana don || Yñigo lopez de mēdoça: al cētiloq̄o de sus || prouerbios y castigos: q̄ hizo por mādado || y ruego de nro señor el rey don Iuā: . . . (l. 22) El marques. || Sērenissimo y bienauenturado princi||pe. Dize el filosofo de aquellos q̄ sa||ben: . . . 5^a. ¶ Introducion d̄l dotor Pero diaz || de toledo: al dicho señor principe. Hecha sobre los di||chos prouerbios: cō las glosas ⁊ declaraciones: . . . 7^a. ¶ Si guense los prouerbios d̄l muy || magnifico y noble señor don Yñigo lopez de mendo||ça marques de Santillana glosados. || . . . 75^b. ¶ Comiença el tratado de prouidē||cia cōtra fortuna compuesto por Diego de valera . . . 79^b, COLOPHON. ¶ Fenecen los prouerbios de don Yñigo lo||pez de mendoça: marques de Santillana. Con || el tratado de prouidencia contra fortuna. Com||puesto por Diego de valera. Impressos en Sc||uilla por tres com||pañeros alemanes. A onze di||as del mes de julio. Año de nuestro redentor Ie||su xpo de mill y q̄tro cientos y nouēta y nueue. || DEVICE C.

Quarto. a-k⁸. 80 leaves, the last presumably blank. 3^a: 32 lines, 158 × 100 mm. Types: 130 G., title, proverbs; 98 G., gloss. Capitals, also some spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 426. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 327, no. 121; vol. 8, p. 281.

194 × 136 mm. Without the last leaf, presumably blank. Bound by Clarke and Bedford in gold-tooled blue hard-grained morocco, with the arms of Thomas Grenville.

Grenville copy (G. 11272).

IA. 52343.

JOHANNES PEGNITZER, MAGNUS HERBST
MENA, JUAN DE. Las Trescientas ó el
Laberinto. *7 October, 1499.

1^a. [woodcut, within borders] || WOODCUT TITLE: Las .ccc. de || Iuā de meñ. 1^b. ¶ Comiēça el labyrintho de ju||an de mena Poeta castellano: intitulado al || muy esclarecido y poderoso principe don ju||an el segundo rey de castillia y de leon 7c. ||

Al muy prepotente don juan el segundo
aquel con quien jupiter touo tal zelo || . . .

44^a, l. 26, COLOPHON: Acaban se las .ccc. de Iuan de mena em||premidas en Seuilla enel año de Mill. cccc. || y. xcix .a. vij. dias 8 Otubrio: por Iohānes pe||gniczer de nurenberga y magno herbst com||pañeros alemanes.

Quarto. a-e⁸ f⁴. 44 leaves. 2^a: 32 lines, 158 × 81 mm. Types: 130 G., first line on 1^b; 98 G. Lombard T on 1^b. Haebler 413. Vindel, vol. 5, no. 125; vol. 8, p. 286-8.

A page-for-page reprint of Ungut's edition, Seville, 12 January, 1496 (IA. 52399).

The woodcut (1^a) represents a messenger (?) kneeling before a king.

192 × 136 mm. Bound by Clarke and Bedford in gold-tooled blue hard-grained morocco, with the arms of Thomas Grenville.

Grenville copy (G. 11274).

IA. 52347.

CAPITULOS. Capítulos de gobernadores, asistentes, corregidores, hechos 9 de junio 1500. [After 9 June, 1500.]

1^a. [woodcut] || TITLE: ¶ Capítulos hechos por el rey ⁊ la reyna nuestros se||ñores. enlos q̄les se cōtienen las cosas q̄ han do guar||dar ⁊ cōplir los gouernadores. asis||tētes. corregidores || juezes de residēcia ⁊ alcaldes delas ciudades villas ⁊ || lugares de sus reynos ⁊ señorios: fechos enla muy no||ble ⁊ leal ciudad de Seuilla a .ix. de junio de .M.7.d. 1^b. DON fernando ⁊ doña ysabel por la gracia || de dios rey ⁊ reyna de castilla de Leō de Aragō de Secilia || de Granada . . . [8^b, l. 22 (Privilege): Por quanto maestre Garcia de la torre librero vezino de toledo ⁊ Alonso loren||ço librero vezino de seuilla se obligarō de dar los dichos capitulos a precio de .xvij. || mfs: manda su alteza: ⁊ los del su muy alto consejo q̄ ninguno no sea osado delos em||premir ni vender en todos sus reynos ⁊ señorios desde el dia dela fecha destos capi||tulos fasta tres años primeros siguientes sen licencia d̄ los dichos maestre garcia de || la torre ⁊ alonso lorenço libreros: so pena q̄ el que los emprimiere o vendiere sin su li||cencia pague diez mill marauedis para la camara de sus altezas.]

Folio. a⁸. 8 leaves. 2^a: 45 lines, 227 × 152 mm. Types: 130 G., title, headings of text; 98 G. Capitals on 1^b. Lombard on 6^b. Haebler 117. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 394, no. 144.

The title-cut, 141 × 110 mm., represents the arms of Ferdinand and Isabella within a frame.

Only normal angular C is used in this work.

274 × 196 mm. Imperfect; wanting the last leaf. Bound as ff. 258-64 of tom. 15 of Colección de cortes celebradas en los reynos de Castilla y Leon (Add. MS. 9929).

Bought in 1835 (Department of Manuscripts).

IB. 52350.

MEINARDUS UNGUT AND STANISLAUS POLONUS

DATES. The first dated book printed by Ungut and Stanislaus Polonus is the *Defensiones sancti Thomae Aquinatis* of Didacus de Deza, completed on 4 February, 1491 (IA. 52353). Thenceforward their output was constant until 1499, although Ungut joined with Pegnitzer to print at Granada an edition of Francisco Ximénez, *Vita Christi*, 30 April, 1496 (IB. 54220). The latest occurrences of the names of Ungut and Polonus together are in the two colophons of the Boethius, etc., 14 October, 24 October, 1499 (Haebler 60). The *Mena*, *Coronación*, 12 November, 1499 (IA. 52413) is signed by Polonus only. Polonus continued to print alone until 1502, and in 1503 in association with Jacob Cromberger.

TYPES (see Plate XI⁵):

82 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], 'square clear text type', with plain capitals, as used by several Neapolitan printers. Haebler's M⁸². Angular C and E, D with slanting double shaft, small P, rounded h. Distinguishable from Mathias Moravus (Naples) 87 G. [P. 5] by double hyphen almost vertical, and absence of rounded C. At first, vertical d, broad v, but in *Gordonio*, *Lilio de medicina*, 18 April, 1495 (IB. 52386), rounded d, narrow v, flatter double hyphen replace earlier forms. In use in 1491-8.

111 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2], heading and large text type in the same style as the preceding. Capitals mostly plain. Diamonded A, N; round C, D (with inner vertical twist), E; double-stemmed T; tail of V below the line. Distinguishable from Mathias Moravus (Naples) 112 G. [P. 3] by M with short horizontal cross-bar in second half (Haebler's M⁴³). In use in 1491-8.

95 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3], medium text type, with plain capitals. Haebler's M¹³, with a by-form, broader, with short cross-bar in second half. Shanks of A bent in parallel curve; D with pearl to left; rectangular V with tail below the line. Distinguishable from Mathias Moravus (Naples) 94 G. [P. 6] by the narrow M, rounded d, steep double hyphen. In use in 1492-4.

144 G. [P. 4; Haebler 4], liturgical and large text and heading type, with capitals of distinctive design. A (double-shanked) and D with pearl to left; Haebler's M⁸²; E, H, N, R, S, T double-stemmed or shanked; P open at head. Flat-headed and upright d, ² set high. In use in 1491-1500.

98 G. [P. 5; Haebler 5], text type very closely resembling *Compañeros Alemanes* 98 G. [P. 5] (q.v.), but distinguishable by A broader, larger E, G, I, L, N, P, T. O and Q open at head and diagonals flatter. In use in 1494-1500.

86 G. [P. 6; Haebler 6], text type in the same style as *De Colonia* and *Manthen* (Venice) 94 G^C (1479, 80). Haebler's M⁹⁷. Double-backed A, C, D, E, G, M, N, P, Q, of which A, D, M, N, P, Q are diamonded. Plain H; scrolled I; O indented to left; V with steeply sloping diagonals. Small by-forms of E, N (double-stemmed and double-crossed), S. Minuscule h without tail. Single hyphen. In use in 1500.

111 R. [P., Spain, xxv.—Unknown Places, no. 9619, type 3; Haebler 7], large text type, as Moravus (Naples) 115 R. [P. 2] and 111 R. [P. 4] but heavier. Single Qu, with tail (rounded) of Q stretching fully under u. Straight-tailed h. Heavy paragraph mark. No hyphen in *Palencia*, double hyphen, nearly vertical, in *Gaguinus*. In use throughout, but here found only in *Palencia*, *De synonymis*, 24 November, 1491 (IB. 52359), and the undated *Gaguinus*, *De puritate conceptionis virginis Mariae* (IA. 52405).

64 G. [P., Spain, xxv.—Unknown Places, no. 9619, type 2], small text or commentary type, with several capitals double-stemmed and/or double-crossed. Haebler's M⁹⁵ empty. Double-stemmed I of unusual form. Indistinguishable from Moravus (Naples) 63 G. Here found only in the undated *Gaguinus*, *De puritate conceptionis virginis Mariae* (IA. 52405).

CAPITALS AND BORDERS. Two sets of capitals, measuring 39×39 mm., and 21×21 mm. respectively, white on black ground with delicate flower and leaf ornament, were in use from 1491 until 1495. These were replaced by sets, 43×43 mm., with leaves and flowers and ornament of fine tendrils sometimes held by a putto; 24×24 mm., with double frame-line, and c. 22×22 mm., with single frame-line, both with floral decoration. Lombards 5 mm., 8 mm., and 13 mm. in height are also found. Narrow borders mostly with leaf and flower ornament are used in *Gorricio*, *Contemplaciones sobre el Rosario*, 1495 (IA. 52390), *Garcia*, *Peregrina*, 1498 (IB. 52406), *Pulgar*, *Claros Varones de España*, 1500 (IA. 52416), and the undated *Gaguinus*, *De puritate conceptionis virginis Mariae* (IA. 52405).

DEVICES. A. The initials M and S on two shields suspended from a tree, on a white ground, the upper branches and leaves on a black ground. 58×43 mm. Vindel, fig. 6. In use in 1491-8.

B. Device of Polonus alone. In white on a black ground POLONVS between two concentric circles, the inner circle divided by a cross-bar supporting an upright with double crosses; in the lower half of the circle the initial .S.; the background ornamented with leaves and flowers. 41×29 mm. Vindel, fig. 11. Used in *Ricoldus*, *Improbatio Alcorani*, 20 March 1500 (IA. 52415).

C. The same design as the preceding. 74×49 mm. Vindel, fig. 10. Used in *Pulgar*, *Claros Varones de España*, 24 April, 1500 (IA. 52416).

DEZA, DIDACUS DE. *Defensiones sancti Thomae Aquinatis.* *4 February, 1491.

2^a. (red) *Fratris Didaci de Deça ordinis predicatoruꝝ* || uite regularis: Serenissimi ac magni Hispaniaruꝝ || principis preceptoris. In defensiões sancti Tho||me ab impugna- tionibus magistri Nicholai ma||gistriq; Mathie ppugnatoris

sui. Ad Illustrissi||mum ac Reuerendissimum dominum: dominum || Petrum Mendoçe archipresulē Toletan. Hispa|| nie totius primatem. sancte Romane ecclesie car||dinalem dignissimum. Epistola. || (black) ILlustrissimo ac Reuerē|| dissimo . . . 4^b. Circa librum Genesis. || Capitulo primo. || IN capitulo primo libri Genesis su||per illud. Dixit autem deus: . . . 79^a, COLOPHON: Absolutum hoc opus: editum

SEVILLE

a Reuerendo ma||gistro fratre Didaco de Deça ordinis predica||torum. Magni ac Serenissimi principis Hispani||arū Sicilie rē. preceptore. In defensiones sancti || Thome: Hispalis per Meynardum vngut Ale||manum 7 Stanislaum Polonū socios. Anno sa||lutis cristiane Millesimo quadringentesimo no||nagesimo primo. Die vero quarta mēsis Febru||arij. || DEVICE A.

Quarto. a-k⁸. 80 leaves, the first and last blank. 9^a: 32 lines and headline, 131 (142) × 77 mm. Types: 111 G., headlines, chapter-headings, first line of dedicatory epistle on 2^a; 82 G. Capital spaces, guide-letters in quire a only. Haebler 203. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 71, no. 19. Hain 6040. Gesamtkatalog 8259.

Copies are known in which the text on 2^a is differently set up: (l. 1) . . . predicatorum || . . . Hispania; || . . . (Hain-Reichling 6040; Vindel, vol. 5, p. 72).

191 × 133 mm. Without the blanks. Bound in gold-tooled purple morocco, with the arms of J. Gómez de la Cortina.

Bought in July, 1872.

IA. 52353.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS. Cinco libros. [Translated by Alonso de Cartagena.]

*28 May, 1491.

1^a, TITLE: Cinco libros de Seneca. || Primero libro Dela vida bienauenturada. || Segundo delas siete artes liberales. || Terçero de amonestamientos 7 doctrinas. || Quarto 7 el primero de prouidençia de dios. || Quinto el segūdo libro de prouidençia de dios. 2^a. (headline) (red) Prologo. || Libro de Lucio anneio Seneca que escriuio a Galion E llama || se dela vida bien auēturada. trasladado de latin en lenguaje || castellano por mandado del muy alto principe 7 muy pode||roso rey 7 señor nuestro señor el rey don Iuā de castilla de le||on el segūdo. Porende el plogo dela traslaçio fabla conel. || S (black) I los bienes mundanos principe muy po||deroso. . . . 130^b, l. 8, COLOPHON: Aqui se acaban las obras de Seneca. Inprimidas enla || muy noble 7 muy leal çibdad de Seuilla. por Meynar||do Vngut Alimano. 7 Stanislaio Polono: conpañeros || Enel año del nasçimiento del señor Mill quatroçietos || 7 nouanta 7 vno años. a veinte 7 ocho dias del mes de || Mayo. || DEVICE A.

Folio. a-f⁸. g-m⁸. n o⁸ p⁸ q-s⁸. 132 leaves, 52, 131, 132 probably blank. 5^a: 52 lines of commentary surrounding 24 lines of text, and headline, 217 (232) × 158 mm. Types: 111 G., headlines, chapter-headings, headings of commentary, text; 82 G., commentary. Capitals. Haebler 621. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 78, no. 23. Hain 14596.

1^a, title; 1^b, blank; 2^a, libro dela vida bien auenturada; 33^a, libro delas siete artes liberales; 43^b, libro de amonestamientos y doctrinas; 53^a, primero libro dela prouidençia de dios; 72^b, blank; 73^a, segundo libro dela prouidençia de dios; 130^b, colophon; 131, 132 blank (?).

The punctuation after the word conel in 2^a, l. 5 is not a colon (as Haebler 621) but a stop printed from a defective sort which is found frequently elsewhere.

277 × 188 mm. Without the blanks. The title has been cut out and mounted. Bound in half brown niger by the British Museum bindery.

Bought in July, 1844.

IB. 52357.

PARTIDAS. Las Siete Partidas de Alfonso X el Sabio. [With the additions of Alfonso Díaz de Montalvo.] *25 October, 1491.

1^b. ¶ Aqui comiençan los titulos dela || primera Partida. || . . . 2^a. (headline) prologo. || DEspues q̄ la suma cle||mēcia 7 piedad õl muy || alto dios trino 7 vno || . . . 3^b. (red)

Aqui comiença la primera partida || que fabla de todas las cosas q̄ per||tenesçē ala fe catholica: . . . 423^a, col. 1, l. 21, COLOPHON: Imprimidas son estas siete parti||das enla muy noble 7 muy leal çib||dad de Seuilla. por Meynardo Vn||gut Alamano. 7 Lançalao Polo||no conpañeros. Enel año del nasç||miento de nuestro saluador Ihesu || cristo de mill 7 quatroçientos 7 no||uenta 7 vno años. 7 se acabaron a || veynte 7 çinco dias del mes de otu||bre del dicho año. || DEVICE A. (col. 2) El registro delos quadernos delas || siete partidas. || . . . (l. 18) GG. HH. II. KK. E vn quintero. LL.

Folio. a-g⁸ h-k⁸; m-u⁸; aa⁸ bb-mm⁸ nn oo⁸; A¹⁰ B-D⁸ E⁴; G-M⁸; AA-EE⁸; FF-KK⁸ LL¹⁰. 424 leaves, 74, 146, 147, 248, 249, 334, 335, 424 blank. 2 columns. 2^a: 62 lines and headline, 253 (266) × 161 mm. Types: 114 G., headlines; 111 G., paragraph-headings, tables, colophon; 82 G., text. Capitals; also spaces, some with guide-letters. Haebler 518 (counting 430 leaves in error). Vindel, vol. 5, p. 93, no. 26. Hain 12426.

On 423^a the final paragraph remarks: Aquestas siete Partidas fizo collegir el muy excelente Rey don Alfonso el nono: con intento . . . que sus reynos de Castilla y de Leon y todos los otros sus reynos y señorios se rigiessen llanamente en buena iusticia sin algunas otras intriçaciones litigiosas. E seyendo obra soberanamente prouechosa y de mucha auctoridad: porque enla recolección destas dichas leyes entendieron los mas famosos letrados iuristas . . . paresçio alos Serenissimos . . . don Fernando y doña ysabel Rey y Reyna de Castilla y de Leon de Aragon y de Siçilia . . . que se deuiesse poner . . . las adiciones del Doctor de Montaluo [i.e. Alfonso Díaz de Montalvo]. Fizieron las imprimir en Seuilla Juan de Porres vezino de Salamanca y Guido de Lauezarijs genoues. The work is generally believed to have been edited by Jacobo Ruiz, Fernando Martínez, Bishop of Oviedo, and Maestro Roldán (F. García Romero, Catálogo de los incunables existentes en la Biblioteca de la Real Academia de Historia, Madrid (1921), p. 106).

315 × 218 mm. Bound in two volumes, each with the bookplate of Diego Barras Arana, in marbled brown leather.

Bought in April, 1910.

IB. 52358.

ALPHONSUS [FERNÁNDEZ] DE PA- LENCIA. De synonymis.

*24 November, 1491.

2^a. (headline) (red) PROLOGVS || Alfonsi Palen-
tini historiographi: De synonymis elegantibus || liber
primus incipit feliciter. Qui continet synonyma nominū ||
& pronominū ac participiorū. Precedit prologus dedicatus
cū || ipsa tractatus prosecutione Reuerendissimo patri &
domino || Alfonso de Fonseca & azeuedo Cōpostellano
Archipresuli. || (black) dlu & ualde admiratus incuriā
eruditissimorū pa||trum: . . . 175^b, l. 24, AUTHOR'S
COLOPHON: ¶ Anno domini Millesimo quadringentesimo
septuagesimo || secundo: quo quidem anno ipse auctor
duodecimo Kalendas || Augusti quadragesimum nonum
suæ etatis annum compleuit. 176^a, PRINTER'S COLOPHON:
Absolutum opus synonymorum Domini Alfonsi Palentini
hi||storiographi: Impressum Hispali per Meynardū vngut
Alama||num: & Ladislaum Polonum socios. [Anno incar-
nationis domi||nice Millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesi-
moprmo. Die ue||ro uigesima quarta mensis nouembris. ||
DEVICE A.]

Folio. a-i I k-x⁸. 176 leaves, the first blank. 3^a: 35 lines and headline, 195 (210) × 119 mm. Type: 111 R. Capital spaces, with guide-letters, on 2^a, 105^b, 149^a. Haebler 513. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 98, no. 27. Hain 12274. Gesamtkatalog 1266.

The collation given by Haebler and the Gesamtkatalog omits quire I.

Numeration of the sections of the text is printed in the margin. Sheet b 3 is signed a iii in error.

MEINARDUS UNGUT AND STANISLAUS POLONUS

282×198 mm. Without the blank. Part of the colophon and the device has been cut away and is described above from the facsimile in Vindel. Over the repaired portion of the leaf is written: Día 23 de Agosto Compre este raro libro en Valladolid Año 1782. José de Cardenas, and in another hand: De la libreria del Dr. Gregorio de Salazar. On m3 recto is written: Manuel alvarez Dequesaba escriptsit hoc. Manuscript foliation. Quire I is misbound between quires l and m. Bound in nineteenth-century blind-tooled brown calf.

Bought in March, 1906.

IB. 52359.

CAVALCA, DOMENICO. Specchio di croce. [In a Spanish translation.]

*13 November, 1492.

1^a, TITLE: ¶ El espejo dela cruz. 1^b. [woodcut.] 2^a. ¶ Comiença el prologo enel deuoto 7 moral || libro intitulado espejo dela cruz. || Cventa el sãcto enãgelio por vna || semejança: . . . 101^b, l. 7, COLOPHON: ¶ Acabada fue la presẽte 7 deuota obra llamada espe||jo dela cruz 7 imprimida enla muy noble 7 muy leal || çibdad de Seuilla por Meynardo vngut alamano 7 || Lançalao polono cõpañeros. A .xiiij. dias del mes ð || Nouiẽbre. Año ðl señor de mill 7 quatroçietos 7 no||uenta 7 dos años. || DEVICE A. [102^a (table): ¶ Capitulo primero. . . . 103^b, l. 16. Fin.]

Quarto. a-n⁸. 104 leaves, the last blank. 5^a: 33 lines, 158×94 mm. Types: 111 G., title, chapter-headings; 95 G., text. Capitals. Haebler 145. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 146, no. 46. Hain 4792. Gesamtkatalog 6430.

The rectangular woodcut, measuring 149×92 mm., represents the cross, bearing label INRI., nails, and crown of thorns, within a circular band containing flower and tendril ornament white on black ground; in the angles, the emblems of the evangelists.

190×139 mm. Imperfect, wanting sig. c and d (leaves 17-32) and n 6-8 (leaves 102-4); n 6 and 7 are supplied in photostat. Bound in nineteenth-century half blue morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in April, 1896.

IA. 52361.

ARISTOTELES. Ethica ad Nicomachum. [Translated into Spanish by Alfonso de la Torre.]

*5 June, 1493.

1^a, TITLE: Ethicas de Aristoteles. 2^a: QValquier sciẽtia tiene subiecto || o materia ð que tracta: . . . 9^a, l. 24. ¶ Comiença el primer libro. || ENel primer capitulo hay quatro cõclusi||ones. . . . 90^a, l. 28, COLOPHON: ¶ Fenecẽ se las ethicas de aristotiles Inpressas en seui||lla por Menardo Vngut Aleman. 7 Lãçalao polono || cõpañeros. Enel año del Señor de mill 7 quatrociẽ||tos 7 nouenta 7 tres años. A cinco dias del mes de || Iunio.

Quarto. a-k⁸ 1¹⁰. 90 leaves. 3^a: 32 lines, 151×98 mm. Types: 111 G., title and book-headings; 95 G. Capitals in quires a-c; capital spaces with guide-letters elsewhere. Haebler 31 = 30. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 168, no. 60. Hain 1760. Gesamtkatalog 2383.

Leaf a 2 is signed a iij, in error.

188×137 mm. Bound in gold-tooled green morocco with the stamp of the Biblioteca De Salvá and the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate.

Bought in October, 1895.

IA. 52365.

MANUALE HISPALENSE.

*15 March, 1494.

1^a, TITLE: (red) Manuale Hispalense. 2^a. (red) Alexãder papa cõstituit aquã aspersi||onis cū sale benedici: ad effugãdos de||mones. Hic nõ dicitur. (black) Dñs uobiscū || . . . 66^a, l. 20, COLOPHON (red): Explicit Manuale. Imp̃ssu3 Hispali || p Meynardu3 Vngut Alamanum: 7 || Stanislaum Polonu3: socios. Idib⁹ || Martii. Anno dñi. M.cccc.xciii. 66^b. (red) DEVICE A.

Quarto. a-g⁸ h¹⁰. 66 leaves. 4^a: 24 lines, 173×108 mm. Type: 144 G. A few capital spaces. Red-printed lombards, also smaller red-printed lombards within the line. Haebler 395. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 177, no. 66.

Red-printed letters in type 82 G., placed above the line, are used to indicate the changes of inflexion necessary for changes of gender and number in the text of the prayers.

The rubrics are for the most part in Spanish.

226×155 mm. The first leaf is backed; leaf 2 is slightly mutilated. Bound in nineteenth-century gold-tooled marbled brown leather.

Bought in October, 1895.

IA. 52369.

PROCESSIONARIUM. Processionarium ordinis Praedicatorum. *3 April, 1494.

2^a. (red) Incipit liber processionum secun||dum ordinẽ fratrũ predicatorum. || IN festo purificationis. finita terciã prior || cum cappa serica . . . 113^a, COLOPHON (red): ¶ Explicit liber processionũ: secundu3 morem almi or||dinis predicatorũ: solertissime ac accuratissime castiga||tum. totius ordinis predicatorum Reuerendissimo pa||tre fratre Ioachino turriano veneto sacre theologie || profes||sore eximio generali magistro dignissimo. Con||gregationis hispanie vite regularis Reuerendo patre || fratre Didaco magdaleno generali vicario existenti||bus: cuius prestantis||simi patris vicarij iussu et manda||to: nec non et reuerendi patris fratris Iohãnis de yar||za: quõdam similiter dicte congregationis generalis vi||carij. In alma hispalensi vrbe hispanie ciuitatum prin||cipe: est impress⁹ per Meynardum vngut Alamanum. || et Stanislaum Polonum socios. Anno a christi nata||li. M.cccc.XC iiij. || ¶ In quo volumine ista per ordinem continentur que || cantanda sunt in processionibus. . . . 113^b, l. 7. (red) ¶ Finitus fuit Anno supra||dicto .iij. nonas aprilis. || DEVICE A.

Quarto. [a] b-n⁸ o¹⁰. 114 leaves, the first and last blank. 52^a: 33 lines, 155×101 mm. Types: 144 G., incipit; 111 G., liturgical texts printed under music; 95 G. Capitals; also spaces, some with guide-letters. Musical notes on red-printed four-line staves. Haebler 557 (reading 'morẽ' in the first line of the colophon). Vindel, vol. 5, p. 178, no. 67. Hain 13380.

The blind impression of type is distinguishable on 1^b.

199×140 mm. Without the last blank. Bound in old limp vellum.

Bought in November, 1880.

IA. 52382.

REVELACIÓN. La revelación de san Pablo. *28 April, 1494.

Sig. e 2^a. quarenta dias 7 quarẽta noches q̃ no comi ni beui. || 7 dio me estas tablas . . . Sig. i 9^b, l. 18, COLOPHON: ¶ Acabose este presente tractado: intitulado La re||uelacion de sant Pablo: enla muy noble 7 muy leal || çibdad ð Seuilla a. xxviiij. de abril. Enel año ð mill || cccc. 7 xciiij.

SEVILLE

Por Meynardo Vngut alemão: 7 Stanislawo polono: compañeros.

Quarto. [a-d] e-h⁸ i¹⁰. 74 (?) leaves, the last probably blank. Sig. e 2 to i 9 numbered xxxiii-lxiiij. 35^a: 32 lines and foliation, 151 (160) × 96 mm. Type: 95 G. Capitals. Haebler 574. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 181, no. 68.

This book is catalogued as it stands. No description of a complete copy appears to be available.

210 × 147 mm. Imperfect; wanting all before sig. e 2. Without the last leaf, probably blank. Previously bound with IA. 53512 (Montesino, Coplas, Vazquez, Toledo, n.d.), q.v. Bound in modern half brown morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in November, 1926.

IA. 52371.

AEGIDIUS [COLUMNA] ROMANUS.

De regimine principum. [Translated into Spanish by Juan García de Castrojeriz.]

*20 October, 1494.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE (beneath the figure of a king seated on his throne): Regimiēto. De. || Los. Principes || 2^a. A (red) Loo de dios todo poderoso 7 dela biē||aumentada Virgen sin manzilla sancta || Maria su madre. Comiença el libro inti||tulado Regimiēto de principes. Fecho || y ordenado por Don fray Gil de Roma dela orden || de sāt Agustín. E fizolo trasladar de latin en romā||ce dō Bernardo obispo de Osma: por honrra 7 en||señamiento del muy noble infante don Pedro: fijo || primero heredero del muy alto 7 muy noble Don || Alfōso: Rey de Castilla de Toledo de Leon. 7c. || (black) Primero q̄ otra cosa diga. Esta || es la carta . . . 4^a. Comiēça el libro prime||ro del regimine de los . . . principes. || . . . 249^b, col. 1, l. 15, COLOPHON: ¶ Fenescē el libro: intitulado Re||gimientto de principes. Impresso || ēla muy noble 7 muy leal cibdad || de Seuilla. A espensas de mac||stre Conrrado aleman: 7 Melchi||or gurrizo: mercadores de libros || Fue impresso por Meynardo Vn||gut alemano: 7 Stanislawo Polo||no: compañeros. Acabaron se a || veynte dias del mes de Octubre || Año del señor de mill 7 quatro||cientos 7 nouenta 7 quatro. || DEVICE A. 251^a. ¶ Tabla delos capitulos conte||nidos eneste libro: . . . 255^b, l. 16. ¶ Aqui se acaba la tabla.

Folio. a-t^a; v-z A-G⁸ H¹⁰; AA⁶. 256 leaves, 250 and 256 blank, 3-249 numbered iij-cxlix. 2 columns. 5^a: 44 lines and headline, 213 (228) × 147 mm. Types: 144 G., incipit on 2^a and also of each book, headlines; 111 G., chapter-headings, colophon; 98 G. Capitals, also capital spaces, some with guide-letters. Haebler 156. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 182, no. 69. Hain *112. Gesamtkatalog 7222.

The title-cut, 215 × 135 mm., represents a king with orb and sword, seated on a throne; the lower part of the cut is occupied by the title, white on a black ground.

The capital A on 2^a, white on a black ground, with ornament of fruits, tendrils, and a fox (?), is found also in Ortiz, Cinco Tratados, Compañeros alemanes, 1493 (IB. 52332).

292 × 196 mm. Without the last blank. With the bookplate of Thomas Pruett, inscribed: Mr. Rodd. Sept. 1809. £2. 2. 0. The title-page bears the bookstamp of W. B. Chorley. Two slips containing bibliographical manuscript notes are pasted on to the front flyleaf. Bound in eighteenth-century sprinkled calf.

Bought in June, 1848.

IB. 52374.

LÓPEZ DE MENDOZA, Iñigo. Proverbios, con la glosa del autor y de Pedro Díaz de Toledo. — Diego de Valera: tratado de providencia contra fortuna.

*15 November, 1494.

1^a, TITLE: Los prouerbios de Yñigo lo||pes de Mēdoça cō su glosa. 2^a. INTRODUCCIō del Marq̄s de Santillana || don Yñigo Lopes de Mēdoça: al cen||tiloquio de sus puerbios 7 castigos: q̄ fi||zo por mandado 7 ruego de nro señor el || rey dō Iuā: de esclarecida memoria: pa || el señor principe de Castilla: dō Enrique su fijo suce||ssor en su reyno. . . . 5^a, l. 19. INTRODUCCIō del doctor Perso dias de to||ledo: al dicho señor p̄cipe. . . . 7^b. Siguēse los prouerbios del muy || magnifico: 7 noble señor dō Yñi||go de Mēdoça: Marq̄s de San||tillana: glosados. || . . . 84^a, l. 22. Aqui se acaban los prouerbios || de don Iñigo lopes de mēdoça. || Comiēça el tratado de prouiden||cia cōtra fortūa cōpuesto por die||go de valera al magnifico don Iu||an pacheco marques de villena. (84^b) ACuerdo me magnifico señor . . . 88^b, COLOPHON: Fenescē los prouerbios de iñigo || lopes de mēdoça Marques de || santillana Conel tratado de prouidencia contra fortuna conpue||sto por diego de valera. Impressos || en Seuilla por Menardo Vngut || aleman 7 Stanislawo polono con||pañeros. A quinze dias del mes || de nouienbre. Año del Señor de || mill 7 quatro cientos 7 nouēta 7 || quatro. || DEVICE A.

Quarto. a-1^a. 88 leaves. 3^a: 31 lines, 150 × 94 mm. Types: 144 G., title, chapter-headings, text of proverbs, colophon; 98 G., introduction, commentary. Capitals; also some spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 425. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 186, no. 70. Hain 10207.

180 × 118 mm. Bound in nineteenth-century green straight-grained morocco, tooled in gold and blind.

Bought in May, 1842.

IA. 52378.

BERNARDUS DE GORDONIO. Lilium medicinae. [In a Spanish translation.]

*18 April, 1495.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: Lilio de || medicina || (type-set) Lo contenido eneste presente volumen de Bernar||do Gordonio es lo siguiente. Primera mente los sie||te libros que se intitulan Lilio de medicina. Lo segū||do: Las tablas delos ingenios. Lo tercero: el Regi||miēto delas agudas. Lo quarto: el Tractado delos || niños conel Regimientto del ama. Lo quinto y po||strimero: Las pronosticas. 1^b. (headline) Prologo. || PReguntado Socrates de vno: En que manera . . . 2^a. Enel nombre de dios mi||sericordioso: 7 dela su bē||dicta madre Aqui comiē||ça la practica del muy ex||celēte maestro doctor mo||narca de medicina Ber||nardo gordonio: ala q̄l || llamo Lilio d̄la medicina || . . . 184^a, COLOPHON: ¶ Fenescen los siete libros dela || practica del excelentissimo medi||co monarcha Bernardo gordonio || Intitulado: Lilio de medicina. || Bien corregidos: 7 reuistos por || el original del latin. || ¶ Fue impresso enla muy noble || 7 muy leal cibdad de Seuilla: || por Meynardo vngut aleman 7 || Stanislawo polono compañeros. || A. xvij. dias del mes de Abril || del año del señor de .M.cccc.xcv || años. Reynantes los muy pode||rosos principes don Fernando 7 || doña Isabel rey 7 reyna de Ca||stilla. || DEVICE A. [185^a. Aqui comiença el trata||do delas tablas delos .x. || ingenios: de curar las en||fermedades . . . 232^a, l. 22. Acabase la tabla.]

MEINARDUS UNGUT AND STANISLAUS POLONUS

Folio. a-2^a; A¹⁰ B⁴ C-F⁸ AA². 232 leaves, leaves 2-183 numbered ij-clxxxij. 2 columns. 3^a: 54 lines and headline, 219 (230) × 148 mm. Types: 144 G., title, incipits, headlines; 111 G., chapter-headings, colophon, etc.; 82 G. Capitals, lombards. Capital spaces, with guide-letters, on 2^a, 38^b. Haebler 300. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 198, no. 75. Hain 7802. Gesamtkatalog 4086.

1^a, title; 1^b, prologo; 2^a, lilio dela medicina; 184^a, colophon; 184^b, blank; 185^a, tratado delas tablas delos x ingenios de curar las enfermedades; 188^b, regimiento delas enfermedades des agudas; 195^a, tratado delos niños; 199^a, libro delas pronosticas; 231^a, tabla; 232^b, blank.

The title-cut, 163 × 145 mm., represents seven lilies in a pot supported by two angels, who also hold up a scroll bearing the title of the work.

278 × 200 mm. Imperfect; wanting all after leaf 184. Leaf 49 is mutilated. With a library stamp, illegible, on leaf 1^a. From the collection of Don José Miró (sale of 17 June, 1878, no. 128). Bound in nineteenth-century green hard-grained morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in October, 1878.

IB. 52386.

GORRICIO, GASPAS. Contemplaciones sobre el Rosario historiadas. [Translated into Spanish by Juan Alfonso de Logroño.]

*8 July, 1495.

1^a, TITLE: (red) Contemplaciones sobre el || Rosario de nuestra señora || historiadas. Con la forma || ðla instituciõ del psalterio. 2^a, (black) Epistola de don Gaspar gorricio ð || nouaria Monje de cartuxa: dirigi||da asus hermanos: Frãisco gorri||cio 7 Melchior gorricio: ð que les || da comission q̄ la presente obra fa||gan imprimir 7 publicar. || . . . 2^b, l. 6. Comiẽça otra epistola del mesmo || don Gaspar . . . 3^b, l. 8. Comiẽça la tabla dela primera pte || . . . 7^a. ¶ (red) Comiẽça la p̄mera pte ðlas cõtẽplaciones so||bre el rosario ð n̄a soberana señora virgẽ y ma||dre ð dios sc̄ã Maria: Ordenadas por dõ Gas||par gorricio ð Nouaria mōje de cartuxa: E tor||nadas ð vulgar castellano por el reuerẽdo señor || Bachiller Iuã alfõso ð Logroño: Canonigo de || Seuilla. . . 130^a, COLOPHON: (black) Fin del presente tractado delas cõtẽplaciones del rosario de nuestra soberana señora la || virgen Maria. Compuesto 7 ordenado por don Gas||par gorricio ð nouaria monje de cartuxa. Con otro bre||ue tractado ðla ynstitucion 7 cõfradia del sobre dicho ro||sario de nuestra señora fecho 7 ordenado en Colonia. || ¶ Fue impresso enla muy noble 7 muy leal cibdad de || Seuilla por Meynardo ungut aleman / 7 Lançalao || polono compañeros a ocho dias del mes de Iulio del || año del señor de mill 7 quatrocientos 7 nouenta 7 cinco. || DEVICE A.

Quarto. A⁶ a-o⁸ p q⁶. 130 leaves, 7-130 numbered j-cxxiiij, with errors. 3^a: 31 lines and headline, 151 (162) × 100 mm. Types: 144 G., title, incipits, explicits, chapter-headings, headlines; 111 G., incipit of each part of Contemplaciones; 97 G., text, colophon; 82 G., text on xliii^a. Capitals. Lombards. Woodcuts. Haebler 301. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 210, no. 78. Hain 7813.

1^a, title; 1^b, blank; 2^a, epistola de Gaspar Gorricio a sus hermanos Francisco y Melchior; 2^b, epistola del mismo a los confrades del Rosario de Nuestra Señora; 3^b, tabla dela primera parte; 6^b, woodcut; 7^a, primera parte delas Contemplaciones; 47^a, segunda parte (title); 47^b, woodcut; 48^a, epistola del auctor sobre la segunda parte; 49^a, orden delos xv misterios del Rosario; 49^b, tabla dela segunda parte; 57^b, woodcut; 58^a, segunda parte delas Contemplaciones; 117^b, institucion del Rosario; 124^b, coplas del psalterio siquier rosal dela Virgen Maria; 128^b, oracion; 129^a, el cantico Te matrem laudamus; 130^a, colophon; 130^b, blank.

Two cuts in black and red measure 152 × 120 mm.; that on 6^b, headed: Como n̄a señora cõtutuyo la deuocion de su sancto psalterio: . . ., represents the seated Virgin holding a garland, surrounded by kneeling apostles; that on 47^b, headed: ¶ Como nuestra señora reformo la deuocion de su || sancto Rosario . . ., the Virgin and Child seated, Innocent VIII and other kneeling figures. A set of 15 cuts, 89 × 62 mm., illustrates the life of Christ and the Virgin. That of the Salutation (leaf li^b) is set within a border made up of four pieces.

In the epistle addressed to his brothers Francisco and Melchior Gorricio, the author remarks (2^a): Avia ordenado de dirigir este tractado dela reyna celestial a nuestra reyna temporal . . . Mas considerando los infinitos negocios de sus reynos y otras innumerables ocupaciones de sus altezas, mude mi proposito, y ordene de enbiar las a vos que las imprimiessedes pues que para esto mayormente teneys muy copiosa facultad.

202 × 137 mm. Bound in old white leather.

Bought in 1834.

IA. 52390.

LÓPEZ DE AYALA, PEDRO. Crónica del rey don Pedro. *8 October, 1495.

1^a, [woodcut] || WOODCUT TITLE: Cronica del [ornament] || Rey dõ Pedro. 2^a, A loor ð dios padre todo || poderoso 7 dela gloriosa || virgẽ sc̄ã maria su madre. || Comiença la coronica ðl || rey don pedro fijo del rey || dõ Alfonso onzeno deste || nombre en castilla. || . . . 152^a, col. 2, l. 22. Acabase la coronica del || rey don enrique. 152^b. Aqui comiẽça la estoria || del rey don Iuã primero || deste nonbre en Castilla y || Leon. || . . . 208^a, col. 2, l. 16, COLOPHON: Aqui se acaba la coronica del Rey don || Pedro primero deste nombre ð Castilla || 7 de Leon: Inprimida por Meynardo || ungut aleman 7 Estanslao polono com||pañeros enla muy noble 7 muy leal cib||dad de Seuilla a ocho dias del mes ð o||tubre / año del nascimiento de nuestro se||ñor ihũ x̄po de mill 7 quatrocientos 7 no||uenta 7 cinco años. || DEVICE A. 209^a. Tabula ðla p̄sẽte obra . . . 218^b, col. 2, l. 36. Acabase la tabla.

Folio. a-z A-C⁸; A¹⁰. 218 leaves, 2-208 numbered ij-ccviii, with errors. 2 columns. 3^a: 44 lines, with headline and marginalia, 214 (225) × 152 (170) mm. Types: 144 G., headlines, incipits, chapter-headings, headings of table; 98 G., text, colophon; 82 G., marginalia. Capitals; also spaces, some with guide-letters. Haebler 38. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 211, no. 79. Hain 10206.

The title-cut, 165 × 146 mm., represents a king with a sceptre, seated on a throne in a palace. The ornament in the woodcut title, l. 1, consists of three points, one above the other, with an S-shaped flourish to the left.

The headlines give the numbers of the regnal years.

281 × 200 mm. Bound in gold-tooled green morocco, with the arms of Thomas Grenville.

Grenville copy (G. 6433).

IB. 52393.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS. Prouerbia. [In a Spanish translation, with a gloss by Pedro Díaz de Toledo.]

*22 October, 1495.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: Prouerbios || de Seneca: 1^b, (head-line) Prologo. MVy virtuoso 7 muy illu||stre p̄cipe Rey 7 señor di||ze Casiodoro . . . 2^a. Tabla para fallar estos || prouerbios . . . 7^a, MVy alto 7 || muy illu||stre rey 7 señor. || Comun doctri||na es delos phi||losophos . . . 7^b, col. 2, l. 18. MVy poderoso rey 7 señor: || am̄i humil sieruo vuestro: || la preclara magestad vue||stra rogo que traduxiesse || en nuestro lēguaje los pro||uerbios de Seneca . . . 8^a, col. 1, l. 44. (text) Agena cosa es todo lo q̄ || (col. 2, l. 1) desseando

SEVILLE

viene. || . . . 78^a, col. 2, l. 17, COLOPHON: Aquí se acaban los pro||uerbios de seneca conla glosa: acabados || enla muy noble 7 muy leal cibdad 8 Se||uilla. Imprimidos por Meynardo vn||gut aleman: 7 Stanislaio polono com||pañeros a .xxij. dias del mes de Octu||bre. Año del señor de mill 7 quatrocient||tos 7 nouenta 7 cinco años. || DEVICE A.

Folio. A⁶; a-i⁸. 78 leaves, 7-78 numbered j-lxxij. 2 columns. 29^a: 45 lines and foliation, 220 (230) × 152 mm. Types: 144 G., proverbs, headlines; 98 G., prologue, table, gloss, colophon. Capitals, also spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 618. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 213, no. 80. Hain 14652.

283 × 202 mm. Bound in gold-tooled green morocco, with the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a bookplate.

Bought in May, 1899.

IB. 52397.

MENA, JUAN DE. Las Trescientas ó el Laberinto. 12 January, 1496.

[1^a. [woodcut] || WOODCUT TITLE: Las. ccc. de. || Iuã. de mena ||] 2^a. Comiêça el labiryntho de || Iuan de mena poeta castellano: intitulado || al muy esclarecido y poderoso principe don || Iuan el segũdo Rey de castilla y de leon 7c ||

Al muy prepotente don Iuan el segundo:

A quel con quien jupiter touo tal zelo: . . .

44^b, l. 26, COLOPHON: Acaban se las .ccc. de juã de mena enpremi||das en Seuilla a instãcia y espẽsas de juan || thomas fauario de lumelo del condado de || Pauia e nel año de Mill.cccc xcvj. a. xij. de || Enero.

Quarto. a-e⁸ f⁴. 44 leaves. 2^b: 32 lines, 156 × 78 mm. Types: 144 G., first line of incipit on 2^a; 98 G. Capital space on 2^a, with guide-letter. Haebler 412. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 234, no. 87. Hain 11071.

The title-cut (114 × 121 mm.) represents the poet presenting the work to the king.

182 × 128 mm. Imperfect; wanting the title-leaf. Bound in nineteenth-century red morocco, tooled in gold and blind.

Bought in June, 1842.

IA. 52399.

DÍAZ DE MONTALVO, ALFONSO. Secunda compilatio legum et ordinationum regni Castellae. *10 February, 1496.

[1^a. TITLE: Reportoriũ Montalui. 1^b. Breuis ac perutilis tabula . . .] 5^a. Incipit secũda cõpilatio legũ et ordinationũ regni || Castelle: que a regibus Hyspanie in generalibus curijs cõdite 7 promulgate fuerunt: vsq3 ad || Serenissimũ 7 inuictissimũ dñm regẽ Ferdinādũ 7 Serenissimã reginã Helisabeth dñam nostraz || eius cõiugem: laboriose 7 vtiliter cõpilare 7 abreuiaie per Egregiũ doctorẽ Alfonsũ de Montalluo: dictorũ dñorum regũ auditorẽ 7 sui consilij: 7 de ydeomate in latinum trãslate. Incipit pro||hemium feliciter. || CVm plures le||ges ordinatio||nes . . . 138^a, COLOPHON: ¶ Ad laudem 7 gloriam omnipotẽtis dei eiusq3 genitricis immaculate || virginis Marie Explicit reperitorium seu ordinatio legum et pragma||ticarum santionum: Serenissimorum regum hyspanie vna cum glosis || et additionibus vtriusq3 iuris eximij doctoris Alfonsi de mōtaluo Re||gij consiliarij. Inpressum in ciuitate Hyspalēsi.

cura 7 diligẽcia Mey||nardi hungut alemani. et Stanislay polonij eius socij: bene emendatũ || iiij. ydus februarij. Anno salutis. millesimo quadringentesimo nona||gesimo sexto. || DEVICE A.

Folio. ¶⁴; a-p⁸ q⁸ r⁸. 138 leaves, 5-138 numbered i-cxxxiiij, with errors. 2 columns. 16^a: 45 lines and headline, 219 (230) × 151 mm. Types: 144 G., [title], headlines, first line of incipit on 5^a; 98 G., text, colophon; 82 G., commentary. Capitals. Haebler 212. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 235, no. 88. Hain 11563. Gesamtkatalog 8291.

298 × 208 mm. Imperfect; wanting the first quire of four leaves signed ¶. Bound in modern marbled sheep.

Bought in May, 1903.

IB. 52400.

CUADERNO. Cuaderno de las leyes nuevas de la Hermandad. Undated.

1^a, TITLE: Este es el quaderno delas leyes nuevas dela || hermandad del Rey 7 dela Reyna nuestros || Señores 7 por su mãdado fechas enla junta || general en tordelagũa notificadas el año del || nascimiento del nuestro saluador Iesu cristo || De mill 7 q̄trocientos 7 ochẽta 7 seys años. 1^b. DOn Fernando 7 doña Ysabel por la gracia 8 dios Rey 7 Reyna 8 Ca||stilla . . . 8^b, l. 31: . . . Yo Diego de santander secretario del Rey 7 ðla Reyna nuestros señores la fize es||creuir por su mandado. Rodericus doctor. || Finis. Deo gratias.

Folio. a⁸. 8 leaves. 2^a: 50 lines, 244 × 154 (with marginalia 183) mm. Types: 144 G., title; 98 G., text; 82 G., marginalia. Capitals. Haebler 182. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 71, no. 18; vol. 8, pp. 253-4. Hain 6972?

Type 82 G. has the pointed d and narrow v, used in and after 1495. The capitals, measuring c. 21 × 21 mm., are not found in the dated books here catalogued later than the Gordonio, Lilium medicinae, 18 April, 1495 (IB. 52386).

286 × 205 mm. A manuscript note on the wrapper reads: Venta Miro (1878) 148 fr. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a bookplate. Previously bound before IB. 52848 (Leyes del quaderno nuevo de las rentas de las alcabalas, [Salamanca], n.d.) and IB. 52841 (Leyes hechas por la brevedad y orden de los pleitos, [Salamanca], n.d.). Bound in nineteenth-century half brown morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in July, 1891.

IB. 52408.

BONAVENTURA. Forma nouiciorum. [With other tracts, in a Spanish translation.] *26 June, 1497.

1^a, TITLE: ¶ Forma nouicioũ. 1^b. ¶ Aqui comiença la ta||bla ðl primero libro llamado Forma de||los nouicios. . . . 5^a. ¶ Aqui comiêça el libro || que es dicho Forma delos nouicios. el q̄l || cõpuso el serafico doctor sant Buenauẽtu||ra: . . . 166^b, col. 2, l. 21, COLOPHON: ¶ Acaba el libro que compuso el || glorioso serafico doctor sant Bue||nauentura. llamado Forma delos || Nouicios. 7 el tratado del mesmo || doctor q̄ fabla delas demãdas 7 re||puestas del cuerpo 7 del aĩa. con o||tros dos tratados Inpremidos en || la muy noble cibdad de Seuilla. || por. Meynardo vngut aleman. 7 || Stanislaio polono compa||ñeros. a || xxvj. dias del mes de Iunio. año 8 || Mill.cccc.xcvij. || DEVICE A.

Folio. [*]⁴ a-t⁸ v¹⁰. 166 leaves, 5-166 numbered j-clxij, with errors. 2 columns. 9^b: 44 lines and headline, 214 (225) × 154

MEINARDUS UNGUT AND STANISLAUS POLONUS

mm. Types: 144 G., title, headlines, first line of chapter-headings; 98 G. Capitals; also capital spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 63. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 277, no. 100. Hain 3509 ('1496'). Gesamtkatalog 8161.

1^a, title; 1^b, table; 5^a, Forma de los novicios; 91^b, Bonaventura, Imagen de vida (Soliloquium); 116^a, Bonaventura, Vna breve information; 121^a, Bonaventura, Arbol de la vida; 131^b, Isaac de Syria, El anima que ama a Dios . . . (De ordinatione animae); 166^b, colophon.

The Forma nouiciorum here attributed to Bonaventura is a Spanish translation of the De exterioris et interioris hominis compositione of David de Augusta, but is retained under the name of Bonaventura for convenience.

The headlines are confined to the first tract and give the number of the book.

270 × 183 mm. Leaf s 8 has changed places with t 8 in binding, and [*] 2 with [*] 3. With the book-stamp of the Bibliotheca Heberiana. Bound in vellum.

Bought.

IB. 52404.

GAGUINUS, ROBERTUS. De puritate conceptionis virginis Mariae, cum aliis operibus. [In verse.] [After 7 April, 1498.]

1^a. [within borders, woodcut, the Virgin and Child] || TITLE: Roberti gaguini de puritate || virginis marie Cum alijs eiusdem operibus. 1^b. SACRO THEOLOGORVM DOCTORVM parisiensis academiae collegio Robertus || gaguini in eadem academia pontificii iuris in||terpres ordinis sanctae trinitatis de redeptioe || captiuorum minister generalis. Salutem. || SCio difficillimū esse de pietate scribenti: . . . 2^a. DE PVIRITATE CONCEPTIONIS || uirginis mariae aduersus Vincentium de castro nouo fratris Roberti gaguini ordinis sanctae trinitatis de redemptione captiuorum generalis ministri concertatio. Incipit feliciter. || eSt mihi mēs eqs in te procurrare telis: || . . . 22^b, l. 30, END: Et i desides Ro. eiusdē ga. dialogus. Finis.

Quarto. a b^a c^a. 22 leaves. 3^a: 30 lines, 168 × 86 (with marginalia 106) mm. Types: 144 G., title; 111 R., text; 64 G., text of prefatory letter on 1^b, marginalia. Capital S on 1^b. Capital space with guide-letter on 2^a. Woodcut. Borders. Haebler 286.

1^a, woodcut and title; 1^b, sacro theologorum doctorum parisiensis academiae collegio R. Gaguinus; 2^a, de puritate conceptionis uirginis Mariae aduersus Vincentium de Castro Nouo concertatio; 12^a, ad beatam uirginem Mariam; 12^b, ad diuam Mariam; 13^a, ad diuam Mariam oratio carmine asclepiadeo; 13^b, oratio dominica; sancti saluatoris imago uiatores alloquitur; 14^a, de Christi natiuitate carmen asclepiadeum; 14^b, ad pœnitentes pro Christi passione consolatio; 15^a, de morte Christi meditatio; 16^a, de natiuitate nostri saluatoris; de eo quod scriptum est, mulier amicta sole; ad diuinam nostri saluatoris matrem; 16^b, ad eandem; in angelica salutatione; 17^b, ad d. Paulum apostolum; 18^a, in cena domini; 19^a, Christum ad crucem duci Ioannes Mariae nunciat; Mariae responsum; 20^a, Epitaphium Laurentii Burelli; alterum eiusdem epitaphium; uxoris umbra merentem de eius morte maritum alloquitur; 20^b, ad Mariam uirginem; epitaphium Ioannis de Porta; de repentino obitu Caroli octauī regis francorum epigramma; 21^a, umbra Adeline Cornubensis; ad Paulum Emylium; adolescens senem alloquitur; 21^b, senis responsio; quemque infortunatissimum nolle uita defungi, ad Faustum poetam; 22^a, in desides dialogus; 22^b, Antonius Carrion d. Michaelis scolasticus ad lectorem; table of contents.

The death of Charles VIII which is the subject of an epigram (20^b) took place on 7 April, 1498.

In his prefatory letter dated 1 October, 1497, Gaguin writes: Scio difficillimum esse de pietate scribenti . . . praeterire impune calumnias inuidorum. Stant enim passim arrectis auribus non tam vindices falsitatis quam aliorum benefacta perosi . . . Quod supra aliquot annos comperi euenisse in illo tantillo codice quem defendendi virginei candoris et Marie innocentie causa edideram . . . Eam ob rem timoratus ipse libellum recognoui si quid in eo

admissem quod veritati contraret . . . Porro quae subobscura erant illustraui, adiectis aliquot ratiunculis quae aduersariorum iactantiae et gloriolis occurrant. Sed non idcirco assertionis meae securus, emittendam e sinu meo recognitionem arrogauī, nisi prius vestro iudicio omnia subiicerem.

Gaguin speaks of his poem as lately published in a letter of 21 February, 1489 (pt. viii, p. 96).

Entered by Proctor (no. 9619) under Spain, Unknown Places. The cut of the Virgin and Child (1^a) measures 51 × 62 mm.

200 × 142 mm. Bound in nineteenth-century quarter blue hard-grained morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in July, 1866.

IA. 52405.

GARCIA, BONIFACIO. Peregrina. [The gloss alone by Bonifacio Garcia.]

*20 December, 1498.

PART I: 1^a. [woodcut within borders] || TITLE: P (woodcut) eregrina || (type-set) A compilatore glosarum || dicta Bonifacia. 2^a. (text) AB||B||A||S|| cle||ric|| . . . (ibid., commentary) SACratissime assistant mihi || presidia trinitatis. . . . 299^a. || Incipit tabula breuis ac perutilis huius voluminis . . . 302^b, col. 2, l. 8, END: Luxuria fo. ccxcviiij. PART II: 1^a. || Incipit tabula huius secunde partis dicti volu||minis . . . 5^a. (text) MAGnus. Vi||de. iudex. 12 || q.a. testis .6. || . . . (ibid., commentary) MAGnus. Que dicat magna vi || pua causa. . . . 258^b, col. 2, COLOPHON: || EXactuz absolutumq; hoc precla||rum atq; insigne opus Peregrine. || mandato opera et impensis Lazari || de gazanis. sociorūq;. Impressuz p || nos Meynardū vngut alemanū. et || Stanislau polonū socios Anno in||carnatiōis salutifere .M. cccxcviiij. || die vero vicesimo mēsis Decēbris. || (red) DEVICE [of Lazaro de Gazanis and his companions].

Folio. Part I: a-d^a e^a f-z z A-N^a O^a; (i, ii)^a. 302 leaves, 2-298 numbered ij-ccxcviiij, with errors. Part II: ✠^a; aa-zz AA-HH^a II^a. 258 leaves, 5-258 numbered ccxcix-ccccclij, with errors. 2 columns. Pt. i, 6^a: 56 lines of commentary, with marginal letters, surrounding 35 lines of text, and headline, 230 (242) × 170 (172) mm. Types: 144 G., second and third lines of title, headlines; 111 G., text, colophon, headings of commentary; 82 G., commentary; 98 G., table. Capitals, also spaces. Lombards. Haebler 73. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 301, no. 112. Hain 3630.

It is probable that the text of the legal dictionary entitled Peregrina is the work of Gonzalo Gonzalez de Bustamante, Bishop of Segovia 1389-92, translated from Spanish into Latin and supplied with a gloss by Bonifacio Garcia, Lusitanus. (J. Zarco Cuevas, Catálogo de los manuscritos castellanos de la R. Biblioteca de el Escorial, vol. 3 (1929), pp. 86, 87; R. de Ureña y Smenjaud, Los Incunables jurídicos de España (1929), p. 31.) In the foreword the commentator names himself as Bonifacius, 'filio quondam Petri garsie ulixbonensis ciuitatis in regno portugalie et serenissime domine Ioanne regine castelle et legionis auditor [sic]' (2^a, col. 1 (commentary), ll. 31-3). He further remarks (ibid., ll. 46-50): 'Ideo non tacebo a quibus in hoc volumine scripta rumaui. Et primo iure canonico ab Innocencio. Ioanne andree. et speculatore. Et iure ciuili. a chino. bartholo. baldo. saliceto. Et a iure municipali castelle regni.'

The device is Juchhoff 99.

The title-cut, 115 × 81 mm., representing the royal arms with the motto TANTO MOTA, is contained within borders.

297 × 210 mm. Imperfect, wanting ff. cccxiii, ccclxxx, and ccclxxxv (bb 8, ll 2, and ll 7), in place of which are inserted three leaves in lithographic facsimile on early paper, each reproducing the text of mm 2^b (fol. ccclxxxviii verso) and mm 4^a (fol. cccxc recto), but with headlines, foliation, and signatures altered to suit their new positions.

SEVILLE

The title-leaf is mounted. Bound in two volumes in nineteenth-century half brown morocco.

Bought in February, 1902.

IB. 52406.

STANISLAUS POLONUS ALONE

MENA, JUAN DE. Coronación de Iñigo López de Mendoza. [With a commentary by the author.] *12 November, 1499.

1^a, TITLE: Coronacion del famoso poe||ta Iuan de Mena: dirigida || a Iñigo lopez de mendoza || Marques de Santillana. 1^b. Aquí comiēça la coronacion cō||puesta por Iuā de mena al Mar||ques Iñigo lopez de mendoza. || Prologo. || LOs que ala su contēplacion || españa no truxo fama . . . 4^a. (text) ¶ Despues q̄l pintor del mūdo || paro nuestra vida vfana || . . . 80^a, l. 20, COLOPHON: ¶ Aquí se acaba la coronaciō del famoso poeta Iuā || de mena. Fue emprimida enla muy noble 7 muy leal || ciudad de Seuilla por maestre Lançalao polono a || xij. del mes de Nouiēbre enel año de mill. cccc. 7. xcix.

Quarto. a-k⁸. 80 leaves. 2^a: 32 lines, 154 × 93 mm. Types: 144 G., title, incipit, headings, text; 98 G., commentary, colophon. Capitals. Diagram on 49^a. Haebler 416. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 346, no. 127.

195 × 134 mm. Bound by Clarke and Bedford in gold-tooled blue morocco, with the arms of Thomas Grenville. Grenville copy (G. 11273).

IA. 52413.

RICOLDUS FLORENTINUS. Improbatio Alcorani. *20 March, 1500.

1^a, [woodcut] || WOODCUT TITLE: Impbatio. alcorani || 1^b. CVnctis xp̄iane fidei cultorib⁹. sanctarumq⁹ || virtutū zelatorib⁹. ¶ Frater antonius dela || pegna sacratissimi ordinis p̄dicato^r in pro-||vincia hyspanie inutilis. ac immeritissimus || prior prouincialis. S.P.D. . . . 2^a. (red) ¶ Incipit libellus fratris ricoldi ordinis fratrū pre||dicatorum sacre theologie professoris contra legem || sarracenorum: prohemium. ||| (black) QVot sunt dies ser||ui tui? quādo facies de perseque||tib⁹ me iudiciū? . . . 3^a, l. 32. ¶ In hoc primo capitulo signā||tur principales errores legis sarracenorum. || (3^b) PRimo igitur o||portet scire q⁹ sūt p̄ncipales er||rores . . . 34^a, l. 19, COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit libellus intitulat⁹ p̄tra legē sarraceno^r edi||tus a frē Ricoldo florētino de ordine predicator⁹: sacre || theologie pfessore. Imp̄ssus Hispali: p Stanislaū polo||nū. āno a natiuitate dñi nfi iesu xp̄i .m.d.xx.die marcij. || DEVICE B.

Quarto. a-c⁸ d¹⁰. 34 leaves. 4^a: 35 lines, 150 × 89 mm. Types: 144 G., first line of chapter-headings; 98 G., incipit; 86 G. Capitals; spaces with guide-letters on 16^b, 22^a. Haebler 577. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 366, no. 135. Hain 13913.

In his prefatory letter Antonius de la Pegna remarks (1^b): Nosque in lucem ambulantes . . . lumen offerre desiderantes,

nostrum in domino iactauimus cogitatum vt viam ostenderet per quam facilius sarracenorum multitudinem ad gregem dominicum reducere possemus . . . Cumque stilli officio describere incepissem ea quae meo ingenio se offerebant, diuina propinante clementia, libellum reperi sub modio positum et sub puluere vetustissimo absconditum, obliuionique a magnis temporibus traditum, a venerabili patre fratre Ricoldo florentino . . . editum. Quem vt vidi . . . de tenebris in lucem . . . educere et ponere ac arte impressoria communicare modis omnibus elaborauit.

The title-cut, 127 × 119 mm., represents a friar disputing with five bearded Mahometans.

The device is surrounded by borders. Two crosses (✠) are printed vertically to the left of the upper border, which represents a crown, and again to the right of the lower border. At the foot of the left-hand border is printed: .M., and at the foot of the right-hand border: M., both in type 86 G.

209 × 150 mm. Bound in modern limp vellum.

Bought in April, 1911. 125 x 115 mm. 250 IA. 52415.

PULGAR, FERNANDO DEL. Los Claros Varones de España. Con las letras de Pulgar. *24 April, 1500.

1^a. (within borders) [woodcut] || WOODCUT TITLE: Los claros va||roñs d̄spana. || (type-set) fecho por hernando del pulgar: || dirigido ala reyna n̄a seño^ra. 1^b. ¶ Libro delos claros varo||nes de castilla: dirigido a la || reyna nuestra seño^ra. || MVy excelente 7 || muy poderosa reyna n̄a || seño^ra: algūos historiado||res griegos 7 romanos es||criuieron bien . . . 2^b. EL rey dō enrique quarto fijo del rey || don juā el segundo: fue hōbre alto de || cuerpo . . . 89^a. ¶ Comiença la tabla de||los claros varones. orde||nada por Fernādo de pul||gar: . . . 90^b, l. 9, COLOPHON: Aquí se acaba el libro delos || claros varones de España. Compuesto por || Fernando de pulgar coronista del Rey 7 || Reyna nuestros seño^res. Dirigido ala || reyna nuestra seño^ra: con otras car||tas 7 notas d̄l dicho coronista pa || algūos grādes 7 otros seño^res || assi d̄l reyno de castilla como || d̄ portugal. 7 mādarō lo en||p̄mir maestre garcia d̄ || la torre 7 alōso lore||ço libreros. Fue en||p̄mido enla muy || noble 7 muy le||al ciudad d̄ se||uilla por Sta||nislao polo||no. acabose || a. xxiiij. dias || de abril: de || Mill 7. || d. años. 91^a. (within borders) DEVICE C. 91^b. (dedicatory verses) ¶ Ala reyna nue||stra seño^ra. || . . . col. 2, l. 26, END: mas mi gana y su sentencia. 92^b. [woodcut.]

Quarto. a-l⁸ [*]⁴. 92 leaves, 1-88 so numbered. 2^a: 31 lines, with foliation 151 (160) × 91 mm. Types: 144 G., two lines of title, headings, first line of colophon; 98 G. Capitals, also some spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 566. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 370, no. 136.

The title-cut (85 × 91 mm.) represents the author presenting a book to the queen, who is seated on a throne, with two courtiers on the left and two on the right. The cut on 92^b, representing the royal arms, was used previously on the title-page of Bonifacio Garcia, Peregrina, 20 December, 1498 (IB. 52406), q.v.

209 × 147 mm. Bound in brown morocco with the arms of Thomas Grenville in gold.

Grenville copy (G. 6332).

IA. 52416.

PETRUS BRUN AND JUAN GENTIL

DATES. The Mejia, Nobiliario, 30 June, 1492 (IB. 52424), catalogued below, appears to be the only book which contains the names of Brun and Gentil as printers. The only other book from the press dated in the fifteenth century is the Vespasiano, 25 August, 1499 (IA. 52435), which is signed by Brun alone. He was still active in 1506 (see Introduction, p. lvi).

PETRUS BRUN AND JUAN GENTIL

TYPES (see Plate XII⁸):

117 G. [P. 1; Haebler 3], heading-type 'of elegant character' in the Venetian style. Many capitals resemble those of Colonia and Manthen (Venice) 107 G. [P. 15] (1479, 80), notably double-backed A, D (both diamonded), C, E (both with waved foot-stroke), scrolled I, round broken-shouldered O and Q, double-stemmed S, diamonded V. Differs in G with double verticals resembling G in Brun and Spindeler (Tortosa) type 1 (cf. Haebler, *Geschichte*, Abb. 49; Vindel, vol. 1, p. 24). Majuscules A, D (with waved foot-stroke), E, I, O, P (double-stemmed, diamonded), R, V are like those of the Printer of the Officium B.V.M., 1486 (Valencia) 165 G. [P. 1]. Steep double hyphen. In use in 1492, 1499.

90 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2], medium text type in the same style as the preceding. Haebler's M²⁰, the first half round, resembling majuscule O with the first stroke broken. H, N, P double-stemmed, diamonded. Plain S. Double hyphen slightly sloping, sometimes printed upside-down in error. In the *Vespasiano*, 25 August, 1499, 20 lines measure 95 mm. In use in 1492, 1499.

* * * Haebler's types 1 and 4, which are not represented in the Museum collection, occur only in undated books signed by Brun alone or with his device (see below); they may well belong to the sixteenth century (cf. Introduction, p. lvi).

CAPITALS, white on black ground with leaf and flower ornament, some also with birds, measuring 50 × 50 mm., 31 × 31 mm., and 23 × 23 mm., are found in the *Mejia*, *Nobiliario*, 1492, the smallest set being used also in the *Vespasiano*, 1499. Lombards c. 10 mm. in height.

* * * A device containing the initials P. B (above) and G (below) joined by an interlacing ribbon depending from a horizontal bar, found in *Lucianus*, *Scipio*, [after 1500] (Haebler 372), but not in *Doctrina christiana* (Haebler 235 (7)), where the device is a fabrication (cf. p. lvi above, n. 10), has been taken to be the mark of Brun and Gentil. It is, however, recorded by Vindel (*Escudos y marcas . . . Apéndice* (1950), no. 25a) as occurring also in *Michael Verinus*, *Disticha*, 'Impressum Hispali per p.b.s. de ciuitate g.' (i.e. *Petrum Brun sabaudum de ciuitate Gebenna*), 14 November, 1506, and thus appears to have been the property of Brun alone. There is no copy in the British Museum of either of the books in which it is recorded.

MEJIA, FERNANDO. *Nobiliario*.

*30 June, 1492.

[1^a, TITLE: ¶ Libro jñ titulado nobiliario perfeta||mente copylado 7 ordenado por el on||rrado cauallero Ferantd Mexia veyn||te quatro de Iahen 7c.] 2^a. ¶ Comieça la tabla 8 || los capitulos 8la pme||ra parte del libro. || . . . 5^a. (red) Aqui comiença el prolo||go del libro dela nobleza. || Intitulado 7 llamado no||biliario vero . . . 7^a. (red) ¶ Aqui comieça la yntro||duçioñ 8l dicho libro yntitu||lado 7 llamado nobiliario || vero fecho ordenado 7 copi||llado por el onrrado caualle||ro Ferantd mexia || . . . (l. 18) (black) SEGund || es escri||to eñl p||mero li||bro 8la || ley dios || puso A || adã eñl || parayso || terfñal || . . . 96^a, col. 2, l. 19, AUTHOR'S COLOPHON: . . . Començose eñl || año de mill y quatroçientos 7 setẽ||ta 7 siete años. En fin 8l mes de a||bril. Acabose de escreuir 7 de corre||gir a. xv. dias del mes de mayo año || del señor de mill 7 quatroçientos 7 || ochenta 7 çinco años 7c. || A dios graçias. || (PRINTERS' COLOPHON:) ¶ Acabose la presente obra sabado || xxx. de junio. año dela jncarnacion :|| de mill y. cccc. xcij. años. En la muy || noble y lleal çibdad 8 seujlla jnpres||sa por llos onrrados varones maes||tros. Pedro brun. Iuã gentil. fiel || 7 verdaderamente corregida 7c.

Folio. a⁶ b-h⁸ i¹⁰ K l m⁸. 96 leaves. 3 columns in table, 2 columns elsewhere. 5^a: 47 lines and headline, 210 (223) × 134 mm. Types: 117 G., headlines, chapter-headings, other headings, incipits on 5^a and 7^a; 90 G. Capitals. Lombards. Woodcuts. Haebler 411. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 130, no. 44. Hain 11132 = 11133.

Hain's entry for an edition of 1485 (no. 11132) is due to a confusion of the date of completion of the writing and correction of the work as given in the author's colophon with that of printing.

The cuts on leaves 93-5 represent coats of arms, banners, etc.

277 × 200 mm. Imperfect, wanting the outermost sheet (a 1, a 6) of quire a and all of quire K. On a flyleaf is written: 'Dr Powell purchased from Thorpe 3^l Feby 5 1842 . . . This copy was purchased in 1825 for 6^l 16^s 6^d.' No. 469 in the sale of Revd. D. T. Powell, LL.B., of Tottenham, 31 July, 1848. Formerly bound with IB.

52828 (Livius, *Decades*, Salamanca, 15 August, 1497). Bound in modern half brown morocco by the British Museum bindery.

Bought in January, 1849.

IB. 52424.

PETRUS BRUN ALONE

VESPASIANO. *Historia del noble Vespasiano*. [Translated from the French text 'La Destruction de Jérusalem'.]

*25 August, 1499.

2^a. AQui comiença la ystoria del noble Ves||spesiano emperador 8 Roma: como en||salço la fe de Iesu xpo por que lo sano dela le||pra que el tenia 7 del destruymiento de Ihe||rusalem 7 de la muerte de Pilatos. || ¶ Comiença el prologo. || ACabo de quarenta 7 dos años que Ihesu || xpo nuestro señor fue puesto enla cruz . . . 36^b, l. 25, COLOPHON: ¶ Finito libro sit laus gloria xpo Amen. || Este libro fue emprendido en la muy noble 7 muy leal || cibdad de Seuilla por pedro brun sauoyano año 8l || señor de mill. cccc. xc. viiij. a xxv. dias de Agosto.

Quarto. a-c⁸ d e⁶. 36 leaves. 5^a: 32 lines, 154 × 102 mm. Types: 117 G., incipit, chapter-headings; 90 (95) G. Capitals. Lombards. Woodcuts. Haebler 674. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 328, no. 122.

'Ce texte . . . est traduit d'une œuvre française, Destruction de Jérusalem, qui fut imprimée sept ou huit fois au moins au xv^e siècle.' (From the preface to a reprint edited by R. Foulché-Delbosc, in *Revue hispanique*, tom. 21 (1909), p. 567.) Cf. IB. 41806, IB. 42252 (pt. viii, pp. 287, 343).

The contents of the first leaf are not known.

The text is illustrated with 15 full-page woodcuts.

206 × 149 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 1 and 8. Sheets c 3 and d 2 have changed places in binding. Bound in nineteenth-century gold-tooled red morocco with the arms of Thomas Grenville.

Grenville copy (G. 10211).

IA. 52435.

LÉRIDA

HENRICUS BOTEL

DATES. On 16 August, 1479, Botel completed at Lérída an edition of a Breviary of the local use (Proctor †9557; Haebler 84), and in 1480 printed an Indulgence in favour of the Trinitarian Order (Butlletí de la Biblioteca de Catalunya, vol. 6, fig. 1). He is not heard of again until 1485, in which year he produced a Datus, Elegantiolae, 13 August (Haebler 189), and on 25 October, Mayronis, In categorias Porphyrii (Haebler 410). Another Datus in 1488 was followed by five books in 1489, three books and an Indulgence in 1490, an Indulgence in 1491, and by Sanchez de Vercial, Sagramental arromançat, 5 November, 1495 (IB. 52618). An undated Indulgence for the cathedral of Lérída, known in three settings, has been assigned on apparently good documentary evidence to the year 1498 (Haebler 433 (3); Vindel, vol. 1, pp. 211-13, no. 130; Maggs Bros., Cat. 402 (1921), no. 653A). Cf. Introduction, p. lvii.

TYPES (see Plate XII⁵):

104 G. [P. 3; Haebler 4], narrow, heavy text type with capitals in the same style as Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen (Venice) 94 G^C. [P. 14] (1479, 1480). Many capitals double-shanked or double-stemmed, and with inner horizontal twist. Haebler's M⁹⁷, the foot of the first half curved inwards and upwards. Minuscule h with curly tail. In use from 1489 (Flors de virtuts, Vindel, vol. 1, p. 82, no. 44).

130 G. [P. 4; Haebler 5], narrow heading type with E, L, O, Q, T double-shanked. The left limb of A prolonged below the line. Minuscule h without tail; beginning of v raised above the line. In use from 1485.

* * Proctor's types 1 and 2 (83 G. and 83 G^{*}, Haebler's M²⁸, conjugate types used only in the 1479 Breviary, resembling Printer of Parentinis (Botel and Planck), Zaragoza, 85 G.) and ornamental capitals (c. 28 × 28 mm., floreated, white ground), Haebler's type 3 (84 G., Haebler's M⁵⁰, similar to preceding, but with most capitals more ornate), lombards (c. 6 mm. and c. 12 mm.), are not represented in the Museum collection.

SANCHEZ DE VERCIAL, CLEMENTE. Lo
Sagramental arromançat.

*5 November, 1495.

1^a, TITLE: Lo sagramental arro||mançat ab ses allegua||
cions en lati. 2^a. [N]Ostre senyor || iesu christ qui || es
vêgut rem||bre lo hūanal || linatge. . . . (col. 2, l. 29) pERço
yo Climêt sanxis || ardiaca de vall deras en || la sglesia de leo:
encara q̄ || peccador e indigne preposi de tre||ballar e de
fer vna breu cōpilacio || de les coses q̄ necessaries son als
sa||cerdots q̄ an cura de animes: . . . 3^a. (table) Titol primer
cō hom se deu sēyar. || . . . 3^b, col. 1, l. 29: Titol primer
com hom se || deu senyar o signar. || iN noie patris ⁊ filii
et || spūs sancti amen. Perq̄ || en totes les coses que los ||
homēs an de fer: . . . 169^b, col. 2, l. 34, COLOPHON: Fonch

empremtada la present obra || en la insigne ciutat de leyda
per me||stre henrich botell empremtador. en || lany de
nostre saluador iesu christ. || mil. cccclxxxv. a. v. de
noembre.

Folio. a b^s c-h⁶ i^s k-q⁶ r f s-y⁸ z r⁶. 170 leaves. 2 columns.
2^a: 39 lines, 203 × 132 mm. Types: 130 G., title, titles of sections
of text; 104 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 600.
Vindel, vol. 1, p. 178, no. 105; vol. 8, pp. 106-7.

300 × 213 mm. On the title-page is written ff l. marj.
On the upper pastedown is written: 196. Bibl. Mayans
[i.e. Gregorio Mayans y Siscar, sale of 10 March, 1829].
Wheatley, March, 1829. On the first flyleaf is the book-
stamp of the Bibliotheca Heberiana. Bound in old limp
vellum.

Bought.

IB. 52618.

SALAMANCA

	PAGE		PAGE
Anonymous Presses		Printer of Antonius Nebrissensis,	
Printer of Antonius Nebrissensis,		Introductiones Latinae . . .	47
Gramática castellana . . .	48	Leonardus Hutz and Lope Sanz . . .	54
		Lope Sanz. See Hutz.	

PRINTER OF ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, INTRODUCTIONES LATINAE

DATES. The earliest book from this anonymous press containing the place and date of printing is the first edition of Antonius Nebrissensis, *Introductiones latinae*, completed at Salamanca on 16 January, 1481 (Gesamtkatalog 2225; Haebler 459). An edition sine nota of *Las leyes hechas en las Cortes de Toledo* (Haebler 354) in the same type, if printed, as is likely, soon after the conclusion of the session on 23 May, 1480 (Haebler, *Geschichte*, p. 211), would be the earliest book attributable to the press. One or more dated books were issued in each of the years 1482, 1485, 1487, 1490-2, and 1494, the latest being the *Ferdinandus Nepos, Materies grammaticae*, 2 June, 1492 (Haebler 481; Vindel, vol. 2, p. 41, no. 27), and the *Ferdinandus Ferrariensis, Additio hymnorum*, 27 November, 1494 (Vindel, vol. 2, p. 62, no. 39; Madrid, no. 943).

TYPES (see Plate XII^s):

90 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], small-faced, narrow, angular text type, 'resembling closely' Bartolomaeus de Lila (Coria, 1489), type 1 (cf. Haebler, *Typographie ibérique*, no. 84). Square-headed A; round C, E, G, N (broad), T, all with thin inner vertical; D, H, Q (indented to left), V with double verticals; Haebler's M^{13E}, resembling M¹³ but with an inner vertical in each half; F, H, L, P, R serrated; I with single thorn, set low; plain S. Pointed ⁹ resting on the line. Two forms of z, one with tail level with the line. At first, v with left stroke prolonged upwards and outwards. In the undated Nebrissensis, *Introductiones latinae*, latine et hispanice (IB. 52804), the original E is superseded by the majuscule of type 119 G.; also a different v with left stroke straight and shorter. In use until 1490 (Thomas Aquinas, *Opuscula in artibus et metaphysica*, Vindel, vol. 2, p. 25, no. 16; for colophon-date see *Cat. de los incunables* . . . de la R. Acad. de Historia, pl. xii).

89 G. [P. 2], small-faced commentary type in the same style as, and with the capitals of, the preceding, but different double-stemmed serrated I. Used in the undated Díaz de Montalvo, *Secunda compilatio* (IB. 52807). Not distinguished from 90 G. by Haebler.

119 G. [P. 3; Haebler 2], large-faced, narrow text type, with the capitals of 90 G., with the exception of M (Haebler's M³⁸) and round E without vertical. Used in the undated Díaz de Montalvo, *Secunda compilatio* (IB. 52807).

115 R. [P. 4; Haebler 3], bold text type. Large separate Q with short tail almost level with the line. M with both shanks sloping inwards towards the foot. Sloping N with left shank shorter than the right. Minuscule h with straight shanks. Used in Antonius Nebrissensis, *Repetitio secunda*, not before 1486 (IB. 52798), in Fernando de Talavera, *Catholica impugnación*, 3 April, 1487 (Accurti 62), in Antonius Nebrissensis, *Epithalamium*, 15 July, 1491 (Haebler 471, wrongly assigned to the 'Second Group'), in various undated books, and in Ferdinandus Ferrariensis, *Additio hymnorum*, 27 November, 1494 (Vindel, vol. 2, p. 62, no. 39).

* * A small gothic type used in quire c of Pastrana, *Compendium grammaticae*, s.a., and wrongly identified by Haebler (pt. 2, p. 225, no. 523) and Vindel (vol. 2, no. 28, with facsimile) as type 91 G. of the 'Second Group', is not represented in the Museum collection.

DÍAZ DE MONTALVO, ALPHONSUS. *Secunda compilatio legum et ordinationum regni Castellae.* Undated.

1^a. [I]ncipit secunda copilatio legum Et ordinationum regni castelle que a regi||bus hyspanie in generalibus curijs condite et promulgate fuerunt Vsque ad || serenissimū et inuictissimū dominū Regem fernandū Et serenissimā Regi||nam Helisabet dominam nram eius cōiugem laboriose et utiliter copilate et abre||uiate per egregium doctorem Alfonsum de mōtaluo dictorum dominorū regū au||ditorē et sui cōsiliij. Et de ydiomate in latinū trāslate. Incipit prohemij feliciter. || [C]um plures leges ordinationes pragmaticeque san||ctiones a regibus hyspanie . . . 232^b, l. 23, COLOPHON: Explicit. || Gloria laus et honor tibi sit

xpē redemptor || inceptum pietas nam tua claudit opus. || Deo gratias.

Folio. a-i K l-n¹⁰ o¹² p¹⁰ A-H¹⁰. 232 leaves. 9^a: 34 lines of text, 203 × 108 mm. 6^b: 45 lines of gloss, 201 × 111 mm. Types: 119 G., text; 89 G., gloss. Capital spaces. Haebler 211. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 17, no. 10. Gesamtkatalog 8290.

291 × 209 mm. Capitals supplied. Rubricated. Bound in eighteenth-century mottled calf.

IB. 52807.

ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, AELIUS. *Introductiones latinae.* [In Latin and Spanish.] [1486?]

1^a. (red) A la muy alta 7 muy esclareci||da pñesa doña

SALAMANCA

isabel la tercera || deste nombre reyna 7 senõra na||tural de
españa 7 las islas de nu||estro mar. Comiençan las itrodu||
ciones latinas del maestro ãtonio || de nebrissa contra-
puesto el romã||ce al latin por mandado de su alte||za. ||
(black) [S]i los otros subditos || 7 vassallos de vues||tra real
magestad: || q̃ han dado obra al || estudio delas letras: . . .
2^b. (table) Libro primero. || Los nombres por proporciõ
7 seme||iança . . . 3^a. (col. 1) Liber primus. (col. 2) Libro
primero. || (col. 1) Prima declinatio nominis. (col. 2)
Primera declinaciõ del nõbre. || . . . 76^a, l. 12, END: (col. 1)
ET SIC EST FINIS (col. 2) DEO GRATIAS ||

Folio. a-h⁸ I¹². 76 leaves. 2 columns. 1^a: 46 lines, 209 ×
115 mm. Type: 90 G. Capital spaces, a few with guide-letters.
Haebler 462. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 21, no. 11. Gesamtkatalog 2234.

In his prefatory letter addressed to the queen, the author
remarks (2^a, col. 1, l. 7): Vengo agora muy esclarecida reyna y
señora a lo que vuestra alteza por sus letras me mando: para
algun remedio de tanta falta que aquellas introducciones dela
lingua latina que yo auia publicado . . . las boluiesse en lengua
castellana contrapuesto al latin el romance . . . (l. 23) Mas
despues que comence aponer en hilo el mandamiento de vuestra
alteza: contentome tanto aquel discurso: que ya me pesaua auer
publicado por dos uezes una mesma obra en diuerso stilo.

The two editions of the Introductiones latinae referred to are
those dated 16 January, 1481, and 13 October, 1482, respectively
(Gesamtkatalog 2225, 2226).

A copy of the edition here catalogued was presented to Queen
Isabella during her stay at Salamanca in the autumn and winter
of 1486. (Felix G. Olmedo, Nebrija, 1441-1522, etc. (1942),
p. 24; M. Villar y Macias, Historia de Salamanca, tom. 2 (1887),
p. 29.)

In the preface the author further remarks (2^a, col. 1, l. 43):
De parte de vuestra real magestad me dixo el muy reuerendo
padre y senor el obispo de Auila: que no por otra causa me
mandaua hazer esta obra en latin y romance: sino por que las
mugeres religiosas y uirgines dedicadas a Dios sin participacion
de varones pudiesen conocer algo dela lengua latina. Also (1^b,
col. 2, l. 44): En breue tengo de publicar una obra de uocablos
en latin y romance. The earliest edition of the Dictionarium
latino-hispanicum is dated 1492 (Gesamtkatalog 2217).

The second and third sheets of quire h are signed g ii and g iii,
in error.

278 × 195 mm. Bound by J. Mackenzie in brown gold-
tooled morocco with the arms of Thomas Grenville.

Grenville copy (G. 7634).

IB. 52804.

ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, AELIUS.

Repetitio secunda quam fecit anno M ccccl
xxxvi. [Not before 1486.]

1^b. M. Fabii Quintiliani oratoriarū || institutionum libro
primo. || An cuiusque auris est exigere litterarum sonos? ||
non hercle magis quam neruorum. || . . . 2^a. (red) Ad
splendidissimum cisterciensis militiae praefectum: atque
equestris ordi||nis magistrum dalcantara do. Ioannem de
stuniga: necnon ad salmāticē || academiæ. P.C. &
scholasticā iuuentutem: Aelii Antonii nebrissensis grā||
matici Repetitio secūda quā fecit āno christianæ salutis
M. cccclxxx. || vi. de corruptis hispanorum ignorantia
quarundam litterarum uocibus. || (black) [N]on desunt
Illustrissime domine Patres obseruandi atque specta||
tissima iuuentus: . . . 8^a, l. 29, END: . . . omnem illorū
cōtra se impetum ausus || est sustinere. || F I N I S.

Folio. a⁸. 8 leaves. 3^a: 38 lines, 220 × 141 mm. Type: 115 R.
Capital spaces. Haebler 472 (8). Vindel, vol. 2, p. 30, no. 21.
Gesamtkatalog 2239.

The blind impression of type is distinguishable below the text
on 1^b and 8^a.

282 × 180 mm. Capital supplied on 2^a. Rubricated on
1^b only. With notes of ownership on 8^b of Antonio
Alvarez, maestro de grammatica, Padre Iuan Ruiz, and
Snr. Pierregg. Bound in nineteenth-century gold-tooled
vellum.

Bought in October, 1910.

IB. 52798.

PRINTER OF ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA CASTELLANA

DATES. An edition of Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana, 18 August, 1492 (IA. 52814), is the earliest exactly dated
book assignable to this press, which thenceforward was in constant activity until the end of the century and possibly
a little later. The Constituçoes do bispado de Guarda was completed on 12 September, 1500 (Haebler 172).

TYPES (see Plate XIII⁸):

91 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], text type in Venetian style. Haebler's M⁹¹; D, H, N, P, V double-crossed. The type
closely resembles De Gregoriis (Venice) 90 G. [P. 29] and other founts used by the same printer, but differs from
these in O and Q, broken to left, with inner vertical twist. In Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana, 1492 (IA. 52814),
L with serifs left and right (the latter often partially or completely filed away), set well below the apex of the letter;
although this continued in use throughout, the form normally found is smaller with serif at the apex. Minuscule rr
perruna. In use throughout.

120 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2], heading type in the same style as the preceding, but Haebler's M⁹²; N (double-stemmed)
and P diamonded; O and Q double-shanked and double-crossed; H, I, L with scrolled stem (shorter L with double
stem is also found); peculiar D with broken shoulder. In use throughout.

150 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3], title and large liturgical text type. Haebler's M⁹³, but with head-serif to left, the fore
stroke with short cross-bar. C resembling inverted 3. D, H, N, O, P, Q, V double-crossed and (excepting P and V)
double-stemmed. F with curved double stem and thick head serif. Double-thorned I. Closely resembling Rodrigo
de la Pasera (Monterey), Haebler 1 (1494) (Haebler, Geschichte, pp. 409, 423; Vindel, vol. 2, pp. 278-81), but with
differences, e.g. larger ^o with curved downstroke. In use from 1493.

112 R. [P. 4; Haebler 4], square text type in Venetian style. Two forms of separate Q in Nebrissensis, Introductorium
in cosmographiae libros, s.n. (IA. 52835 (1)), both close to u, one with long tail curved upwards, the other with short
tail; a third form, standing well away from u, with long curved tail, is found in Mela, Cosmographia, 1498 (IA.
52835 (2)). S leans to right. Large ^o; double hyphen almost level. In use from 1496. Here found only in the two
books referred to above.

PRINTER OF ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA CASTELLANA

* * Haebler's type 5 (85 R.) and type 6 (c. 75 G.) are not represented in the Museum collection. The former, first appearing in Antonius Nebrissensis, *Introductiones Latinae*, 30 September, 1495, was the first roman type used by this press. The latter was used on a woodcut in *Espejo de la conciencia*, s.n. (Gesamtkatalog 9394; Vindel, vol. 8, p. 166), and also on a diagram in *Petrus Pentarcus, Ars constructionis*, 12 February, 1499 (Vindel, vol. 2, p. 157, no. 103; see facsimile, ed. M. López Serrano, in *Revista bibliográfica y documental*, tom. 1 (1947), no. 2, suplemento 1).

In the anonymous *Enseñamiento del corazon*, 1498 (Haebler 245; Vindel, vol. 2, p. 143, no. 92), is found a cut of a crowned shield, in pale, bearing the five wounds and the eagle of St. John, a minuscule y in point, surrounded by a knotted cord. Haebler subsequently queried, no doubt rightly (e.g. *Bibliografía ibérica*, pt. 2, p. 225), his earlier view that this was the printer's device (*Spanische und Portugiesische Bücherzeichen*, etc. (1898), taf. XII a). Vindel, *Escudos y marcas de impresores . . . durante los siglos XV a XIX*, no. 54.

CAPITALS. The following are found in the books in the Museum collection: S, measuring 56 × 56 mm., two scaled serpents, no frame-line, used in Valera, *Crónica*, 1495 (IB. 52823), and Livius, 1497 (IB. 52828); E, 52 × 51 mm., with leaf and branch work, no frame-line, in Valera, *Crónica*, 1500 (IB. 52851); E, 50 × 52 mm., similar in outline, but with strap-work, no frame-line, in Valera, *Crónica*, 1495; A, 49 × 50 mm., elaborate leaf and flower ornament on black ground, no frame-line, a copy of an initial used by Biel (Burgos), q.v., and containing, like it, the engraver's monogram H, used in the Livius, 1497. A set of white letters on black ground, with tendrils, fruits (dotted or shaded), and leaves, 42 × 43 mm., found in Pomponius Mela, 1498 (IA. 52835 (2)) and later books, resembles capitals used by *Compañeros alemanes*, Seville. Another set of approximately the same measurements but different in style, shaded letters, with ornament of leaves (serrated) and flowers, on black ground, is used in Díaz de Montalvo, *Ordenanzas reales*, 29 March, 1500 (IB. 52849), and undated books. White letters of several varieties, 25 × 21 mm., on black ground with flowers and leaves, are used in Livius, 1497, and Nebrissensis, *Introductorium in cosmographiae libros*, s.a. (IA. 52835 (1)). Several sets measuring 18–20 mm. are found employed from 1498 onwards. Lombards (cf. Haebler, *Geschichte*, Abb. 474) are not found in the books here catalogued.

BORDERS. In Díaz de Montalvo, *Ordenanzas reales*, 29 March, 1500 (IB. 52849), the following borders are found: (i) 117 × 29 mm., a design of three triangular sections with leaf and flower decoration, the middle one white on black, another containing a winged monster; (ii) 173 × 22 mm., with leaf and flower decoration, an ape riding a lion, monsters (one white on black); (iii) 150 × 17 mm., leaf decoration on dotted black ground; (iv) 98 × 13 mm., similar to (iii). In Mena, *Coplas de los siete pecados mortales*, 1500 (IA. 52853), (iv) appears slightly reduced in length, with other borders of the same width and similar in design; also, one measuring 43 × 14 mm., representing an angel and a kneeling figure with a halo.

ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, AELIUS. Gramática castellana. 18 August, 1492.

2^a. (red) Ala mui alta ⁊ assi esclarecida princesa doña Isabel la ⁊ tercera deste nombre Reina i señora natural de españa ⁊ las islas ⁊ nuestro mar. Comiença la gramatica ⁊ que nuevamente hizo el maestro Antonio de lebrixa ⁊ sobre la lengua castellana. ⁊ pone primero el prologo ⁊ Lee lo en buen ora. ⁊ (black) [Q]Vando bien conmigo pienso mui esclarezca Reina: . . . 5^a. Libro primero en que trata dela orthographia. ⁊ Capitulo primero en q parte la gramatica en partes. ⁊ [L]os que boluieron de griego en latin este ⁊ nombre gramatica: llamaron la arte de ⁊ letras: . . . 67^b, l. 23. DEO GRACIAS ⁊ COLOPHON: Acabose este tratado de grāmatica que nuevamente ⁊ hizo el maestro Antonio de lebrixa sobre la lēgua castellana Enel año del salvador de mil ⁊ ccccxcij. a xvij ⁊ de Agosto. Empresso en la mui nohle ciudad de Salamanca.

Quarto. a–h⁸ i⁴. 68 leaves, the first and last blank. 3^a: 34 lines, 154 × 85 mm. Type: 91 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters in the last three quires. Haebler 470. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 46, no. 29. Hain 11689. Gesamtkatalog 2224.

Sheet e 4 is signed c iiii in error.

197 × 135 mm. Bound before a copy of Antonius Nebrissensis, *Reglas de orthographia*, Guillén de Brocar, Alcalá, 12 May, 1517. From the Libri collection. Bound in nineteenth-century green morocco blocked in blind.

Bought in May, 1866.

IA. 52814.

ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, AELIUS. Dictionarium latino-hispanicum. 1492.

[1^a. Esta tassado este vocabulario por los muy altos ⁊ muy poderosos principes el Rey ⁊ la Reyna ⁊ nuestros

señores ⁊ por los del su muy alto consejo en dozientos ⁊ diez maravedis.] 2^a. (red) Ad magnificentissimum ac perinde illustrem. D. Ioannem stunicam magistrum ⁊ militiae dalcātara ordinis Cisterciensis. ⁊ Aelij Antonij Nebrissensis grammatici ⁊ praefatio in interpretationem dictionum ⁊ ex sermone latino in hispaniensem. ⁊ Lege foeliciter. ⁊ (black) [V]Trum mihi fuerit ⁊ honestius . . . (col. 2) (red) Al mui magnifico ⁊ assi illustre señor Dō ⁊ Iuā de estuniga . . . (l. 7) Leelo en buena ora ⁊ (black) [M]Vchos cada dia me pregonuntā aquello mesmo: ⁊ . . . 9^a. (red) Lexicon hoc est dictionarium ex ⁊ sermone latino in hispaniensem in⁊terprete aelio Antonio nebrissensi ⁊ . . . 162^b, col. 2, l. 42. COLOPHON: (black) Aelij Antonij nebrissensis grammatici ⁊ Lexicon ex sermone latino in hispaniensem impressum Salmanticę Anno a nat⁊ali christiano. M. cccc. xcij.

Folio. a⁸; a¹² b¹⁰ c⁸ d–f¹⁰ g⁸ A–K⁸ L⁸. 162 leaves. 2 columns. 11^a: 48 lines and headline, 218 (234) × 152 mm. Types: [120 G., four lines on 1^a]; 91 G. Capital spaces. Haebler 468. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 48, no. 30. Hain 11683, pt. 1. Gesamtkatalog 2217.

297 × 216 mm. Imperfect, wanting the first leaf, which is supplied in pen-and-ink facsimile. Bound in old limp vellum before IB. 52816 (2) (Nebrissensis, *Dictionarium hispano-latinum*, s.a.).

Grenville copy (G. 7655 (1)).

IB. 52816 (1).

ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, AELIUS. Dictionarium hispano-latinum. Undated.

1^a. Esta tassado este vocabulario por los muy altos ⁊ muy poderosos principes el Rey ⁊ la Reyna ⁊ nuestros señores ⁊ por los del su muy alto consejo en cinco reales de plata. 2^a. (red) Al mui magnifico ⁊ assi illustre señor Don ⁊ Iuan de estuniga maestre dela caualleria ⁊ de

* On the layout, see René Pellen, 'La Gramática de Nebrija (1492): un tratado didáctico a través de su tipografía' *Revista de filología española* 92 (2012) pp 31–40

SALAMANCA

alcantara dela orden de cister. Comiença el prologo del maestro Antonio de lebrí^a grāmatico en la interpretacion delas pala^abras castellanas en lengua latina. || Leelo en buena ora || (black) c Omo quiera que la || cuēta de mi vida q̄r^aria . . . (col. 2) (red) Ad magnificentissimum ac perinde illustre³ || D. Ioannem stunicam . . . (l. 7) Lege foeliciter. || (black) cVm omnes vitae || me^a rationes quam || probatissimas esse || velim . . . 4^a, col. 2, l. 28. Prologus explicitus. || (5^a.) Dictionarium ex hispaniensi in latinum ser^amonem. interprete Aelio Antonio Nebrissen^asi. ege Lfoeliciter. || . . . 105^b, col. 2, l. 43, COLOPHON: Aelij Anthonij. Nebrissen. grāmatici dictio^anum hispana^a in latinum sermonē translatio || explicita est: atq³ impressa Salmanticē.

Folio. a¹⁰ b-n⁸. 106 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 6^a: 48 lines and headline, 218 (226) × 152 mm. Types: 120 G., four lines on 1^a; 91 G. Capital spaces, some with guide-letters. Haebler 469. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 79, no. 53. Hain 11683, pt. 2. Gesamtkatalog 2219.

From the author's statements contained in his prefatory letter (3^b) that he was born in the year before the battle of Olmedo (29 May, 1445), and that at the time of writing he was in the fifty-first year of his age, the date 1495 was suggested by Haebler (469 n.) for the printing of the volume. Other biographical data supplied in the same preface (2^b) conflict with this view, however, and point to 1441 as possibly the year of his birth, and consequently 1491-2 as the date of composition of the prefatory letter (cf. F. G. Olmedo, Nebrija (1942), pp. 10, 15).

297 × 216 mm. Without the blank. Bound after the preceding, IB. 52816 (1), q.v.

Grenville copy (G. 7655 (2)).

IB. 52816 (2).

ANTONINUS. Summa confessionum. [Partly in a Spanish translation.]

10 March, 1495.

1^a, TITLE: ¶ A gloria y a loor de dios aqui comiēça vn tractado mu^acho prouechoso y de grand doctrina, enel qual se cōtienē || materias tocātes al sacramēto dela penitēcia ansy de par^ate del confessor y poderio suyo: como de parte del peniten^ate. E el tractado q̄ esta en romāce es el q̄ cōpuso el Reue^arendo señor Antonio arçobispo de Florencia dela ordē de || los predicadores. q̄ es llamado defecerūt. y los q̄ estan en || latin son sacados de otros tractados y summas: y d̄l cuer^apo del derecho. segund que por ellos mesmos se declara. 2^a. ¶ Siguese la tabla desta obra. || . . . 11^a. ¶ Aqui comiēça vna breue informacion como se deue a^auer el cōfessor con el penitente en la confession. || . . . 141^b. ¶ Incipit tabula huius tractatus: qui diuiditur in tres ptes || . . . 143^a. [D]Efecerūt scrutātes scrutinio p̄s. lxij. scrutiniū q̄d̄ || ē cōfessio . . . 174^b, l. 6, COLOPHON: Finis || ¶ A gloria y alabāça de dios . . . (l. 11) . . . fue recopilada la p̄sente || obra . . . enl qual se cōtienē muchas || cosas q̄ se requierē de necessidad al sacramēto dela penitencia || Ansi mesmo la suma. llamada defecerūt. cōpuesta por . . . || . . . Antonio arçobispo || de florencia . . . El qual tractado. || por dos letrados el vno en santa theologia y el otro en iure ca^anonico . . . fue corregido y || emēdado. Otrosi fue suplido y añadido buen pedaço en mu^achas cosas q̄ les parecerō ser necessarias al acto dela cōfessio || y al sacramēto dela penitēcia. ¶ Acabose en la muy inclyta y || noble cibdad de salamāca a diez dias del mes de março. Año || d̄l nascimiēto de nuestro saluador iesu xp̄o de mill y .cccc. y no^auenta y cinco años.

Quarto. C¹⁰; a-t⁸ u¹². 174 leaves. 11^a: 34 lines, 155 × 88 mm. Type: 91 G. Capital spaces. Haebler 24. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 70, no. 45. Gesamtkatalog 2147.

Notwithstanding the statement in the title, which was taken over either from the edition of Biel, Burgos, 1492 (Gesamtkatalog 2143), or from that of Ungut and Polonus, Seville, 7 April, 1492 (Gesamtkatalog 2144), the text of Antoninus, pts. 1-3, occupying leaves 143-74, is in Latin.

The first sheet of quire s is signed s ii in error.

213 × 145 mm. On the title is written: De s fran^{co} de mexico al 1575 aō, and Fr michael nauarro . . . cōmi⁹ genalis [commissarius generalis]. With a bookplate inscribed: Ex Bibliotheca Magni Mexicani Conventus S. P. N. S. Francisci. Bound in old limp vellum.

Bought in July, 1880.

IA. 52821.

VALERA, DIEGO DE. Crónica de España.

8 May, 1495.

1^a. [woodcut, arms of Spain] || WOODCUT TITLE: .La cronica. || .de hyspañā. 1^b. Esta siguen[te] [c]ronica Illustris^asimā princesa es partida en qua^atro partes p̄cipales assi como || se declara por esta tabla. || . . . 7^a. Comienza la cronica de España: dirigida || ala muy alta y excelēte princesa serenissima || reyna 7 señora n̄a señora doña ysabel Key^ana de españa . . . || . . . abreuia^ada por su mandado por mossen Diego de || valera su maestre sala 7 del su consejo. || SErenissima Reyna escriue latancio enel pro^alogo del su primero libro delas diuinas insti^atuciones . . . 8^a. ¶ Capitulo primero del parayso terrenal. || . . . 103^b, col. 2, l. 8, AUTHOR'S COLOPHON: f Ve acabada este copilaciō en la vi^alla d̄l puerto de s̄ta maria viespa de || san Iuā de junio del año d̄l señor de || mil 7 quatrociētos 7 ochēta 7 vn años: . . . (l. 15) m Vchas cosas illustrissima princesa || sō q̄ me persuadē . . . (l. 43) PRINTER'S COLOPHON: ¶ Fue impresso en la noble ciudad de Sala^amanca: a ocho de mayo del año del nacimien^ato del señor de mil 7. cccc. 7. xcv. años.

Folio. A⁶; a-l⁸ m¹⁰. 104 leaves, the last blank, 7-103 numbered Fo. i-xcvii. 2 columns, except on leaf 7. 9^a: 46 lines and foliation, 212 (224) × 147 mm. Types: 120 G., incipits on 1^b and 7^a; 150 G., foliation; 91 G. Capitals on 1^b, 7^a, 8^a; spaces with guide-letters elsewhere. Haebler 660. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 71, no. 47. Hain 15772.

The epilogue, beginning Muchas cosas illustrissima princesa (103^b), derives from the Seville edition of 1482 (IB. 52308), but the names of the publishers of that edition are here omitted.

The cut of the royal arms, which is without frame-lines (1^a), measures 109 × 90 mm.

253 × 186 mm. Without the blank. The first leaf is slightly mutilated. With the armorial bookplate of Brancas de Lauraguais. Bound in eighteenth-century French red morocco.

King George III's copy (C. 8. i. 6).

IB. 52823.

LIVIUS, TITUS. Historiae Romanae decades. [In a Spanish translation.]

15 August, 1497.

[1^a, WOODCUT TITLE (within cut): Las decadas || de tito livio:] 2^a. (red) Aqui comienza el primer || libro dela primera decada de || tito liuio. el qual fue enel tiem^apo delas grandes batallas q̄ || entre Iulio cesar 7 Pompeyo || fueron. el qual fue natural de^a la ciudad de padua. || Capitulo .j. del prologo. || S (black)I me || pōgo || a escri^auir las || cosas || porlos || roma^anos fe^achas || . . . 200^a, col. 2, l. 15, COLOPHON: Las decadas de Tito Liuiio

PRINTER OF ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA CASTELLANA

Impressas || en Salamanca. Año de nuestro saluador || Iesu xpo de mill. cccc. x. xcviij. años. A||cabaron se mediante dios lunes .xv. dias || del mes de Agosto. || (201^a) Aquí comienza la tabla delas || decadas de Tito liuiio . . . [211. DEO GRATIAS.]

Folio. a-z 1 2 3 4^a. 212 leaves, the last blank, 2-200 numbered ij-cc. 2 columns. 2^b: 47 lines and headline, 216 (229) × 139 mm. Types: 120 G., incipit, headlines, first lines of chapter headings; 91 G. Capitals. Haebler 365. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 128, no. 85. Hain 10150.

An abridged translation by Pedro López de Ayala made from the French version of Pierre Bersuire.

The title-page cut (wanting in this copy) represents the author seated at his desk.

277 × 201 mm. Imperfect, wanting the title and the last three leaves. Formerly bound with IB. 52424 (Mejia, Nobiliario, Brun and Gentil, Seville, 30 June, 1492), q.v. Bound in modern half brown morocco by the British Museum bindery.

Bought in January, 1849.

IB. 52828.

LÓPEZ DE VILLALOBOS, FRANCISCO. Sumario de medicina. 1498.

1^a, TITLE: El sumario dela medecina. || con vn tratado sobre las pe||stiferas buuas. 1^b. Prohemium. || CONsideranti inquam mihi plura: minime aliud videtur nisi quod || medicandi ars in salutē conferat egrotantis. . . . 2^a, l. 27. El sumario dela medicina en romance trouado por el licenciado || de Villalobos estudiante enel estudio de Salamāca. hecho a cōtemplacion del muy magnifi||co y ylustre señor el marques de Astorga . . . 2^b, l. 31. Comiença la obra trouada || (col. 1) ¶ Con mucha instancia el marq̄s mi señor || . . . 24^a, col. 2, l. 10. DEL licenciado de villalo||bos. sobre las contagiosas y maldi||tas bubas. estoria y medecina || . . . 28^b, col. 2, l. 14. COLOPHON: Fenesce el Sumario dela medecina hecho || por el licēciado frācisco lopez d̄ villalobos emē||dado y corregido por el mismo Imprimido en||la cibdad de Salamāca a sus expēsas de An||tonio de barreda librero. Año del nascimiento || de nuestro saluador de mill. cccc. xc. x. viij. || Deo gracias.

Folio. a^a b c^a d^a. 28 leaves. The verse text in 2 columns. 3^a: 48 lines, 218 × 154 mm. Types: 120 G., title, headings; 91 G. Capitals. Haebler 687. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 146, no. 94. Hain 10208.

The title of the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, reads: El sumario dela medecina. (See facsimile, Vindel, vol. 2, p. 146.) Sheet c 1 is signed e in error.

275 × 185 mm. From the Libri collection. Bound by F. Bedford in gold-tooled red morocco.

Bought in September, 1860.

IB. 52832.

ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, AELIUS. Introductorium in cosmographiae libros. Undated.

1^a. Aelij Antonij nebrissensis grāmatici in cosmo-graphiæ || libros introductorii incipitur fœliciter ad lectorem. ||

Si primos aditus elementaq̄ cosmographor̄

Scire cupis: fuerint hæc tibi pauca satis. || . . .

(l. 13) Interea contentus abi: nostrūq̄ laborem

Non aspernatus lector amice legas |||

1^b. Superficiem terrę & aque mundo || cōcentricā esse. cap.

primum. || PRincipio supponendū nobis est: id quod || facile a physicis mathematicisq̄ probatur || . . . 14^b, l. 16. END: Vrbs dicif oīs ciuitas sed p excellētiā Roma dicif vrbs |||

Quarto. a^a b^a. 14 leaves. 2^a: 29 lines, 165 × 97 mm. Type: 112 R. Capitals. Haebler 479. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 150, no. 97. Part of Hain 11021.

The present tract is generally supposed to have been printed at about the same time as the Pomponius Mela, De situ orbis, April, 1498, from the same press (IA. 52835 (2)), to which it serves as an introduction, and by which it is sometimes accompanied, as in the Museum copy. The following words (2^a, ll. 14-17), however, might be taken to allude to the Indian voyage of Vasco da Gama, who returned to Portugal in September, 1499: the statement of Ptolemy that the Indian Ocean is enclosed by land is here considered incorrect because 'tum auctoritate pomponij Plinij nepotis: tum lusitanorum nauigatione comperum est quod ex atlantico mari per aethiopicum facile in persidis oram commerciorum gratia perueniunt'. This passage, however, might perhaps allude merely to the voyage of Bartholomeu Diaz, who returned to Lisbon in December, 1488. In a further passage on the southern continent the author predicts (2^b, ll. 6-11): 'breui futurum est ut nobis ueram terre illius descriptionem asserant, tum insularum tum etiam continentis, cuius magnam partem orae maritimae nautae nobis tradiderunt, illam maxime que ex aduerso insularum nuper inuentarum (hispanam dico isabelam reliquasque adiacentes) posita est.' This might seem to refer to the discovery of the mainland of South America by Columbus on his third voyage in August, 1498, made known on his return in December, 1500. However, the passage perhaps rather alludes to Columbus's exploration of the coast of Cuba in 1494 (when on 12 June he executed a notarial declaration that this was continental land). It may be concluded that neither passage supplies a reliable terminus post quem for the date of printing, and the probability remains that the work was produced conjointly with the Pomponius Mela.

209 × 148 mm. Bound before IA. 52835 (2) (Pomponius Mela, Cosmographia, Salamanca, April, 1498). With the book-label of J. Gomez de la Cortina. Bound in nineteenth-century dark olive morocco blocked in blind.

Bought in April, 1872.

IA. 52835 (1).

MELA, POMONIUS. Cosmographia siue de situ orbis, cum introductionibus Francisci Nunis de la Yerva. April, 1498.

1^a, TITLE: Cosmographia pom||ponii cum figuris. 1^b. AD hui⁹ tabule expositionē duo oportet sci||re . . . 2^b, 3^a. [woodcut figure showing the degrees of latitude and longitude.] 3^b. ¶ In laudem operis || Qui cupis immensos orbis dignoscere tractus || . . . 5^a. [woodcut of mappa-mundi, vertically to left] || (type-set, vertically to right) Nouvelle etati ad geographie vermiculatos calles hūano uiro necessaros flores aspirāti votū benemerenti ponitur || 5^b. Martini abar. bach. exortatio in opus egregij do||ctoris dela yerua quod inseruit cosmographiæ Pōp. || cum suis introductionibus & utilissimis additamen||tis quam fœlicissimæ. || . . . 6^b. SVMMARIA DESCRIPTIO || TABVLE NOSTRI ORBIS. || . . . 27^a. POMPONII MELLE COSMOGRAPHI || DE SITV ORBIS. LIBER PRIMVS. || PROHEMIVM || ORBIS SITVM DICE||re aggredior . . . 70^a, l. 20. COLOPHON: Opus Preclarissimū Pōponij Mellæ cosmogra||phi cū itroductiōibus & alijs tātopere necessa||rijs. Per Frāciscū nuñis dela yerua medicine p||fessorē elaboratis. Explicit fœliciter. Impressū || uero Salmatice (cuius loci elōgatio ab occidē||ti .ix. & ab equinoctiali .xlj. gradibus cōstat). || Anno dñi .M.cccc.xcvij. sole tauri punctum || gradiente primū.

Quarto. aa^a; A B^a C^a; a-d^a e f^a. 70 leaves, 4 blank. 7^a: 27 lines, 152 × 98 mm. Types: 150 G., title; 91 G., heading on 5^a; 112 R.

SALAMANCA

Capitals; also spaces with guide-letters. Woodcut figure and mappamundi. Haebler 553 (describing a copy having the title in red and the first word misprinted 'Cosmographia'). Vindel, vol. 2, p. 148, no. 95. Part of Hain 11021.

The name of the author of the 'exortatio' (5^b) appears in full on 6^a as Martinus ab Areualo.

The mappamundi (5^a) is a copy of the metal cut in Ratdolt's Venice edition, 18 July, 1482 (IA. 20518).

209 × 148 mm. Bound after IB. 52835 (1), q.v.

Bought in April, 1872.

IA. 52835 (2).

RELATOR. Las Notas del Relator.

20 May, 1499.

1^a. [woodcut, the royal arms] || WOODCUT TITLE: Las notas del re||lador con otras || muchas añedidas || 2^a. Siguese la tabla || . . . 3^a. Carta de auctoridad de alcalde q̄ presenta || muestra procura||dor por otro hombre. || EN tal logar a tantos dias de tal mes || de tal año en presencia de || mi fulano escriuano . . . 53^b, l. 24, COLOPHON: ¶ Esta obra fue empressa enla muy noble ciudad de salamāca y acobose a .xx. de mayo. año || del nascimiēto d̄ n̄ro saluado r̄ señor j̄ha x̄po de mil. y cccc. y xcix. años.

Folio. [*^a]; a-h⁶ i⁴. 54 leaves, the last presumably blank, 3-53 numbered j-lj. 5^a: 48 lines and headline, 218 (225) × 144 mm. Types: 120 G., headings, headlines; 91 G. Capital E on 3^a. Haebler 226. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 163, no. 106. Gesamtkatalog 8314.

The author of this work, which is a collection of legal formularies, is Fernando Díaz de Toledo (cf. Apuntamientos de Don Rafael Floranes, in Mendez, Tipografía española (1861), pp. 309, 310).

The cut of the royal arms (1^a) measures 127 × 91 mm.

294 × 205 mm. Without the last leaf, presumably blank. From the collection of Don José Miro. Bound in nineteenth-century gold-tooled red morocco.

Bought in October, 1878.

IB. 52838.

LEYES. Leyes del cuaderno nuevo de las rentas de las alcabalas.

Undated.

1^a. [woodcut, the royal arms] || TITLE: Leyes del Quaderno nueuo delas rentas delas alcaualas || 7 frãquezas. Fecho enla vega de Granada. Por el qual el Rey || 7 la Reyna nuestros Señores reuocan todas las otras leyes d̄ || los otros quadernos fechos de antes. 1^b. Sumario delas leyes || del Quaderno. || . . . 5^a. Este es traslado bien 7 fielmente sacado de vna carta de qua||derno del Rey 7 dela Reyna nuestros Señores: firmada de sus || nombres 7 sellada con su sello. Su thenor dela qual es este que se || sigue. || . . . 40^a, l. 45, END: . . . Dada enel real dela vega de Granada a diez dias del mes de deziēbre. Año d̄l naçi||miēto del n̄ro saluador Ihesu x̄po de mill 7 quatro cientos 7 nouēta 7 vn años. || ¶ Yo el Rey yo la reyna yo Fernand Aluares ve Toledo Se||cretario del Rey 7 dela Reyna n̄ros señores la fiz escreuir por su mandado.

Folio. a-f⁶ g⁴. 40 leaves. 2 columns in table, 1^b-4^b. 8^a: 47 lines, 213 × 137 mm. Types: 120 G., title, headings; 91 G. Capitals. Haebler 180 (?). Vindel, vol. 2, p. 49, no. 31 (?).

The cut of the royal arms, which includes the motto: TANTO MONTA (1^a), measures 197 × 132 mm. in this and the following.

285 × 200 mm. Previously bound with IB. 52408 (Cuaderno de las leyes nuevas de la Hermandad, [Ungut and Polonus, Seville,] n.d.), q.v. From the Miró and

Heredia collections. Bound in modern gold-tooled red morocco by the British Museum bindery.

Bought in July, 1891.

IB. 52848.

LEYES. Leyes hechas por la brevedad y orden de los pleitos.

[After 26 June, 1499.]

1^a. [woodcut, the royal arms] || TITLE: ¶ Leyes hechas por los muy altos 7 muy poderosos prin||cipes 7 señores el rey dō Fernādo 7 la reyna doña Ysabel nue||stros soberanos señores por la brevedad 7 ordē d̄los pleytos || Fechas enla villa de madrid año del señor. de mil. cccc. xc. ix. 2^a. DOn Fernādo 7 doña Ysabel por la gracia de dios Rey 7 Reyna de Castilla / || de leon de aragon . . . 8^a, l. 41, PRIVILEGE: Por quāto Fernādo de Iahē librero q̄do 7 se offrescio de dar estas leyes 7 ordenan||ças en precio justo 7 razonable mandan los señores presidente 7 oydores dela audiēcia || de sus altezas que residen enla noble villa de valladolid que d̄l dia dela publicacion de||stas leyes fasta dos años cumplidos siguientes ninguno no sea osado delas imprimir || ni vender sin su licencia 7 mandado so pena de diez mil m̄fs para los estrados del audiē||cia real de sus altezas a cada vno quel contrario fiziere.

Folio. a⁸. 8 leaves. 2^a: 44 lines, 201 × 166 mm. Types: 120 G., title; 91 G. Capitals. Haebler 355. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 212, no. 131.

These laws were promulgated at Valladolid on 26 June, 1499 (see 8^a, l. 18).

The cut of the royal arms is as in the preceding (IB. 52848), q.v.

285 × 202 mm. Previously bound with IB. 52408 (Cuaderno de las leyes nuevas de la Hermandad, [Ungut and Polonus, Seville,] n.d.), q.v. From the Miró and Heredia collections. Bound in modern half brown morocco by the British Museum bindery.

Bought in July, 1891.

IB. 52841.

PETRUS, MAGISTER. Canonis missae interpretatio, cum additionibus.

29 October, 1499.

1^a, TITLE: TE igitur. Canonis misse in||terpretatio peruenusta cla||raq̄ nō min⁹ q̄3 salubris: 7 si ob plu||riū profectū ac cōmodum: verū ad || maiorem clericorum informatio||nē potissime cōstructa est. Cui pari||ter additiones inuenies singularis||simas per pulchre annexas: quas || certe: cādidissime lector: ex diuersis || sacre pagine claris auctoribus fac || scias excerptas. Nōnllaq̄ alia me||moratu dignissima in fine hui⁹ opu||sculi lectitando inuenies. 2^a. In nomine domini n̄ri ihesu christi. amen. || 7 virginis marie eius genitricis. || ¶ Canonis misse interpretatio ex theologis || auctorib⁹ excepta. cū aliqbus additiōibus valde singularib⁹. || TE igitur clementissime || pater .7c. Pars hec secūda mis||se: his noībus solet appellari. || . . . 203^a, l. 27. Deo gratias. || (203^b) ¶ Tabula precedētis operis . . . 212^a, l. 15, COLOPHON: Dum vero impressorum opera ac industria nostre salutis an||no .M.cccc.xcix.iiij. k̄ls nouēbs. ita vt vides cōpletū esset. || Insignis Salmantica ciuitas omnium virtutū scientiarūq̄3 totius hispanie nutrix clarissima: hoc tibi dono trāsmittit mu||nusculū: a qua maiora indies te habiturū expecta.

Quarto. a b⁸ c¹⁶ d-z 7 A⁸ B⁴. 212 leaves. 3^a: 34 lines, 154 × 95 mm. Types: 150 G., title; 120 G., text of Canon; 91 G. Capitals. Haebler 545. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 164, no. 107.

PRINTER OF ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA CASTELLANA

On sig. o 3^b, line 3, the author remarks: De ista materia dixi alibi, scilicet, in via paradisi. In the work of this title (Haebler 546) the writer names himself as 'Petrus indignus in artibus et theologia magister'. The identification with Petrus de Costana is doubtful (cf. Haebler 545).

214×137 mm. From the Libri collection. Bound in modern half brown morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in May, 1866.

IA. 52845.

MENA, JUAN DE. Coronación de Iñigo López de Mendoza. [With a commentary by the author.] 5 November, 1499.

1^a. WOODCUT TITLE: Coronaciō cō||puesta por el fa||moso poeta Iuā || de mena: al muy || (type-set) illustre cauallero don Yñigo lopez de mendoça marques de santillana || 2^a. ¶ Comiença la coronacion cō||puesta por el famoso poeta Iuā || demena. Al illustre cauallero dō || yñigo lopez de Mendoça Mar||ques de Santillana. || Prologo. || LOs que ala su cō||templacion espa||ña non truxo fa||ma . . . 3^a, col. 1, l. 12: (text) Despues quel pintor dī mundo || . . . 32^a, col. 2, l. 31, COLOPHON: ¶ Acaban se las cinquenta de Iuan d Me||na sobre la coronacion de yñigo lopes de mē||doça. a cinco dias del mes de nouiēbre. año || del nascimiento del nuestro saluador Ihesu || cristo de mill. cccc.xcix. años.

Folio. a-c⁶ d⁴ e⁶ f⁴. 32 leaves. 2 columns. 3^a: 47 lines of commentary, 215×150 mm. Types: 120 G., last line of title, text in verse, headings; 91 G., prose text. Capitals. Woodcuts. Haebler 415. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 167, no. 108. Hain 11070.

The cut (4^b) of a man with the signs of the zodiac (129×60 mm.), and that of a pyramid (21^a) are copied from the unsigned edition of Hurus, Zaragoza, s.a. (IA. 52159).

283×204 mm. Bound in nineteenth-century gold-tooled vellum.

Bought in November, 1910. *16 Nov from Gottschalk 460* IB. 52846.

DÍAZ DE MONTALVO, ALPHONSUS. Ordenanzas reales. 29 March, 1500.

1^a. [woodcut, the royal arms, within borders] || TITLE: ORdenanças reales por las quales || primeramēte se hā de librar todos || los pleytos ciuiles 7 criminales. || E los que por ellas no se hallaren || determinados se hā de librar por || las otras leyes 7 fueros 7 d̄rechos || 1^b. ENel nōbre de dios tri-||no en personas 7 vno || en essencia. Aqui comiença la || tabla delos libros 7 titulos. . . . 3^a. (headline) Prologo || (text) POrq̄ la justicia es muy || alta virtud: 7 por ella || se sostienen todas cosas . . . 4^a. Por mandado delos muy altos 7 muy poderosos se||renissimos 7 christianissimos principes Rey don Fer||nando 7 Reyna doña ysabel nuestros señores. Compu||so este libro de leyes el doctor Alfonso diaz de montal||uo oydor de su audiencia 7 su referendario 7 de su con||sejo. || ¶ Titulo primero dela sancta || fe catholica. || . . . 174^a, col. 2, l. 38, COLOPHON: ¶ Impresso en Salamāca año dela salud || christiana de mill 7 quinientos. 7 acauose a || veynte 7 nueue de Março.

Folio. a-x⁸ y⁶. 174 leaves, 2-174 numbered ij-clxxiiij. 2 columns. 3^a: 48 lines and headline, 220 (230)×141 mm. Types: 120 G., title, headlines, headings; 91 G. Capitals, also spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 223. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 187, no. 116. Hain 11562. Gesamtkatalog 8301.

The date of the day in the colophon may have been taken over unaltered from the edition of Ungut and Polonus, Seville, 29 March, 1498 (Haebler 221, Gesamtkatalog 8300).

The cut of the royal arms, 127×91 mm., was used previously in Las Notas del Relator, 20 May, 1499 (IB. 52838).

Leaf 18 is numbered xxv, in error.

277×203 mm. With the book-stamp of S. and A. Borbon, as in IB. 52863 (Leyes del estilo, Hutz and Sanz, Salamanca, 10 February, 1497), q.v., on 1^a. Bound as ff. 48-221 of Colección de Cortes celebradas en los reynos de Castilla y Leon, tom. 15.

Bought in 1835 (Department of Manuscripts, Add. MS. 9929). IB. 52849.

VALERA, DIEGO DE. Crónica de España.

17 June, 1500.

1^a. [woodcut, the royal arms] || WOODCUT TITLE: . La cronica . || . de hyspaña . || 1^b. Esta siguiente cronica Illustrissi||ma princesa es partida en quatro || partes principales assi como se d̄||clara por esta tabla. || . . . 7^a. ¶ Comiēça la Cronica de España: diriga || ala muy alta y excelente princesa serenissima || Reyna 7 señora nuestra señora doña Ysabel || Reyna de España: de Sicilia: de Cerdeña || Duquesa: de atenas Condessa de Barcelo||na. abreuada por su mandado por mossen || Diego d valera su maestresala 7 dī su cōsejo || SErenissima Reyna escriue Latancio enel prologo del || su primero libro delas diuinas instituciones dela suma || . . . 8^a. Capitulo primero del parayso || terrenal. || . . . 103^b, col. 2, l. 4, AUTHOR'S COLOPHON: FVe acabada esta copilacion enla || villa dī puerto de scā Maria vies||pa de san Iuā de junio del año dī || señor de mil 7 q̄trociētos 7 ochēta || 7 vn años. . . . (l. 11) MVchas cosas illustrissima pñcesa || sō q̄ me psuadē . . . (l. 38) PRINTER'S COLOPHON: Fue impresso enla noble ciudad de Sala||manca a. xvij. de junio del año del nacimiento || del señor de mil 7. ccccc. años.

Folio. a⁶; a-1⁸ m¹⁰. 104 leaves, the last blank, 7-103 numbered i-xcvij, with errors. 2 columns, except on leaf 7. 9^a: 46 lines and foliation, 212 (222)×151 mm. Types: 120 G., incipits, foliation, chapter-headings; 91 G. Capitals. Haebler 662. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 196, no. 120.

A page-for-page reprint of the edition of 8 May, 1495 (IB. 52823).

The cut of the royal arms (1^a) is from the block used in IB. 52848, 52841, above. The woodcut title is printed from the block used for the edition of 8 May, 1495.

277×201 mm. From the Sunderland collection. Bound in eighteenth-century gold-tooled mottled calf.

Bought in May, 1883.

IB. 52851.

MENA, JUAN DE. Coplas de los siete pecados mortales. [Completed by Gómez Manrique.] 1500.

1^a. (within borders) [woodcut] || TITLE: (within borders) Coplas d̄lossiete pecados mor||tales hechas por el famoso||poeta Iuan de mena. || 1^b. ¶ Coplas que hizo el famoso poeta Iuā de || mena contra los siete pecados mortales. || (col. 1) ¶ Canta tu cristiana musa || . . . 8^b, col. 2, l. 5. ¶ Por fallecimiento || del famoso poeta Iuā de || mena prosigue Gomez || mārrique aq̄sta obra por|| el començada: 7 haze vn||breue prohemio. || . . . 19^b, col. 2, l. 32, COLOPHON: Impresso en salamāca año d̄ || mill 7. d. Deo ḡras.

SALAMANCA

Quarto. a⁸ c⁸ d⁴. 20 leaves, the last probably blank. 2 columns. 3^a: 34 lines, 160 × 92 mm. Types: 120 G., title, headings; 91 G. Capital C on 1^a. Woodcut. Haebler 418. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 205, no. 125.

Although there is no quire signed b, the text is complete.

The title-cut represents a winged monster with seven heads, from whose mouths issue labels of which the top two contain the letters 'so' and 'a' (i.e. 'soberuia' and 'auaricia' respectively), the rest being blank.

The length of the lower border on the title-page is a little less than in Díaz de Montalvo, Ordenanzas reales, 29 March, 1500 (IB. 52849).

193 × 136 mm. Without the last leaf, probably blank. Bound in marbled leather, with the crest and initials of Henri Ternaux-Compans stamped in gold on the covers.

Bought in September, 1842.

IA. 52853.

INFANTE, JUAN. Forma de libelar.

Undated.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: Forma de || libelar. || 1^b. Estos son los libellos del muy famoso doctor el doctor || infante: con otras cosas nuevamente añadidas. || DEManda personal. Señor Fulano alcalde de tal logar .7c. Yo Fulano fijo de Fulano vezino. . . . 26^a, l. 25, END: mi parte vos esta pedido 7 protesto las costas. || Deo gracias.

Folio. a⁸ b-d⁶. 26 leaves. 6^a: 48 lines, 225 × 146 mm. Types: 120 G., headings; 91 G. Capital D on 1^b.

281 × 190 mm. On the title is the same book-stamp as in IB. 52849 above, q.v. Bound in modern half brown morocco at the British Museum bindery.

IB. 52854.

LÓPEZ DE MENDOZA, IÑIGO. Proverbios, con la glosa del autor y de Pedro Díaz de Toledo. — Diego de Valera: Tratado de providencia contra fortuna. Undated.

1^a, TITLE: (woodcut) Los pùbio^s || vtilissimo^s del || (type-set) Illustre cauallero dō Eñigo lopez de mēdoza marques de san||tillana con la glosa del dicho marques 7 cō la glosa del doctor || Perodiaz de toledo. y vn tractado de prouidencia cōtra fortu||na. con los quales con poco trabajo todo ombre puede discre||tamēte beuir 7 euitarse de caer en grandes yerros: 7 fara mu||cho bien: 7 complira 7 acabara las cosas de su honra. || 1^b. (table) ¶ Capitulo primo. De amor 7 temor. el q̄l se comiēça. Fijo mio mucho amado. a car. iiij || . . . 2^a. ¶ Prouerbios de gloriosa do||ctrina 7 fructuosa enseñaça del || yllustre cauallero Ynigo Lopes || de mēdoça marq̄s de santillana || INtro-ducion del || marques de Sã||tillana . . . 32^a, col. 2, l. 6. Aqui se acaban los prouerbios || del illustre cauallero don Eñigo || Lopez de mendoça marques de || sanctillana. || 32^b. ¶ Aqui comiença el tractado de || prouidencia contra fortuna com||puesto por Diego de Valera al || magnifico don Iohan pacheco || marques de villena . . . 34^a, col. 2, l. 5, COLOPHON: ¶ Aqui se acaba el tractado de || prouidencia contra fortuna. ||

Folio. a-e⁶ f⁴. 34 leaves, 2-34 numbered ij-xxxiiij. 2 columns, except in the table. 2^a: 49 lines and foliation, 224 (239) × 150 mm. Types: 150 G., title; 120 G., text in verse, foliation; 91 G. Capitals. Haebler 427. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 208, no. 128.

274 × 192 mm. The title-page is slightly cropped on the fore-edge. Bound by Clarke and Bedford in gold-tooled blue hard-grained morocco, with the arms of Thomas Grenville.

Grenville copy (G. 11368).

IB. 52855.

LEONARDUS HUTZ AND LOPE SANZ

DATES. An unsigned Vasurtus, De natura loci et temporis, Salamanca, 1494 (Haebler 665, where it is wrongly assigned to the second anonymous Salamanca press; Vindel, vol. 2, p. 63, no. 40), appears to be the earliest dated book printed in the type connected with Hutz and Sanz. In the first half of 1495 Hutz was still working with Hagenbach at Valencia (see Introduction, p. xlviii, above), but on 8 January, 1496, he joined with Sanz in signing at Salamanca the Villadiego, Contra haereticam prauitatem (IB. 52862), and on 26 February of the same year, Aquinas, Super libros Aristotelis de generatione (Haebler 638). These were followed by unsigned editions of the Leyes del estilo, 10 February, 1497 (IB. 52863), and of Vasurtus, Praxis prognosticandi, 8 March, 1497 (Goff V-103, giving the colophon date wrongly as 10 March, 1497). Eight other books in the same type are undated. In September, 1499, Hutz in company with Coci and Appentegger completed a Breviary at Zaragoza.

TYPE (see Plate XIII⁸):

82 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], text type in Lyonnese style, like Mathias Huss (Lyons) 88 G. [P. 3]. Many of the capitals are double-shanked and/or double-crossed. Haebler's M⁹⁵. I, P with scrolled single stem; R, S plain; U with inner hook. Small ^o set high. Paragraph-marks of several sizes.

CAPITALS AND BORDERS. The Ramírez de Lucena, Repetición de amores, etc., n.d. (IA. 52864), contains N, 40 × 34 mm., composed of a dragon and a human head, on black ground; five varieties of E, two triple-framed, of lombardic form, with leaf decoration, 40 × 36 mm., and 35 × 40 mm., two on white ground, with crude leaf ornament, 24 × 24-5 mm., and a smaller letter, 17 × 17 mm., on white ground. A black on white D, 20 × 22 mm., is also found in the same book. In Leyes del estilo, 10 February, 1497 (IB. 52863), a large variety of crude initials, c. 17 × 17 mm., mostly black on white, is used. Many borders, of leaf and flower decoration, averaging 8 mm. in width, are found in the Ramírez de Lucena.

GUNDISALVUS DE VILLADIEGO.

Tractatus contra haereticam prauitatem.

De irregularitate. *8 January, 1496.

2^a. Ad illustrissimam reginam hispa||nie tractatus contra hereticam prauita||tem per Gundissaluum de villadiego

sa||cri palacij apostolici auditorem editus || incipit feliciter. || sAluator noster Regi||na clarissima olim in || euangelio predixerat: || . . . 25^b, col. 1, l. 36. Ad illustrissimam Reginam hispanie || tractatus contra hereticam prauitatem || per Gundissaluu3 de villadiego sacri pa||lacij apostolici auditorem editus felici||ter explicit. || Et incipit tractat⁹

LEONARDUS HUTZ AND LOPE SANZ

de irregularitate vti || le ac necessariū pro clericis per eundē do || ctorem. || (26^a) qVoniā irregulari || tatum materia . . . 39^b, col. 2, l. 16, COLOPHON: Tractatus de irregularitate vtile ac ne || cessarium pro clericis per Gundissalū || de villadiego sacri palacij auditorē edi || tus feliciter explicat. Impressum Sal || mantice. vi. idus ianuarij per Leonardū || alemannm: 7 per fratrem Lupum sanz || de Nauarra socios. Anno domini .M.||cccc.lxxxvi.

Folio. a-f⁶ g⁴. 40 leaves, the first (presumably) and last blank. 2 columns. 4^a: 50 lines, 205 × 133 mm. Type: 82 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 686. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 93, no. 63.

279 × 200 mm. Wanting the first leaf, presumably blank. Capitals supplied. On 2^a is written: Antonio de Souza e Brado[. . .] Setubal, 17 de Fev^{rio} de 1734. Bound before IB. 52018 (Repertorium perutile de prauitate haereticorum, Miguel Albert, Valencia, 1494). Bound in sixteenth-century calf with a gold-tooled spine.

Bought in July, 1896.

IB. 52862.

LEYES. Leyes del estilo.

10 February, 1497.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: Leyes . del. estilo || y declaraciones || sobre. las leyes. || del fuero. || 2^a. ¶ Aquí comienzan las leyes del estilo q || por otra manera se llaman declaracion || delas leyes. || EN razō dlos || pleitos dlos || dmadadores || . . . 31^a, col. 2, l. 45, COLOPHON: Fin. || DEO GRACIAS. || Fue impresso en salamāca adiez dias de || hebrero de .M. cccc. xcvi. años. || (31^b) ¶ Comienza la tabla de todas las leyes || que eneste libro se contienen. || . . . 36^a, col. 1, l. 32, END: . . . por mandado de su señor como se || libra. ||

Folio. a-f⁶. 36 leaves. 2 columns. 2^b: 52 lines, 214 × 136 mm. Type: 82 G. Capitals. Haebler 350 (5). Vindel, vol. 2, p. 122, no. 82.

278 × 206 mm. With a book-stamp with initials S. D. S. Y. D. A. (i.e. Sebastian and Antonio Borbon) beneath a coronet within a wreath of bay and palm branches, on 1^b. Bound first in a volume containing seven other printed Spanish legal works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (the former comprising IB. 52408, IB. 52849, and IB. 52350), preceded by a modern printed title: Colección de Cortes celebradas en los reynos de Castilla y Leon . . . tomo xv.

Bought in 1835 (Department of Manuscripts, Add. MS. 9929).

IB. 52863.

RAMÍREZ DE LUCENA, LUIS. Repetición de amores. Arte de ajedrez.

Undated.

1^a. [woodcut, a chess-position] || WOODCUT TITLE: Repetición de amo || res: E arte. de axedre || con Cl. iuegos. de || partido. || 1^b. ¶ Francisci quiros epigrāma in laudem repetitiōis || quā de amoribus cōposuit eloqnētissimus Lucena. || . . . 2^b. ¶ Repetición de amores compuesta por Lucena hi || jo del muy sapientissimo doctor y Reuerendo

prothono || thario don Iuan Ramirez de lucena embaxador y del || consejo delos reyes nuestros señores en seruicio de la lin || da dama su amiga estudiando enel preclarissimo studio || dela muy noble ciudad de Salamāca. || Preambulo. || Ninguna cosa hasta aqui tāto he || desseado . . . 37^a. ¶ Arte breue 7 introduccion muy necessaria para saber jugar al axe || dres con ciento y cinquenta juegos de partido. Intitulada al serenissi || mo 7 muy sclarescido don Iohan el tercero principe delas spañas por || Lucena . . . 123^b, l. 8, END: . . . y son menester || dnze lances. || Deo gracias. ||

Quarto. a-d⁸ e⁴; A aa-cc⁸ dd ee⁸ B-F⁸ G⁴. 124 leaves, 36 and 124 blank. 3^a: 36 lines, 148 × 86 (with marginalia 106) mm. Type: 82 G. Headlines from sig. aa 3^b onwards. Capitals, also spaces (some with guide-letters in the Repetición de amores). Woodcuts. Borders. Haebler 371. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 79, no. 54. Hain 10254.

'The second part of this book is the first printed work on chess, that by Jacobus de Cessolis being merely a morality.' (Pierpont Morgan Catalogue, vol. 3 (1907), p. 152, no. 668.)

162 woodcuts of chess positions, including repeats, measuring about 85 × 85 mm. All are surrounded on three, or sometimes all four, sides by a large variety of border-pieces.

Leaf aa 2 is signed a ii, and D 2 is signed D iij, in error.

197 × 142 mm. Imperfect, wanting the first and last leaves of quire B, supplied in pen-and-ink facsimile by Harris. On the title is the book-stamp of Don Joseph Nicolas de Azara. Formerly in the possession of F. Mercier. At the beginning are bound two letters of Sir F. Madden and a bibliographical note by H. F. L. Meyer 'from Hanover'. Bound in nineteenth-century maroon morocco tooled and blocked in blind.

Bought in September, 1855.

IA. 52864.

SAN PEDRO, DIEGO DE. La Pasión trovada.

Undated.

1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: La passion. || trovada. || 1^b. [woodcut, five shields bearing respectively the papal crown, the imperial crown, the royal crown, a cardinal's hat (white), a cardinal's hat (black).] 2^a. [V] Na deuota monja rogo a diego de Sant pedro que || trobasse la passiō de nuestro Redentor ala qual al q || ria tanto que todo su pensamiento era en que y co || mo la hauia de seruir y avn que in sufficientia grād || embarazo le pusiesse a no fazello forzando su voluntad por su || mandado houo de trobar la dicha passion. E ante que la comē || zasse embio le las coplas siguientes || (col. 1) En muy grande cōfusión || . . . 3^a. [C] Oomienza la passion || trovada por el dicho || diego de sant pedro . . . 20^b, col. 2, l. 15, END: penemos por q gozemos || de ver su gloria preciosa || [woodcut, the vernicle.]

Quarto. A⁸ b c⁸. 20 leaves. 2 columns. 2^b: 37 lines, 153 × 98 mm. Type: 82 G. Capital spaces. Haebler 608. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 88, no. 57; vol. 8, pp. 148-50.

The type has a worn appearance in this book.

176 × 126 mm. With a note in Thomas Grenville's hand that the book 'was purchased at the M'Carthy sale'. Bound by Clarke and Bedford in gold-tooled blue morocco with the arms of Thomas Grenville.

Grenville copy (G. 10958).

IA. 52868.

VALLADOLID

JUAN DE BURGOS

DATES. After completing the Villena, Trabajos de Hércules, at Burgos on 8 August, 1499 (IB. 53310), Juan de Burgos transferred his press to Valladolid, where on 15 February, 1500, he signed the Sallust, a copy of which is catalogued below (IA. 54050). This was followed by Díaz, Albeitería, 30 September (Haebler 208), and Martin de Córdoba, Jardin de donzellas, 11 November, of the same year (Haebler 169 (10)), and by two more works in 1501. In the following year, Juan was once more at work in Burgos.

TYPES (see Plate XIII^s):

150 G. [Haebler 2], heading type used previously at Burgos.

105 G. [Haebler 3], heavy rounded text type used previously at Burgos. Both forms of A (with cross-bar and the diamonded) are found in the Sallust.

71 G. [Haebler 4], commentary type in Lyonnese style as used by Ungarus (79 G. [P. 1]), Du Pré (72 G. [P. 4]), and other printers at Lyons. Haebler's M⁹⁰. B, F, O, Q double-stemmed, D, M (to right), O, Q double-crossed.

CAPITALS. Letters from most of the sets used previously at Burgos are found in the Sallust, also E and L, c. 20 × 20 mm., white on black ground with flowers and leaves.

SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS, GAIUS. Catilina. Bellum Jugurthinum. [In a Spanish translation by Francisco Vidal de Noya.]

*15 February, 1500.

[1^a, WOODCUT TITLE: El salustio cathilinario i iugurta: || cō glosa ē || Romançe. || 1^b. [woodcut, the translator presenting his book to a bishop.]] 2^a. Este libro se llama Salustio cathilinario. el qual fue traduzido de latin en romāce || castellano por maestre Frācisco vidal de Noya || en estilo asaz alto i muy elegāte: segū se sigue. || LOs Hombros q̄ desean exceder alos otros animales || . . . 36^a, l. 27. Salustio Cathilinario || aqui acaba fielmente. || (36^b) Aqui comienca la parte del Salustio: que se llama la hystoria del Iugurta. || . . . 113^b, l. 16, COLOPHON:

¶ Fue la presente obra impressa: i acabada en || la noble villa de valladolid: por Iuan de Bur||gos: i de nueuo adicionada. Fue acabada en q̄n || ze dias del mes de febrero. Del año de nuestra || saluacion de mill i quinientos años. A loor: i || alauança de nuestro saluador Iesu christo. || Deo gratias. ||

Quarto. a-n⁸ o¹⁰. 114 leaves, the last blank. 4^a: 29 lines, 152 × 92 (with marginalia 115) mm. Types: 150 G., first line on 2^a and 36^b; 105 G., text; 71 G., marginalia. Capitals. Haebler 595 (and pt. 2). Vindel, vol. 6, p. 41, no. 22. Hain-Reichling 14235.

190 × 138 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 1 and 8. Without the last blank. Bound in nineteenth-century quarter brown leather.

Bought in April, 1911.

IA. 54050.

ZAMORA

ANTONIO DE CENTENERA

DATES. In 1482, Antonio de Centenera printed two signed books, the earlier being the *Iñigo de Mendoza, Vita Christi* per coplas, completed on 25 January (Haebler 420). Two dated books were produced in the following year, and one in each of the years 1485, 1488, and 1490. The cryptic verse colophon of *Theodulus, Ecloga* (Haebler 634), apparently refers to the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and to the year 1492, which is the latest date connected with the press.

TYPE (see Plate XIII⁸):

93 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2], medium text type in the same Spanish style as Castro (Huete) 103 G. [P. 2]. A (scrolled), B (single-bowled, resembling a D), H, P (serrated) double-crossed. D, E, G, O, Q with double inner verticals. C, E, O, Q indented on the left. L double-stemmed, thorned. Haebler's M⁷⁰. Lower case narrow and somewhat angular, though h large and round. In *Mendoza, Vita Christi*, n.d. (IB. 52920), this h has been observed only in the first quire, its place being subsequently taken by a narrow, straight-shouldered form.

* * Proctor's type 2 [Haebler 1] and Haebler's types 3 and 4, also the lombards and capitals, are not represented in the Museum collection.

VILLENA, ENRIQUE DE. *Los Trabajos de Hércules.* *15 January, 1483.

1^a. Aquí comiēca el libro delos trabajos || de hercules. El qual copilo dō enri||que de villena a ynstācia de mosē pe||ro pardo cauallero catalā 7 siguese la || carta por el dicho señor dō ērriq̄ al di||cho mosen pero pardo ēbiada enel col||mienço dela obra puesta. || [M]Vy noble y virtuo||so cauallero ya sea q̄ || por proulgada fama || fuese ynformado de || vřas virtudes. . . . 1^b, col. 1, l. 13. ¶ Fenesçida la carta. Comiēça el pro||hemio. || [P]or introduçio de aq̄ste || tractado . . . 30^b, col. 2, l. 36. **COLOPHON.** ¶ Estos trabajos de hercles se acaba||rō en çamora miercoles .xv. dias del || mes de henero año del señor de mill 7 || .cccc.lxxxiiij. años Centenera.

Folio. a¹⁰ b c⁸ d⁴. 30 leaves, numbered i-xxx. 2 columns. 1^a: 40 lines and foliation, 187 (192) × 138 mm. Type: 93 G. Capital spaces, mostly with guide-letters. 11 woodcuts. Haebler 688. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 246, no. 4.

The woodcuts measure c. 96 × c. 140 mm. The first labour of Hercules is not illustrated. The cuts are mostly a little wider than the type-page, and were apparently printed after the text. Several (12^a, 14^a, 18^a, 21^a, 27^a) are superimposed over the printed foliation or signatures.

Leaf 9 is numbered xjx.

278 × 201 mm. With a manuscript note in Grenville's hand: "This copy originally bound with the addition of the "Vita beata" (IB. 52910) is the copy quoted by Mendez, *Tipografía española*. Segunda edición (1861), p. 129. From the library of D. Santiago Saiz (ibid.).' Bound in early nineteenth-century gold-tooled green morocco, with the arms of Thomas Grenville added.

Grenville copy (G. 10282).

IB. 52906.

LUCENA, JUAN DE. *Vita beata.*

*7 February, 1483.

1^a. ¶ Aquí comiença vn tratado en es||tillo breue en sentençia no solo largo || mas hondo 7 prolixo el qual ha

nom||bre vita beata hecho 7 cōpuesto por || el honrrado 7 muy discreto juā de lu||çena ēbaxador 7 dī cōsejo del rey Inti||tlado al serenissimo prícipe 7 glorioso || rey don juā el segundo en nombre de || castilla de immortal memoria. || cOnsiderādo nřos ma||yores serenissimo rey || y señor . . . 23^a, col. 2, l. 13. **COLOPHON:** ¶ Esta obra se acabo en la çibdad de || çamora. viernes siete dias del mes de || hebrero. Año del señor de. mill. cccc.||lxxx.iiij. años. || Centenera. ||

Folio. A¹⁰ B⁸ C⁸. 24 leaves, the last probably blank, 1-23 numbered j-xxiiij. 2 columns. 1^a: 40 lines and foliation, 187 (192) × 138 mm. Type: 93 G. Capital spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 368. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 253, no. 5. Hain 10255.

282 × 201 mm. Without the last leaf, probably blank. Previously bound with the preceding, IB. 52906 (Villena, *Trabajos de Hércules*, 15 January, 1483). Bound in gold-tooled red morocco with the arms of Thomas Grenville.

Grenville copy (G. 10541).

IB. 52910.

MENDOZA, IÑIGO DE. *Vita Christi* por coplas. [With other poems.] Undated.

1^a. ¶ Vita xpī fecho por coplas por fre||y yñigo de mēdoça a petiçio dela mu||y virtuosa señora doña juana de car||tagena. || ¶ Inuocacion del actor. || ¶ Aclara sol diuinal || la çerrada niebla obscura || . . . 88^b, col. 2, l. 20. **END OF TEXT:** que no puede comportar || el falso cobre dorado || (89^a) (table) Las coplas q̄ ay en este cacionero son || las siguiētes. || . . . (col. 2, l. 20) ¶ Coplas que hizo don jorje sobre que || es amor. ||

Folio. a-e⁸ f⁸ g¹⁰ h i l m⁸ [*]². 90 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 1^a: 42 lines, 198 × 123 mm. Type: 93 G. Haebler 422. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 259, no. 7.

1^a, Iñigo de Mendoza, *vita Christi*; 30^b, sermon trobado, sobre el yugo y coyundas que el Rey Fernando trahe por deuisa; 34^b, coplas doze en vituperio de las malas hembras, e doze en loor le las buenas mugeres; 36^b, coplas en que declara como por el aduenimiento del Rey e dela Reina es reparada nuestra Castilla; 46^a, historia dela question y diferencia entre la razon y sensualidad; 55^a, los gozos de Nuestra Señora; 56^b, coplas sobre la Cena

ZAMORA

que Nuestro Señor hize con sus discipulos; 60^b, coplas a la Veronica; 67^b, coplas al Spiritu Santo; 68^a, Jorge Manrique, coplas a la muerte de Don Rodrigo Manrique su padre; 71^a, lamentacion a la quinta angustia quando Nuestra Señora tenia a Nuestro Señor en los braços; 73^a, Juan de Mena, coplas contra los pecados mortales; 79^a, proseguimiento de Gomez Manrique; 88^a, pregunta de Sancho de Rojas a un Aragonés sobre que es amor; 88^b, Don Jorge, coplas sobre que es amor; 89^a, table of contents; 89^b, 90, blank.

250×190 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaf 42 (f 2). Without the last blank. Leaf 89 is backed. With the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá on the top cover, and the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a book-plate. Bound in nineteenth-century brown calf, tooled in gold and blind.

Bought in July, 1892.

IB. 52920.

BURGOS

	PAGE		PAGE
Fadrique de Basilea (Friedrich Biel)	59	Juan de Burgos	64

FADRIQUE DE BASILEA (FRIEDRICH BIEL)

DATES. On 21 March, 1482, Fadrique de Basilea was commissioned to print 2,000 copies of a broadsheet for the Cathedral authorities, the work to be completed by 14 April (see Introduction, p. lxii). A signed edition of Gutiérrez, *Grammatica*, 12 March, 1485 (Haebler 310) is, however, the earliest dated book from his press known to have survived. Thenceforward the press was active until 1501, though no dated books are recorded for the years 1486, 1489, and 1500. After some eight years of diminished activity, Fadrique resumed fuller production from 1509 until his presumed death in 1517.

TYPES (see Plates XIV^s, XV^s):

123 GR. [P. 1; Haebler 1], heading and large text type. Roman capitals in the style of Wenssler (Basle) 121 G^B, Belgium, Unknown Places, § 1, 123 GR., and other related types. Thick, heavy minuscules in the same style as Philippi and Reinhart (Lyons) 121 G. (1477-82). Rounded d with flat head-stroke, g angular with flat base, rr perruna. Used in Gutiérrez, *Grammatica*, 1485 (Haebler 310; Vindel, vol. 7, p. 3, no. 1), and three undated books described below.

83 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2], thick text type. Diamonded A. Haebler's M⁸⁸. D, H, O, P, Q with double diagonals. F, I, P, R bearded. Feathered V like that of Amerbach (Basel) 92^A. Minuscules in the same style as the preceding; h resting on the line, rr perruna. In Gutiérrez, *Grammatica*, 1485, a set of Roman majuscules is also used (cf. Vindel, vol. 7, p. xvi), but in the books described below only A, L, and N have been observed. Used in the same books as 123 G.

156 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3], round title and heading type, used only sparingly. C, E round, with double inner verticals, one thick and one thin, as in Richel (Basel) 180 G. [P. 5] and other Basel types; D broad, double-shanked, and double-crossed; I double-stemmed, bearded. Minuscule d pointed, the end of the head-stroke curved upwards, h with curly tail, o oval. Haebler's narrow, measurement. In use in 1487.

122 G. [P. 4; Haebler 4], narrow, clear text type. A in diamond; C, E plain, rounded; several capitals double-shanked and/or double-crossed; F, I, P, R bearded. M (Haebler's M⁸), and N with inner vertical prolonged and curved beneath the stem, show Basel influence (cf. Wenssler and Biel 121 G. [P. 1]). The S of 123 G. [P. 1] admixed. The lower case resembles Mayer (Toulouse) 116 G. [P. 5]. Minuscule h with curly tail, rr perruna. Large paragraph-mark. In use in 1487-90.

82 G. [P. 5; Haebler 5], commentary type. Capitals apparently those of 83 G. [P. 2], and the lower case very closely resembling the same, but a smaller face, rounder e, h with curly tail, and other differences. rr perruna. Used sparingly in 1487-88.

136 G. [P. 6; Haebler 6*, 6], narrow title and heading type in the Italo-Lyonnese style. Several capitals double-shanked and/or double-crossed. Haebler's M⁹³. A empty, broad N (double-crossed) serrated, S in two separate curves. Minuscule h with tail curved below line. Resembling Mayer (Toulouse) 135 G. [P. 4], but the effect is heavier. Haebler's types 6* and 6 appear to be identical. In use in 1490-3.

98 (103) G. [P. 7, 7*; Haebler 7], text type in the Lyonnese style, with many capitals double-shanked or stemmed and/or double-crossed. Haebler's M⁹⁵. A double-crossed, D with broken shoulder. Minuscule h with curly tail, rr perruna. Peculiar paragraph-mark, the lower horn bent back under the loop. Closely resembling Mathias Huss (Lyons) 100 GB. (without the bâtarde forms) and Siber (Lyons) 102 G. Distinguishable from Hurus (Zaragoza) 99 G. by double-stemmed serrated F and plain P, and in its first state from Hagenbach and Hutz (Valencia, Toledo) 103 G. by measurement. The original measurement is found in books for 1490, 1491, 1498, 1500, and the recast [P. 7*] measuring 103 mm. in 1492-6.

111 G. [P. 8; Haebler 8], large heavy text type in the same style as 98 G. [P. 7] but several capitals differ in detail. A diamonded, shoulder of D unbroken, F triangulated, Haebler's M⁸⁸. V double-crossed from upper left to lower right. Double hyphen. Paragraph-mark with upper horn sloping upwards. Closely resembling Guillen de Brocar (Pamplona) 111 G. [P. 5]. In use in 1493-8.

78 G. [P. 9; Haebler 9], small text type in the Italo-Lyonnese style. The capitals are too large for the type. Haebler's M¹⁹, stem of P (double-crossed) scrolled, V with inner hook. Closely resembling Du Pré (Lyons) 80 G^A. In use in 1493.

140 G. [P. 10; Haebler 10], round heading type, with feathered capitals in the common Rhenish style (cf. Gruninger, Strassburg, 145 G. [P. 17]). Haebler's M⁹⁹. In use in 1495-7.

111 R. [P. 11; Haebler 11], open text type. Single Qu, the tail of Q short and slightly curved. Minuscule s leans to right; narrow æ, small ° set high, double hyphen sloping slightly. Towards the end of the century the type was recast on a smaller body measuring 98 mm. In this state, here found only in Badius, *Stultiferae nauis additamentum*, [after 18 February, 1500] (IA. 53265), and distinguished as 111 (98) R., it is classified separately by Proctor as type 11* and by Haebler as type 12. In use from 1494 (Niger, *Ars epistolandi*, Vindel, vol. 7, p. 90, no. 32).

BURGOS

200 G. [P. 12; Haebler 13], large title and heading type, closely resembling Marchant (Paris) 200 G. [P. 5], the lower case rounded. Here sparingly used in Marineus, *De Hispaniae laudibus*, s.a. (IB. 53255) and Badius, *Stultiferae nauis additamentum*, [after 18 February, 1500] (IA. 53265). In use from 1495 (Ximenez de Prexano, *Lucero de la vida cristiana*, Vindel, vol. 7, p. 90, no. 33).

78 G*. [Haebler 14], small text and commentary type. The capitals are in the same style as those of 78 G. [P. 9] but smaller, and differ in plain M (Haebler's M⁴⁹), diamonded N, and plain P double-stemmed and crossed (see Haebler, *Geschichte*, etc., Abb. 354). The lower case appears to be that of 78 G. Here found only in *Leyes hechas por la brevedad de los pleitos*, [after 26 June, 1499] (IB. 53260). In use from 1498.

135 G. [P., Spain. xxv.—Unknown Places, no. 9616, type 1; Haebler 15], large text and heading type in the same style as 136 G. [P. 6] but smaller face, A serrated, triangulated F, P empty, single-stemmed T. Minuscule h without tail. Indistinguishable from Hurus (Zaragoza) 134 G. [P. 1, Haebler 2*]. Here found only in *Pragmática Sanción para los perales*, [after 15 September, 1500] (IB. 53269). In use from 1498.

* * Two minute types, one used in a diagram in Gutiérrez, *Grammatica*, 1485 (reproduced in Vindel, vol. 7, p. 7), the other (Haebler 16) used for captions in *Celestina*, [1499] (cf. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 291, no. 91), are not represented in the Museum collection.

CAPITALS AND BORDERS. Letters from sets measuring 36–40 × 36 mm. and 12 × 12 mm., white on black ground with delicate tendril ornament, are found in books printed in 1485–90; also, in Díaz de Montalvo, *Ordenanzas reales*, 1488 (IB. 53216), P, 24 × 22 mm. From 1491 Fadrique used also capitals, 50 × 52 mm., from a set with profuse floral decoration on black ground, without frame-line, resembling that used by Peter Wagner at Nuremberg, the design of which derives ultimately from an alphabet engraved by Israhel van Meckenem (cf. M. Lehrs, *Geschichte und kritischer Katalog des deutschen . . . Kupferstichs*, Bd. 9 (1934), no. 566). Some of the letters contain the engraver's initial H, others I. Three capitals, 40 × 40 mm., with leaf, fruit, and flower ornament, A, D (with grotesque animals in the corners), S (with herring-bone decoration), are close copies of letters used by Hurus (Zaragoza) (cf. Aristoteles, *Ethica*, 1492, IB. 52143). An alphabet, c. 20 × 22 mm., with leaf ornament on black ground, some letters also with strap-work, and a similar one, 22 × 22 mm., the forms of the letters broader and bolder, were also in frequent use. Lombards varying in height from 14 to 38 mm. are found, sometimes enclosed within frame-lines.

Six narrow border pieces, c. 67 mm. in length, are employed in the undated *Pasión de Iesu Cristo* (IB. 53235), and four c. 82 mm. surround the device in Badius, *Stultiferae nauis additamentum*, [after 18 February, 1500] (IA. 53265).

* * Calligraphic L, the head curve ending in a bird's head with long open bill seizing an ape at the foot of the letter, above him to left two human heads, the upper one with cap and bells, to right a tall bird, at top left, a small bird; used in *Oliueros de Castilla y Artus de Algarbe*, 25 May, 1499 (Haebler 494) (see facsimile edition, 1902, Vindel, vol. 7, p. 201). This letter is copied from the initial L in the *Valentin et Orson*, Jacques Arnollet, Lyons, 1495 (see Claudin, tom. 4, p. 148).

DEVICES. A. A lion supporting a banner bearing the arms of Basel and a shield with the printer's house-mark flanked by his initials, f.b; the whole surrounded by a border of leaf ornament on a black ground. 75 × 60 mm. Vindel, *Escudos y marcas . . . siglo XV*, fig. 26. Here used in *Nebrissensis, Introductionum latinarum secunda editio*, 1493 (IA. 53231).

B. A lion holding a shield bearing the printer's house-mark, surrounded by a garland inscribed *NIHIL SINE CAVSA* 1499 .F. .A. *DE BASILEA*. 82 × 68 mm. The design is imitated from Johann Bergmann de Olpe, Basel, device B (see pt. iii, p. 794). Vindel, op. cit., fig. 27. Here used in Badius, *Stultiferae nauis additamentum*, [after 18 February, 1500] (IA. 53265).

* * A larger version of Device A but without the arms of Basel, not represented in the Museum collection, was in use in 1491, 1492, 1495 (cf. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 93), and 1496. Vindel, *Escudos*, fig. 25, and pp. 26–7.

MINGO REVULGO. Coplas de Mingo Revulgo, glosadas por Fernando del Pulgar. Undated. **PULGAR, FERNANDO DEL.** XV Cartas. Undated.

2^a. (red) Glosa delas coplas del Heuulgo fecha || por fernando de pulgar para el señor || conde de haro condestable de castilla || (black) Ilustre Señor. para prouocar a virtudes 7 Hefrenar || viçios. . . .

3^a. Myngo Heuulgo myngo
amyngo Heuulgo ahao
que es de tu sayo de blao || . . .

30^b, l. 21, END: 7 no he auido logar fasta agora.

Quarto. A–D^a. 32 leaves, 1, 31, and 32 probably blank. 4^a: 35 lines, 145 × 92 mm. Types: 123 GR., verse; 83 G., prose. Haebler 434. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 13, no. 2. Part of Hain 13591.

Leaf D 1 is unsigned.

190 × 134 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaf 8. Without leaves 1, 31, 32, probably blank. Bound before Fernando del Pulgar, XV Cartas, sine nota (IA. 53205). The Salvá-Heredia copy. Bound in nineteenth-century half brown morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in November, 1894.

IA. 53204.

1^a. Letra de fernando de pulgar || delos males dela vejez. || .Señor doctor françisco nuñes fisico Yo fernando de || pulgar escriuano paresco ante vos . . . 17^a, l. 18, END: . . . nyngund titu||lo pone virtud a quien no la tiene de suyo vate.

Quarto. a^b b¹⁰. 18 leaves, the last probably blank. 2^a: 35 lines, 145 × 92 mm. Types: 123 GR., headings; 83 G. Haebler 562. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 16, no. 3. Part of Hain 13591.

1^a, letra delos males dela vejez; 3^a, para vn cauallero que fue desterrado del reyno; 4^b, para el Arçobispo de Toledo; 6^a, para vn cauallero su amygo de Toledo; 7^a, para el Obispo de Osma; 8^a, para vn cauallero criado del Arçobispo de Toledo; 10^a, para el doctor de Talauera; 10^b, para Don Enrique, tio del Rey, quando le firieron en Tajara; 11^a, para el Señor Don Enrique; 11^b, para el Señor Don Enrique; 12^a, para la Reyna nuestra Señora; 13^a, para el Condestable; 14^a, para vn su amygo de Toledo; 16^a, para el Cardenal; 16^b, para Pedro de Toledo canonigo de Seuilla.

190 × 134 mm. Without the last leaf, probably blank. Bound after IA. 53204 (Mingo Revulgo, Coplas, sine nota), q.v.

Bought in November, 1894.

IA. 53205.

FADRIQUE DE BASILEA (FRIEDRICH BIEL)

TORRE, ALFONSO DE LA. Visión delectable de la filosofía y de las otras ciencias.

Undated.

1^b. Tabla delos capítulos del libro llamado vision delectable cō||puesto por alfonso dela to||te . . . 3^a. (red) Comiença el tratado llamado vi||sion deleytable compuesto por al||fonso dela to||te bachiller. endere||çado al noble don Iuã de veamō||te prior de sant Iuan en nauat||a. || E (black) l coraçon ganado || por diuersidad de || meritos 7 virtuds || . . . 44^b, col. 1, l. 28. Acabada la primera par||te speculatiua delas artes || liberales . . . || . . . sigues||se la segūda parte que es || phiã moral. || . . . 73^b, col. 2, l. 42, END: . . . la bien||aventurança perdurable por sien||pre. Amen. .Deo gracias.

Folio. [*]²; a-i⁸. 74 leaves, the last presumably blank. 2 columns, except the table on 1^b and 2. 4^a: 44 lines, 183 × 126 mm. Types: 123 GR., chapter headings; 83 G. Lombard E on 3^a. Capital spaces. Haebler 644. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 18, no. 4.

278 × 200 mm. Without the last leaf, presumably blank. Rubricated. With a manuscript note on the text, signed: C. Riego, for Mr. Thorpe. With the book-label of Robert Samuel Turner. Bound by J. Mackenzie in gold-tooled brown morocco.

Bought in July, 1898.

IB. 53207.

ALFONSO DE CARTAGENA. Doctrinal de los cavalleros. *20 June, 1487.

1^a, TITLE: Doctrinal delos caualleros || 2^a. (red) Este libro se llama doctri||nal delos caualleros En || q̄ estã copiladas çiertas || leys E ordenaças q̄ estã || enlos tocantes E partidas || delos rreynos de castilla || E de leon tocantes alos || caualleros E fijos dalgo || E los otros que andã en || actos de guerra con çier||tos prologos E introdu||çiões que hizo E ordeno || El muy reuerendo señor || Don alonso de cartajena || obispo de burgos a instã||çia E ruego del señor dō || diego gomez d sandoual || cōde de castro E de denia || (black) Tabla delos titulos deste libro. || . . . 5^a. Prologo || Los famosos caualleros muy noble señor cōde || que en los tiempos antiguos por diuersas re||giones del mundo floreçieron. . . . 169^a, l. 28. Conclusion || Estas leys muy virtuoso cauallero copileasi por vfo manda||do apartãdo desus originales aq̄llas q̄ ala caualleria. . . . 170^a, l. 14. Explicit liber || (COLOPHON:) Fue imprẽso este libro en burgos por maestre fadrique aleman A||huego del capellan mayor dela capilla dela sancta visitaçion que || fundo y doto el mesmo señor obpo don alonso de cartajena que || es enla yḡlia de burgos. Sacado del original do esta en vno con || otros libros por el dicho señor obpo ordenados. Acabose a veyn||te de junio Año de mill E. cccc. 7. lxxx. vij.

Folio. [*]⁴ A-T⁸ U¹⁴. 170 leaves, 4 blank. 2 columns on leaves 2 and 3. 5^b: 35 lines, 215 × 126 mm. Types: 156 G., title, incipit on 2^a; 122 G. Capitals. Haebler 124. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 24, no. 6. Hain 4538. Gesamtkatalog 1261.

262 × 184 mm. Without the blank leaf. Bound in blind-tooled crimson morocco with the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá. With the monogram label of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a bookplate.

Bought in July, 1892.

IB. 53211.

VALERA, DIEGO DE. Crónica de España. *1487.

2^a. Esta siguiente cronica Illustrissima princesa || es partida En quatro partes principales. || . . . 11^a. (red)

Comiẽça la coronica de españa dirigida ala muy || alta 7 muy excelente princesa serenissima reyna 7 || señoira nuestra señoira doña ysabel . . . (l. 5) . . . abreuada por su manda||do por mosen Diego de valera . . . 205^b, EPILOGUE AND COLOPHON: Mucha^a cosas illustrisim || princesa son que me p||suaden . . . (col. 1, l. 30) . . . asi || como en soco||to puestos ocu||tten con tan marauillosa arte || de escreuir . . . (col. 2, l. 4) . . . por naçion alemanos || muy espertos 7 cōtinuo inuē||tores en esta arte d̄ impremir || . . . || . . . Delos quales alema||nos es vno frederico de basi||lea de marauilloso ingenio 7 || doctrina. muy esperto de copi||osa memoria familiar de vfa || alteza. a hon||ta del soberano || 7 inmẽso dios . . . (l. 18) . . . ē || vuestra muy noble 7 muy leal || çibdad de burgos. Fue impre||sa por el dicho frederico. Eñl || año del nascimiento de nues||tro saluador ihesu christo De || mill 7 quatroçientos 7 ochen||ta E siete años.

Folio. A¹⁰; A b-u v x I⁸ z¹². 206 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 12^a: 35 lines, 217 × 122 mm. Types: 156 G., headings on 2^a and 11^a; 122 G., text; 82 G., signatures. Capitals. Haebler 655. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 28, no. 7. Hain 15767.

Reprinted from the edition of Alfonso del Puerto, Seville, 1482 (IB. 52308), with the epilogue and colophon adapted.

The first leaf of quire j is signed y.

The initial E (37 × 35 mm.) on 11^a is printed in red and black; it is here surrounded by double frame-lines in red.

276 × 185 mm. Without the blanks. Bound in gold-tooled green morocco, with the arms of Thomas Grenville.

Grenville copy (G. 6394).

IB. 53213.

DÍAZ DE MONTALVO, ALPHONSUS. Ordenanzas reales. *24 September, 1488.

1^b. (table) Enel nombre de di||os trino en perso||nas 7 vno en esē||çia aqui comien||ça la tabla delos || libros 7 titulos || desta copilaçion de leys . . . 3^a. Por q̄ la iustiçia es muy alta virtud E por ella se sostiene todas || las cosas . . . 4^b. (red) Por mandado delos muy altos 7 muy poderosos serenissimos 7 cristianissi||mos principes Rey don fernando 7 Reyna doña ysabel nuestros señores. cō||puso este libro de leys el doctor alfonso diaz de montaluo oydor de su abdiē||çia 7 su Refrendario 7 de su consejo. || (col. 1, black) Titulo .j. dela santa fe catholica. || . . . 263^a, col. 2, l. 24, COLOPHON: ¶ Este libro se emprimio enla muy || noble 7 muy leal cibdad de burgos || por maestre fadrique aleman escri||uano de molde. a veynte 7 q̄tro dia^a || de setiēbre. año del nascimiento del || nuestro saluador ihesu xpo de mill 7 || q̄troçientos 7 ochenta 7 ocho años ||

Folio. [*]²; a⁸ b-q¹⁰; r-z aa bb¹⁰ cc⁸ dd⁸. 264 leaves, the last blank, 4-263 numbered I-CCLX. 2 columns, except on 3 and 4^a. 6^a: 35 lines and headline, 214 (226) × 144 (with marginalia 165) mm. Types: 122 G., text; 82 G., marginalia. Capitals. Lombards. Haebler 217. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 38, no. 9. Hain 11560. Gesamtkatalog 8296.

The red-printed lombard E (35 × 33 mm.) on 4^b is enclosed within double frame-lines.

281 × 206 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaf 150 ([p] 10), the text supplied in pen-and-ink quasi-facsimile. With the book-stamp of the Librería de D. F. Caballero Infante. This copy was exhibited at the Caxton Exhibition (class B, no. 519) in 1877, when the property of A. Cohn. Bound in nineteenth-century brown leather.

Bought in October, 1877.

IB. 53216.

XIMENEZ, FRANCISCO. Libro de los santos angeles. *15 October, 1490.

1^b. Al muy ||euerendo 7 honorable 7 sabio cauallero mosen per maestro || hacional d̄l muy alto principe 7 señor.

BURGOS

El señor dō iuhan por la gra||cia de dios #ey de aragon. El su humil seruidor fray francisco xime||nez dela horden delos frayres menores. . . (l. 6) . . . Reuerendo señor mio diuersas vezes ha plazido a || vřa limpia 7 feruiente deuocion . . . (l. 34, table) Primero tractado. || . . . 7^a. Capitulo primero que po||ne 7 cuenta en general la al||teza dela natura angelica. || . . . 147^b, col. 2, COLOPHON: Fue impresa la dicha copilacion en||la muy noble 7 muy leal cibdad de || burgos por maestre fadrique de ba||silea aleman a quinze dias del mes || de octubre año del nascimiento del || nuestro saluador ihu christo de mill || 7 quatrocientos 7 nouenta años. || A honor 7 #euerencia d nuestro sal||uador ihesu christo 7 dela gloriosa || virgen maria su madre 7 delos sanc||tos angeles.

Folio. [*]⁶; a-r⁸ s⁶. 148 leaves, the last blank, 7-147 numbered I-CXXXI. Two columns, except in the prefatory letter. 8^a: 42 lines and headline, 206 (218) × 138 mm. Types: 136 G., chapter-headings and headlines; 98 G. Capitals on 1^b and 7^a; elsewhere spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 703. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 52, no. 14. Hain 16232.

295 × 215 mm. Without the blank. Sheet p 4 is mis-bound before p 3. On 1^b is written: Pertinet ad locū S. fran^{ci}. Spedię [Spezia]. Bound in contemporary brown leather over wooden boards.

Bought in June, 1896.

IB. 53221.

ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, AELIUS. Introductionum latinarum secunda editio.

*6 July, 1493.

1^a, TITLE: Aelij Antonij nebrissensis gramma||tici introductionum latinarum secun||da aeditio. || 2^a. Aelij Antonij Nebrissensis grammatici ac || poetae laureati introductionu||3 latinarū se||cūda aeditio ad praeclearissimum adolescē||tem Guterrium a toleto Salmanticensis || acadæmie praesulem. B. M. foeliciter. || APelles cous a quo vno A||lexander ille magnus pin||gi se curauit . . .

118^a, l. 5. Antonij. N. laudes rethoris atq; poetae Grammaticiq; viri haud possem promere cantu || . . . (l. 11) Est opus vtile. nam tibi fulges qua nouitate Dogmatibus varijs radiantibus arte sub ipsa Laus christo ||

(COLOPHON:) Expliciunt vocabula excerpta a gregorio || de oriola legenti pompeopoli. Impressa per || Fredericum alamanum. in regali ciuitate || Burgeñ. Anno a christi natiuitate .M. || cccc.xciii. die vero sexta mensis iulij. || DEVICE A.

Quarto. a-i⁶ k⁴; l-n⁶; a⁸ b¹⁰. 118 leaves. 2 columns on 3^b-8^a, 101^a-118^a. 2^b: 27 lines, 150 × 101 mm. Types: 136 G., title, incipit on 2^a; 111 G., text, quires a-n; 78 G., epilogatio constructionis (k 3, 4) and last two quires, a, b. Capitals, also spaces. Haebler 463. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 77, no. 27. Quires a-n, Hain 11684; quires a, b, Hain 12082. Gesamtkatalog 2230.

1^a, title; 1^b, blank; 2^a, Ae. Antonius Nebrissensis ad Guterrium a Toleto; 3^b, introductiones latinae; 75^a, epilogatio constructionis; 76^b, blank; 77^a, de figuris; 83^a, de ordine partium orationis siue constructione; 84^b, de regulis tratanicis; 86^b, de orthographia; 93^a, de nominibus primitiuis et deriuatiuis; 95^b, de nominibus possessiuis et denominatiuis; 100^b, blank; 101^a, vocabula excerpta a Gregorio de Oriola; 118^a, verses, colophon, device; 118^b, blank.

191 × 138 mm. Bound in old vellum.

Bought in June, 1897.

IA. 53231.

PASIÓN. La Pasión de Jesu Cristo.

Undated ?

sig. iij^a. (headline) Prologo || mas virgenes. sanctissimos los confesso||res. 7 tā yllustres 7 marauillosos los tā||tos fundadores de tā altas 7 tā grādes || religiones: . . . sig. v^b. (headline) La passion || Comiença la passion del eter||no principe christo jhesu: segun los qua||tro sanctos euangelistas. segun sant ma||theo alos veynte 7 seys capitulos. segū || sant marco alos quatorze. segun sant lu||chas alos veynte 7 dos. segū sant johan || alos treze. E comiença segun el jerson || del miercoles dela semana sancta. || ALlegaua se ya la fiesta dlos || panes cenceños: . . . second quire, sig. (v)^b. (headline) Ecce homo. || [woodcut.] || (within borders) ¶ In passione domini / in qua datur salus homini: sit nostrum refrige||rium / . . . (l. 9) . . . Amen. || Sigue se vna oracion muy deuota al crucifixo. || . . . sig. [(vi)]^a, col. 2, l. 19. Carta de poncio pilato al em||perador tyberio cesar sobre la muerte: 7 || resurrection de christo. || . . . [(vi)]^b, col. 1, l. 32. Enel tiempo de cesar octa||uiano: . . . (l. 37) . . . publio lentulo asistente enla tierra || del rey herodes escriuio alos senadores || de roma en esta manera. || (col. 2) EN estos tiempos ha pares||cido . . . || . . . (l. 33) . . . de grād bel||dad entre los fijos delos hombres. ||

Folio. (iij, iij, v)^a (j-iiij)⁶. 14 leaves. 2 columns. sig. (iij)^a: 41 lines and headline, 229 (241) × 153 mm. Types: 136 G., headlines, first line of chapter-headings; 111 G. Capitals. Woodcuts. Borders. Haebler 522. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 79, no. 29; vol. 8, pp. 335-46.

This fragment, of which no other copy seems to be recorded, is catalogued as it stands. It presumably constitutes the preliminary quires of a larger work, perhaps an edition of Jacobus de Voragine, *Legenda aurea*, in Spanish, though the only such edition known is the one before which the present fragment is bound.

The text of the Pasión is translated from the *Monotessaron* of Gerson, cap. 136-49.

Of a series of 12 woodcuts increased to 18 by repeats, c. 90 × 66 mm., the majority are copies of cuts used in *Expositio aurea* hymnorum, 26 January, 1492 (Haebler 250 (8)), *Andres de Li, Tesoro de la Pasión*, 2 October, 1494 (Haebler 200), and *Breydenbach, Itinerarium*, 16 January, 1498 (IB. 52154, q.v.), all printed by Paulus Hurus, Zaragoza. The cut of the Crucifixion belonging to this set bears the inscription: Adoramus te christe || 7 bñdicimus tibi. 7c., inset in type 111 G.

On the verso of the penultimate leaf are cuts representing (i) the Risen Christ standing in the tomb, with St. Mary and St. John to the left and right, 88 × 141 mm., (ii) the Crucifixion, 48 × 38 mm.

290 × 197 mm. Imperfect, wanting the first two leaves (and all after the first two quires). With an inscription in English dated 1572 on the front flyleaf ('As god hathe done to Ierusalem . . . p^e pope hathe deffylled Rome'). Bound before IB. 53312 (Voragine, *Leyenda de los santos* [Juan de Burgos, Burgos,] s.a.). From the Sloane collection. Bound in eighteenth-century sprinkled calf, rebaked.

IB. 53235.

SAN PEDRO, DIEGO DE. Cárcel de amor. [With the continuation of Nicolás Nuñez.]

*27 October, 1496.

1^a, WOODCUT containing WOODCUT TITLE: Car||cel de amor || 1^b. El siguiente tratado fue hecho a || pedimiento del señor don Diego hernandez: alcaide || delos donzeles. y de otros caualleros cortesanos. || Llama se Carcel de amor. compuso lo diego de sant || pedro. Comiença el prologo assi. || Muy virtuoso señor. || AHun que me falta soffrimien||to para callar. . . . 2^b. [woodcut.] 3^a. Comiença

FADRIQUE DE BASILEA (FRIEDRICH BIEL)

la obra. ||| DEspues de hecha la guerra del año passa||do: ... 56^a, l. 23. Fin. ||| (57^a) Tratado que hizo Niculas nuñez || sobre el q̄ sant pedro compuso de leriano y laureola lla|| mado carcel de amor. || Muy virtuosos señores. || PORque si conociendo mi poco saber culpa||redes mi atreuimiêto ... 68^a, l. 18, COLOPHON: ¶ Fue emprentada la presente obra por Fadrique ale||man de Basilea enla muy noble y leal ciudad de Bur||gos. Año del nascimiento de nuestro señor Iesu christo || Mill. cccc. xcvj. a. xxvij. de octubre. 68^b, WOODCUT TITLE: Carcel de amor |||

Quarto. a-g⁸; h⁸ i⁴. 68 leaves. 4^a: 29 lines, 150 × 97 mm. Types: 140 G., headings; 98 (103) G. Capitals. Woodcuts. Haebler 604. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 110, no. 43; vol. 8, p. 349. Hain 12545.

The 16 woodcuts, increased to 34 by repeats, are close copies of those in the Valencian translation printed by Rosenbach, Barcelona, 18 September, 1493 (IA. 52542).

193 × 133 mm. Previously in the possession of the Earl of Crawford (no. 1785 of the sale of 13 June, 1887). Bound in old green velvet.

Bought in August, 1887.

IA. 53247.

COPLAS. Coplas hechas sobre el casamiento de la hija del Rey de España.

[Not before October, 1496.]

1^a. ¶ Coplas fechas sobre el casamiêto dela hija del Rey || despaña conel hijo del emperador duque de bergoña cõ||de de flandes archiduque de autarixa. |||

(col. 1) Altos reyes poderosos
por mano de dios vngidos || ...

4^a, col. 2, l. 7, END: o gracioso gran misterio
todos quantos lo oyran
en sus tierras gozaran
ende mas enel imperio |||

[woodcut.] 4^b. [woodcut.]

Quarto. a⁴. 4 leaves. 2 columns. 2^a: 28 lines, 150 × 115 mm. Type: III G. 2 woodcuts. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 111, no. 44. Gesamtkatalog 7465.

The marriage of Juana, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and Philip the Fair, son of the Emperor Maximilian, was celebrated on 20 October, 1496.

The cuts of a man seated at a table, writing (4^a), and of the author presenting his work to a lady (4^b), are found also in San Pedro, Carcel de amor, Biel, Burgos, 27 October, 1496 (IA. 53247).

The second leaf is signed a i.

197 × 136 mm. Slightly cropped on 1^b. Bound in early nineteenth-century gold-tooled red morocco.

Bought in November, 1946.

IA. 53248.

MARINEUS, LUCIUS. Epistolae quaedam illustrium Romanorum.—Carmina Lucii Marinei.

*1497.

1^b. AD IOANNEM HISPANIAE ET SICILIAE principem clarissimū epigrāma Lucii marinei siculi sup una inuenta p̄ciosa Margarita. ||| ... 2^a. IOANNI FERDINANDI HISPANIAE || & siciliae regis & helisabes Reginae filio p̄ci||pi magnanimo Lucius marineus Siculus. S. D ||| Incidi nuper magnanime princeps in breues quasdā || illustrium romanorum epistolas: ... 2^b, IVLIVS CAESAR APPIO CORNELIO. S ||| Gaudeo hercle uos mihi significare p litteras ... 17^b, l. 17. Finis Epistolarum

illustrium Romanorum. ||| (18^a) Ad Ioannem hispaniae & siciliae p̄cipem excel||lentem carmina Lucii marinei Siculi de hispa||niae fœlicitate. ||| ... 32^a, l. 13, COLOPHON: Lucii marinei Siculi opusculi finis impressum || in ciuitate Burgitana a magistro Federico Basi||liensi. Anno a partu Virginis .M. cccc. xcviij.

Quarto. a-d⁸. 32 leaves. 17^a: 27 lines, 150 × 100 mm. Type: III R.

216 × 152 mm. Formerly bound with a copy of Tratado breue de confesion, [Juan de Burgos, Burgos], n.d. (Gesamtkatalog 7374), in the possession of the Capuchins of Oristano, Sardinia. (See J. P. R. Lyell, An account of two unrecorded Spanish incunabula, in The Library World, vol. 26 (1924), p. 174.) With the armorial bookplate of James P. R. Lyell. Bound in green morocco by C. & C. McLeish.

Bought in January, 1938.

IA. 53250.

MARINEUS, LUCIUS. De Hispaniae laudibus.

Undated.

1^b. AD MAGNANIMVM ET ILLVSTREM AC VIRTVTIS || CVLTOREM RODERICVM PEMENTELLVM BENA||VENTI COMITEM CLARISSIMVM LVCII MARINEI || SICVLI PRAEFATIO. ||| MAGnam ac p̄cipuam hominum curam ... 3^b. Rodericus Manricus. || Quos iuuat hispanae sublimis gloria terrae. || ... 4^a. AD RODERICVM PEMENTELLVM COMITEM BENA||VENTANVM VIRVM MAGNANIMVM ET ILLVSTREM || LVCII MARINEI SICVLI DE HISPANIAE LAVDIBVS LI||BER PRIMVS INCIPIT. ||| HISPaniae sitū: & quae in eo memoratu digna || sūt scribere incipiam: ... 73^b. Lutius marineus sculus Roderico pemen||tello benauenti comitis filio ... || ... salutem dicit. || ... 74^a, l. 8. Lutius marineus sculus Rodorico || Mārico salmantini gymnasii recto||ri clarissimo salutem. || ... 74^b. Sculus alloquitur librum suum. || ... 77^a, col. 1. Emendationes quorundam locorū. ... (l. 12: table) Que libro primo continentur. || ... 78^b, col. 2, l. 42, END: regem & helisaben reginam. xvi ||

Folio. a⁸ b-1^a m⁸; [*]⁸. 78 leaves, 2-75 so numbered. 76 blank. 2 columns in table (77, 78). 2^a: 38 lines and foliation, 211 (222) × 138 (with marginalia 163) mm. Types: III R.; 200 G., 'Fo.' on 4^a. Capitals. Haebler 399. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 156, no. 53.

In the letter addressed to Rodrigo Pimentel, son of the Count of the same name, the author writes (73^b, l. 18): Pater enim ille tuus ... me non modo honorifice benigne suscepit, sed humane quoque ac familiariter allocutus ... magnis muneribus affecit ... Cum itaque comes magnanimus sua liberalitate ... me sibi nimium fecisset obnoxium ne immemoris accepti muneris crimen incurrerem, opus de hispanarum rerum laudibus scripsi: quod illius clarissimo nomini longiori prefatione dedicaui: in quo quidem edendi festinatio mihi fuit odiosa: nam me certe uel inuitum ad immaturi operis editionem et multorum efflagitatio et salmantinensis academiae senatus coegerunt. Rodoricus enim manricus salmantini gymnasii rector caeterique magistratus, omnesque salmanticae equites ut opus nondum maturum impressoribus traderem et impressum quam primum publice legerem iusserunt: quam ob rem et diligentius opus inspicere et comitis aduentum expectare mihi integrum non fuit. Hac igitur epistola librum qui in lucem prodire non audebat, et iniquam inuidorum atque obtrectatorum censuram metuebat tibi commendare decreui, ut et tuo patrocinio ... et nomine comitis illustris amplissimo fretus ac tutus bonis omnibus morem gerat.

In a letter addressed to Rodrigo Manrique, rector of the University, asking pardon for mistakes in the work, the author concludes (74^a): temporis enim breuitate quaedam quae dum opus

BURGOS

ab impressoribus tractabatur raptim componebam relegere non potui.

262 × 200 mm. Without the blank leaf 76 (m 8). Bound in nineteenth-century brown calf with the stamp of the Biblioteca de Salvá. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia inserted as a bookplate.

Bought in February, 1896.

IB. 53255.

LEYES. Leyes hechas por la brevedad y orden de los pleitos.

[After 26 June, 1499.]

1^a. [woodcut, the royal arms] || TITLE: Leyes hechas por los muy altos y muy poderosos príncipes y señores el rey dō Fernādo y la reyna doña Ysabel nuestrōs soberanos señores por la brevedad y ordē dōs pleytos || Fechas en la villa de madrid año del señor de mil. cccc. xc. ix. || 2^a. DOn Fernādo y doña Ysabel por la gracia de dios Rey y Reyna || de castilla de leon de aragō . . . 10^a, l. 27, PRIVILEGE: ¶ Porquanto maestre pedro imprimidor de libros de molde quedo y se oñfrescio de dar estas leyes y ordenanças en precio justo y razonable mandā || los señores presidente y oydores dela audiencia de sus altezas que residen || en la noble villa de valladolid que del dia dela publicacion destas leyes fa||sta dos años cumplidos siguientes ninguno no sea osado delas imprimir || ni vender sin su licencia y mandado del dicho maestre pedro so pena de diez || mil maravedis pa los estrados del audiencia real de sus altezas a cada vno || q̄l cōtrario fiziere. Por quanto por nos fue tassado q̄l dicho maestre pedro || o quien su poder houiere aya y lieue por cada vna delas dichas leyes q̄ assi || fiziere doze maravedis.

Folio. a¹⁰. 10 leaves. 2^a: 44 lines, 216 × 158 mm. Types: 135 G., title; 98 G., text; 78 G*, marginalia. Capitals. Haebler 357 (corrected in pt. 2). Vindel, vol. 7, p. 257, no. 74. Hain *6971.

These laws were promulgated at Valladolid on 26 June, 1499 (cf. 10^a, l. 2). The 'Maestre Pedro, imprimidor de libros de molde', mentioned in the privilege, may perhaps be identified with Pedro Giraldi, although the only items attributable to his press at Valladolid in 1499 are two Indulgences (Haebler 110, 111). Possibly Fadrique printed this edition for Giraldi on commission.

The title-page cut of the royal arms measures 202 × 137 mm.

287 × 198 mm. The upper margin of the first leaf mutilated, with loss of the top frame-line of the cut; the missing portion made good with pen and ink. Bound as ff. 38-47 of tom. xv of Colección de Cortes celebradas en los reynos de Castilla y Leon (Add. MS. 9929).

Bought in 1835.

IB. 53260.

BADIUS, JODOCUS, ASCENSUS. Stultiferae nauis additamentum de quinque virginibus.

*[After 18 February, 1500.]

1^a. TITLE: Stultiferae naues senus animos||q3 trahentes mortis in exitium. || [woodcut.] 2^a. In stultiferas naues praefatio. || Iodoci Badii Ascensii: i stultiferae nauis additamentū de quīq uir||ginib⁹ ad Angelbertū de Marnef cui hāc opellā nauauit: Praefatio || SI Aesopus ille . . . 3^a. (headline) Sultorum sensuū nauis in exitiū tendens. || [woodcut] || Stultiferae nauis explanatio. || PRima igitur iter mortales fatua . . . 19^a, l. 23. Peroratio. || Hāc sunt quā ad nauim stultiferam accedere posse putauit: . . . (l. 32) . . . Vale. Ex lugduno anno || M.cccc. xcvi. quarto idus septembris. || 19^b. (within borders) DEVICE B.

Quarto. a b^a c⁴. 20 leaves, the last blank. 2^a: 33 lines, 162 × 113 mm. Types: 200 G., title; 111 (98) R. Capitals. Lombards. Woodcuts. Haebler 39. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 243, no. 70.

The six woodcuts, measuring about 80 × 112 mm., illustrating respectively Adam and Eve in the ship of fools (1^a) and the foolish virgins entering the ships pertaining to the follies of the five senses (3^a, 5^a, 9^b, 13^a, 14^b, 16^a), are close copies of those in the edition printed by Kerver, Paris, 18 February, 1500 (IA. 40992). (Cf. pt. viii, p. 218.)

194 × 140 mm. Without the blank. Bound in gold-tooled red morocco by J. Mackenzie.

Bought in April, 1871.

IA. 53265.

SANCIÓN. Pragmática Sanción para los perales.

[After 15 September, 1500.]

1^a. [woodcut, the royal arms] || TITLE: Prematica sençio de sus altezas para los perayles dada en la nombra||da y grand çibdad de granada a quinze dias del mes de setiembre año dñ || nascimiento de nño señor jhū xpō de mill y quinientos años. || 2^a. DOn Fernando y doña Ysabel por la gracia de dios Rey y Reyna || de Castilla de Leon de Aragon . . . (l. 37) Del lauar de la lana. || ¶ Primeramente ordenamos y mandamos que toda y qualquier lana o añinos asy de tijera como de peladas . . . 8^a, l. 26, END: . . . Francisco diaz. Cancellor. Registra||da. Alonso perez. ||

Folio. a⁸. 8 leaves. 2^a: 44 lines, 217 × 161 mm. Types: 135 G., title, headings; 98 G. Capital D on 2^a. Haebler 601. Vindel, vol. 8, pp. 49-50, 378-80. Proctor 9616.

The title-page cut of the royal arms is used also in Leyes hechas por la brevedad y orden de los pleitos, [after 26 June, 1499] (IB. 53260).

The blind impression of a row of lombards is distinguishable at the foot of 8^a.

280 × 198 mm. Bound in half green morocco with gold-tooled spine.

Bought in May, 1899.

IB. 53269.

JUAN DE BURGOS

DATES. The earliest date connected with the press of Juan de Burgos, 31 October, 1489, is that of the completion of his edition of Verinus, Disticha (Haebler 671). Thereafter he printed two or three books in each of the years 1490, 1491, 1495, 1497, and 1499, and a single book in 1498. The colophons of the printer's latest production, Villena, Trabajos de Hércules, and Lucena, Vita beata, which together properly form one book (IB. 53310), are dated 8 August, 1499. He subsequently transferred his press to Valladolid in time to complete a Spanish Sallust on 15 February, 1500 (IA. 54050).

TYPES (see Plate XV^s):

150 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2], heading type, very closely resembling Fadrique de Basilea (Burgos) 156 G. [P. 3]. Haebler's M⁸; diamonded A with long head-stroke and spur to left shank; F, I (double-stemmed), N (empty), and

JUAN DE BURGOS

P bearded. Distinguishable from Fadrique de Basilea 156 G. by C, round with double verticals, and narrower D. In use from 1490.

103 G. [Haebler 1], small-faced narrow text type with capitals in the same style as the preceding, but bearded A with cross-bar, plain N double-stemmed and crossed. Minuscule h with curly tail. In use from 1489.

105 G. [P. 2; Haebler 3], heavy broad rounded text type. Most of the majuscules are indistinguishable from those of 103 G. [Haebler 1], but C and E are of the angular form, P double-stemmed and crossed. In Villena, Trabajos de Hércules, 8 August, 1499 (IB. 53310), diamonded A and rounder O. Here used also in the undated Legenda aurea (IB. 53312).

* * Two small commentary types, Haebler 4 (1495, 1497), Vindel 3ª tipografía (1491) (Vindel, vol. 7, p. xxvii), and a text type, Vindel's 4ª tipografía (1493) (ibid.), are not represented in the Burgos-printed books in the Museum collection.

CAPITALS. The Caesar, De bello gallico, April, 1491 (IB. 53296), contains letters, 30 × 28 mm., white on black ground with delicate tendril ornament in the same style as a set used by Fadrique de Basilea. Other sets, 40 × 40 mm., white on black ground with profuse leaf and flower ornament, within a frame-line, and c. 20 × 20 mm., with leaf and strap-work are found in the undated Legenda aurea (IB. 53312); and in Villena, Trabajos de Hércules, 1499 (IB. 53310), a few crude letters, outlined on white ground. Pearled lombards 12 mm. high are also used.

CAESAR, GAIUS JULIUS. De bello gallico.

*April, 1491.

1ª. Liber primus. || G. iulii Cēsaris commentariorum || De bello gallico liber primus. || Gallia est omnis diuisa in partes tris: quarum unam incolunt || Belgę: . . . 50^b, l. 38: . . . his rebus litteris Cēsaris cognitis romę die || rum uiginti supplicatio redditur. || (COLOPHON:) Anno saluatoris nostri .M. cccc. lxxxj. mense apri || li hoc opus summa cum diligentia burgis in offici || na ioannis burgiensis impressum est. ||

Folio. a-g⁶ h⁸. 50 leaves. 2ª: 41 lines and headline, 212 (225) × 126 (with marginalia 151) mm. Types: 150 G., headings, headlines, colophon; 103 G. Capitals, also a few spaces. Haebler 112. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 60, no. 20. Gesamtkatalog 5875.

292 × 205 mm. Quire b is misbound in the order: leaves 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 6. Bound in dark red morocco.

Bought in November, 1952.

IB. 53296.

JACOBUS DE VORAGINE. Legenda aurea. [In a Spanish translation.]

Undated?

2ª. Comienca la leyendo delos sã || tos: la qual se llama hystoria lonbar || da. E primeramente delas festiuidads || que corren despues òl tiempo que fue || la ley renouada. El qual representa la || yglesia dende el auieto fasta nauidad. || E comienza la primera leyēda que es || del auiento. E puesto q̄ se llame este li || bro segun arriba hauemos dicho hys || toria lombarda. Empero comun 7 vul || garmente se llama flos sanctorū: por q̄ || aqui no estã asi por entero las vidas 7 || hystorias delos sanctos como enel vi || tas-patrum. mas esta lo mas escogido: || 7 la flor de cada vida. || Del auiento del señor. || EL aduiento del se || ñor se celebra por || iiij. semanas . . . 247ª, col. 1, l. 14. Siguen algunas otras vidas || de santos q̄ comūmente no se fallan en || otros flos sanctorum. E primeramente || Dela vida 7 fin de sant antolin || martyr. || . . . 306ª, col. 1, l. 25. Comienca la tabla segun la or || dē òl .a. b. c. . . . 306^b, col. 2, l. 43. De sãta lzatherina de sena. fo. cc ljj ||

Folio. a-i l-z 7 A-I L-O⁸ P Q¹⁰. 308 leaves, the last probably blank, 2-306 so numbered, with errors. 2 columns. 2ª: 42 lines and headline, 220 (232) × 160 mm. Types: 150 G., headings, headlines; 105 G. Capitals. Lombards. Woodcuts, a few flanked by borders. Haebler 698. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 267, no. 77; vol. 8, p. 369.

This book is catalogued as it stands. No description of a complete copy appears to be available.

The contents of the first leaf (a 1, here wanting) are not known.

This copy contains 112 cuts, increased by repeats to 181. Twelve of these (with repeats, 15) are 'in a finer technique nearer

to the quality of metal-cut' (A. M. Hind, An Introduction to a History of Woodcut, vol. 2 (1935), p. 755). Narrow border strips flank a number of the cuts.

The headlines give the name of the season or month, and in the continuation, 'Extrauagantes'.

Sheet e 3 is signed d iij, sheet y 4 x iiij, in error.

290 × 200 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 1 (a 1), 30 (d 6), 96-8 (n 8, o 1, 2), 124, 125 (r 4, 5), 138 (t 2), 142, 143 (t 6, 7), 183 (7 7), 186, 187 (A 2, 3), 287 (O 7), 307, 308 (Q 9, 10). Leaves 4 and 7 of the last quire have changed places in binding. Bound after IB. 53235 (La Pasión de Iesu Cristo, [Fadrique de Basilea, Burgos, n.d.]), q.v.

IB. 53312.

VILLENA, ENRIQUE DE. Los Trabajos de Hércules. — Juan de Lucena, Vita beata.

*8 August, 1499.

1ª. WOODCUT TITLE: Los doze trabajos de ercule || s copilados || por don ērriq̄ || de villena: || (type-set) ¶ Aplicos alos doze estados del mūdo Es asaber: estado de principe: esta || do de perlado: estado de cauallero: estado de religioso: estado de cibdadano || estado de mercader: estado de labrador: estado de official: estado de maestro || estado de dicipulo: estado de solitario: estado de muger. || ¶ Y vn tractado muy prouechoso: dela vida bienauenturada. 2ª. (red) ¶ Aqui comiēça el libro delos trabajos de hercules. El qual || copilo don enrique de villena a instancia de mosen peropar || do cauallero catalan: 7 siguese la carta por el dicho señor dō || enrique al dicho mosen pero pardo enbiada enel comienço || dela obra puesta. || M (black) Vy noble 7 virtuoso cauallero ya sea que por pro || vulgada fama fuese informada de vuestras virtu || des. . . . 2^b, l. 8. ¶ Fenescida la carta. Comiença el proemio. || POr introduciō de aq̄ste tractado: . . . 29^b, col. 2, l. 26, FIRST COLOPHON: ¶ Esta obra fue ipresa enla muy no || ble: 7 mas leal cibdad de burgos: || Acabose jueues o ocho dias òl mes || de agosto: por Iuan de burgos em || prentador. Año del señor: de mill y || cccc. y nouenta y nueue años. || 30ª. ¶ Siguese la tabla del presente libro . . . 31ª. ¶ Aqui comiença vn tractado en estilo breue || en sentencia: no solo largo mas hondo 7 proliso: el qual ha || nombre vita beata: hecho 7 compuesto por el honrrado 7 || muy discreto Iuan de luçena . . . 54ª, col. 2, l. 14, SECOND COLOPHON: ¶ Esta obra fue ipresa ēla muy no || ble: 7 mas leal cibdad de burgos: || Acabose jueues a ocho dias òl mes || de agosto. por Iuan de burgos em || prentador. Año del señor: de mill || y .cccc. y nouenta y nueue años.

on the text see J. Aragnés Aldeaz & offprints
box.

K

BURGOS

Folio. a-e⁶; A⁸ B C⁶ D⁴. 54 leaves, 2-29 so numbered. 2 columns, except on fol. 2. 3^a: 42 lines and headline, 220 (233) × 144 mm. Types: 150 G., headlines, headings; 105 G. Capitals. 12 woodcuts. Haebler 689+369. Vindel, vol. 7, p. 223, no. 68+p. 241, no. 69. Hain 1545+10256.

The woodcuts measure 84 × 67 mm. Hind's suggestion (Introduction to a History of Woodcut, vol. 2, p. 747) that they may be metal-cuts seems groundless in view of style and breaks. They are distantly related to the cuts in the edition of De Centenera, Zamora, 15 January, 1483 (IB 52906), apparently through derivation from a common source rather than through direct copying. All twelve labours of Hercules are illustrated, whereas

in the 1483 edition there is no cut for the first labour (the Nemean lion).

290 × 204 mm. A made-up copy. The Villena, Trabajos de Hércules, from the Grenville collection; Lucena, Vita beata, each leaf of which is mounted, purchased in December, 1855. Leaves D3, D4 of the latter are slightly mutilated in the top outer corner. Bound in nineteenth-century gold-tooled brown morocco with the arms of Thomas Grenville.

Grenville copy (G. 10283).

IB. 53310.

TOLEDO

	PAGE		PAGE
Petrus Hagenbach	69	Juan Vázquez	67
Antonio Téllez	69		

JUAN VÁZQUEZ

DATES. Six editions of Indulgences without printed year-date, but known in copies containing manuscript dates of the year 1484, the earliest being 20 February, 1484 (Vindel, vol. 6, pp. 51-6, nos. 1-6), followed by a seventh with the printed date 1486 (ibid., p. 57, no. 7), are attributable to Vázquez as containing material found in his signed productions. The earliest dated book signed by him, however, is the Ximenez de Prexano, *Confutatorium errorum contra clauas ecclesiae*, 31 July, 1486 (IB. 53503), followed on 24 December by Pulgar, *Claros varones de Castilla* (Haebler 564). The remainder of the output of the press is made up of the *Recollectio sacramentorum*, 27 May, 1491, 'impressum in ciuitate toletana' (Vindel, vol. 6, p. 71, no. 14), and four undated books, two of which, *Roman, Coplas de la pasión con la resurrección* (IA. 53514), and *Historia del noble Vespasiano* (IA. 53510), are from the state of the type assignable to a date later than the *Recollectio*.

TYPES (see Plate XVI^s):

68 G., small-faced, narrow text type in the style of Printer of Nebrissensis, *Introductiones latinae*, Salamanca, 90 G. [P. 1], but many differences of detail. Unusual M, in the form of Haebler's M^{1a}, but with double left shoulder. A open, with inner diamond; double-shanked B, F, I, L, R, V (square, with inner diamond); C and E round, with inner vertical; O indented, with double verticals; unusual T, with tail curved left to join double stem. Broad angular z resting on line, 7 with vertical hair-line to left. Used in the six undated Indulgences of [1484] (Vindel, vol. 6, pp. 51-6, nos. 1-6), including IB. 53501. In the 1486 Indulgence (ibid., p. 57, no. 7), A, C, E, and empty V are as in type 81 G. (q.v.). Measurement approximate, but IB. 53501 seems virtually free from shrinking.

81 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], small-faced text type, an enlarged version of the preceding, from which it is not distinguished by Haebler, Vindel, etc., with body and lower case increased in size. The majuscules are apparently the same material as in 68 G., and are hence too small for the type, excepting larger A (double-shanked to left, empty), C (round, with short inner vertical depending from top), E (square, double-stemmed), and alternative V (plain, empty), which are as those found with type 68 G. in the Indulgence of 1486. In use in 1486.

97 G. [Haebler 2], medium rounded text type of irregular appearance. The majuscules vary in size, A, L, Q (double-crossed), and S (two forms) being notably too small. H, M (Haebler's M^{4a}), and V, plain; A diamonded; C, E (both angular), N (double-crossed), P and T double stemmed. Minuscule e with long narrow loop, h with curly tail, rr perruna, z resting on the line; 7 with long vertical hair-line to left; single hyphen. In use in *Roman, Trobas*, n.d. (Haebler 584), *Recollectio sacramentorum*, 27 May, 1491, and the three undated books catalogued below. In *Recollectio sacramentorum* A from or in the style of 81 G. is admixed. In *Roman, Coplas*, n.d. (IA. 53514), and *Vespasiano* (IA. 53510), rounded C and double-crossed V replace the earlier forms; in the *Vespasiano* large double-stemmed S supersedes the smaller varieties, and large double hyphen is also found.

250 G., large heading type here used only, without majuscules, for the title of *Roman, Coplas*, n.d. (IA. 53514).

CAPITALS. C, 10×10 mm., white on floral ground, round, is found in *Roman, Coplas*, n.d. Lombards, 4 mm., 13 mm., and 21 mm. high are used sparingly. A, c. 14×7 mm., white on floral ground, is found in three of the [1484] Indulgences and in the *Recollectio sacramentorum* (see Vindel, vol. 6, pp. 53, 55, 56, 73).

SIXTUS IV. Bula de indulgencias de la Santa Cruzada contro los Moros de Granada. [1484.]

(woodcut) A Glia (type-set) y loor de dios todo poderoso y ensalcamiēto de nra santa fe catholica nro muy santo padre Sixto q̄rto por sus || bulas otorgo atodos los fieles xp̄ianos varones y mugeres q̄ pa la santa guerra q̄ se haze contra los moros de || granada . . . dierē y pagarē çierta q̄ntia . . . (l. 14) . . . Sy las tales cosas eneste capitulo cōtenidas o q̄lq̄r dellas cometierō fasta ocho dias de Mar||ço del año de ochenta y tres. en q̄ se otorgo esta bula. . . (l. 26) . . . Dada a dias del mes de Año de mill. 7.cccc.7. lxxx.7 || FORMA DE ABSOLVCION. || MISEREATVR tui oipotēs deus 7c. . . (l. 39) . . . Aunq̄ la absoluciō dellos sea fr̄suada alos arçob̄pos o ob̄pos

oa otros q̄lesq̄r plados || [woodcut, the Virgin supporting the dead Christ.]

Single sheet. 39 lines, 133 (including woodcuts 155)×155-7 mm. Type: 68 G. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 51, no. 1, reproducing this copy.

The cut comprising the first two words includes two historiated initials, A, G, with a scroll above reading in minute letters: AVE GRA PLENA, and is enclosed in a single-line frame, 15×27 mm. The cut at the foot of the text is nearly circular, 16-17 mm. in diameter.

Another copy, with manuscript entry of the amount 'seys reales' but without contributor's name or date of issue, is reproduced in Madrid, Biblioteca nacional, *Catalogo de incunables* (1945), pl. VII, p. 112, no. 448 bis (p. 517). Another setting up of this text, in 43 lines of the same type, is known (Haebler 94, facsimile in C. Pérez Pastor, *La Imprenta en Toledo*, p. 3), the only difference in text being that the amount contributable to the Crusade is there printed as 'seys reales de plata castellanos', whereas in the present issue blanks are left at this point in l. 25.

TOLEDO

The only known copy of the 43-line issue was delivered to the contributor on 20 February, 1484, and it is thus probable that both issues were printed early in that year.

On vellum. 182×170–2 mm. The blanks in l. 25 are filled in in manuscript with the name of 'la cōdesa de oropesa' and the amount, 'dos florenos', of her contribution. The date of issue is filled in in l. 26 as 4 May, 1484. On each side of the cut at the foot are written the notarial signatures of the issuing officials and there are traces of two seals. From the collection of J. P. R. Lyell and enclosed in a brown morocco case by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, London, with Lyell's 'ex libris' label.

Bought in April, 1958.

IB. 53501.

XIMENEZ DE PREXANO, PETRUS. *Confutatorium errorum contra clauas ecclesiae nuper editorum.* *31 July, 1486.

2^a, col. 1 (table) (headline) Prohemium. || Capitulum primu. Noticia in generali de || quibusda que continentur in libello pfessionum || magistri oxomensis. || ... 5^a, col. 1. Confutatorium errorum contra clauas || ecclesie nuper editorum: incipit feliciter. || [R]euerēdissimo in xpō patri || ac magnificentissimo dño: || dño Ildefonso carrillo diui || na miseratione Archiepō || toletano et hispaniaru pri || mati ... || ... Petrus ximeni de || pxano ... 124^b, col. 1, l. 40, COLOPHON: Confutatoriu erro contra clauas ecclesie || nuper edito explicit feliciter. Fuit aut con || fectum. Anno dñi. M.cccc.lxxvii. Per Reue || rendum magistrū petrū ximenes de prexano. || tunc canonicū toletanu. Et fuit impressum to || leti per venerabile virum iohem vasqui. An || no dñi. M.cccc. 86. pridie 12^{is} augusti. Prefa || to magro petro iam epō paceñ. Et siml regnā || tib^o in regnis castelle. 7 legionis. aragonie. 7 || sicilie. Serenissimis ac xpianissimis regibus. || (col. 2) Fernando qnto. 7 Elisabeth. ... (ibid., l. 10) fidelium corda in xpī amore ardentia redunt. || [125^a. [N]otandum q cum pdictū opus fuisset col || muni || catū et publicatū in studio salamā || tino ...] 126^a, col. 2. (index) ABSOLVTIO. De modo et forma 7 ordi || ne ... 133^a, col. 1, l. 21. Deo grās || (col. 2) [Registrum cartarum huius libri. || ...] ... (col. 3, l. 36) || de pñia || in primo ||

Folio. [*]4; a-i K l-n¹⁰. 134 leaves, 1, 4, and 134 blank. 2 columns. 5^a: 52 lines and headline, 211 (220)×138 mm. Type: 81 G. Capital spaces, mostly with guide-letters. Haebler 712. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 58, no. 8. Hain 16243.

In the letter addressed to Ildefonso Carrillo, Archbishop of Toledo, the author remarks (5^a, l. 12): Siquidem dignissime primas destinari michi iussit Dominatio vestra reuerendissima libellum quendam confessionum seu confessionale nominatum nuper editum, quem quidam scolastici viri a salamantina vniuersitate tanquam de falsitate suspectum vestre reuerendissime paternitati examinandum corrigendumque transmiserant, mandauitque michi seruulo suo eadem reuerendissima dominatio vestra ... quatenus eundem libellum et legerem et videre meum super dubiis in eodem contentis in scriptis redigerem ... conabor reuerenter obediens eiusdem reuerendissime paternitatis vestre parere mandatis.

Leaf 125 (n 1), wanting in this copy, but summarized by C. Pérez Pastor, *La Imprenta en Toledo* (1887), pp. 6, 7 (cf. also facsimile of n 1^a in Vindel, vol. 6, p. 62), concerns the condemnation of Petrus de Osoma's *Confessionale* (the work here answered by Ximenez) by a council called by Carrillo at Alcalá de Henares, followed by the author's public retractation, and gives the text of Sixtus IV's bull of 9 August, 1479, confirming the council's verdict.

Massed capitals are used wholly or partly for subject-headings in the table and occasionally for the first word in a chapter, in a manner comparable with their use in the headings of the indulgences in type 68 G.

280×205 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaf 125 (n 1), of which the stub remains. Without the blanks. Leaf 133 is mutilated. Sheet K 3 is in duplicate. On 2^a is the signature: Fr. Frnc^{cus} de toril ... With the monogram paper label of Count Ricardo Heredia. Bound in old vellum.

Bought in July, 1898.

IB. 53503.

MONTESINO, AMBROSIO. *Coplas sobre diversas devociones y misterios de nuestra santa fe católica.* Undated.

1^b. (red) Estas Coplas q se siguē todas cōpuso el venerable se || ñor padre fray ābrosio mōtesino dñla ordē del scissimo || Señor serafico sant fraçisco dela obsseruācia. A pedimi || ento mādado y Instācia de diuersos Señores magnificos y se || ñoras dñte reyno. sobre diuersas dñu || çiones y misterios d nra || scā fe catholica. Fizolas en diuersas artes d trobar segū la vo || luntad dñlos demādātes. segun pareçera adelāte enlos titulos || de cada obra. ... (l. 10) ... y son estas que se siguē. || (table, black) ¶ Las dela coluna ... 2^a. ¶ Del santissimo misterio d || dolor q el señor padescio dñ || nudo açotado enla coluna. || ... 35^b, col. 2, l. 27, END: ser tu contra el mal || muy cortante açuela || y buen sanador ||

Quarto. a-d⁸ e⁴. 36 leaves, the last probably blank. 2 columns, except on 1^b. 2^a: 31 lines, 151×101 mm. Type: 97 G. Lombards. Woodcut. Haebler 455. Vindel, vol. 2, p. 69, no. 12.

The last stanza on 35^b is headed: Fyn.

The cut on 34^b, representing the Holy Face with a mandorla, is here without the frame-line which surrounds it in Roman, *Trobas de la gloriosa pasión*, n.d. (Haebler 584; reproduced in Vindel, vol. 6, p. 67).

Reproduced in facsimile with an introduction by Sir Henry Thomas, 1936.

208×149 mm. Without the last leaf, the blank now found at the end not belonging to the book. Formerly bound first in a volume containing also IA. 53514 (Roman, *Coplas de la Pasión con la resurrección*, Vázquez, Toledo, n.d.), IA. 53510 (Historia del noble Vespasiano, Vázquez, Toledo, n.d.), and IA. 52371 (Revelación de San Pablo, Ungut and Polonus, Seville, 1494), in the possession of D. Pedro Rodríguez de Alcántara, described by D. Plácido Aguiló y Fuster, *Apuntes bibliográficos acerca de quatro incunables españoles desconocidos* (1888). The Montesino and Roman, *Coplas*, are now bound in a seventeenth-century gold-tooled binding with the Sacred Monogram.

Bought in November, 1926.

IA. 53512.

ROMAN, EL COMENDADOR. *Coplas de la pasión con la resurrección.* Undated.

1^a, TITLE: Coplas dela pasion || con la resurecion. 2^a, C (red) Oplas dela pasyon con la resu || tteçion de nuestro Heden || tor Ihu xpō edereçadas alos muy altos serenissimos y muy || poderosos los Heyes nuestros señores. hechas por el comendador || Homan su criado. || (col. 1, black) ¶ Entro || duçio alos Heyes || ¶ Reyes sin conparaçion || ... 25^a. ¶ Despues de ser hecha la pasion segun adelante aveys oydo los || Reyes nuestros señores tornarō a mādā al dicho comēdador que || hiziese la siguiente resu || tteçion. ... 42^b, l. 13, COLOPHON: Deo gracias || ¶ Impreso en toledo ||

Quarto. a-c⁸; d⁸ e¹⁰. 42 leaves. 2 columns, except the headings on 2^a and 25^a. 3^a: 31 lines, 151×110 mm. Types: 250 G.,

JUAN VÁZQUEZ

title; 97 G. Capital C on 1^a and 2^a. Haebler 585. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 68, no. 11.

Reproduced in facsimile with an introduction by Sir Henry Thomas, 1936.

208 × 147 mm. Bound after IA. 53512, q.v.

Bought in November, 1926.

IA. 53514.

VESPASIANO. Historia del noble Vespasiano. Undated?

2^a. (red) ¶ Aquí comienza la estoria del noble vaspasiano en||perador de Roma. como ensalço la ffee de ihesu chris||to por que lo sano dela lepra que tenia 7 del destruy||miento de jerusalen 7 dela muerte de pilatus. ||| (black) ¶ Comiença el prologo. ||| (red) A (black) Cabo de treynta 7 tres años que ihu xpo || nuestro señor fue puesto enla cruz . . .

32^b, l. 29 and last: pintio el nro señor ihu xpo quiso que fuese compañero || [. . .]

Quarto. a-c⁸ d¹⁰. 34 leaves, the first and last probably blank. 2^b: 31 lines, 151 × 95 mm. Type: 97 G. Lombard A on 2^a; capital spaces with guide-letters elsewhere. Haebler 673. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 70, no. 13.

No description of a complete copy appears to be recorded. The first leaf may have contained a title. The text would probably have finished on leaf 33, wanting in this copy, and the last leaf may have been blank.

On 13^a, 18^b, 19^a, 21^b, 22^b, 24^a, 24^b, 29^b, 31^b the last line is not completely filled with text.

211 × 145 mm. Imperfect, wanting sheet d 2 (leaves 26, 33) and without the first and last leaves, both probably blank. Formerly bound with IA. 53512, q.v. Bound in modern half brown morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in November, 1926.

IA. 53510.

ANTONIO TÉLLEZ

DATES. After producing an unsigned edition of Gutiérrez, De potu, 29 March, 1494 (Haebler 313), Téllez signed the same author's De computatione dierum on 28 March, 1495. Three Crusade Indulgences (IB. 53520, catalogued below, and Haebler 100, 101) bear printed dates of the same year 1495. The next and last work of this press, an edition sine nota of Roman, Fallecimiento de Don Juan no doubt appeared at no great interval after the prince's death, 3 October, 1497 (Haebler 583 (5); facsimile in A. Pérez y Gómez, Tercera floresta de incunables, Valencia, 1958).

TYPE (see Plate XV⁸):

98 G. [Haebler 1], round text type. Most letters double-stemmed or double-shouldered. A, D, H, O, P, Q with inner diamond or flourish, scrolled I, L. Haebler's M⁶⁰. S doubled in central part. Curly-tailed h, rr perruna. In use throughout.

* * A large, narrow heading type (Haebler 2), c. 250 mm., is used in all works excepting the three 1495 Indulgences. A small commentary type, c. 60 mm., with double-outlined T resembling that in Vázquez, type 68 G., is found in the tabulations in Gutiérrez, De computatione dierum (cf. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 81).

CAPITALS. C, 13 × 12 mm., copied from that used by Vázquez (q.v.), but oval, larger is found in IB. 53520.

* * E, white on black with floral ground, c. 39 mm. in height, occurs in Roman, Fallecimiento de Don Juan (cf. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 85). Lombards, c. 24 mm. in height, are found in Gutiérrez, De potu, and E from the same set in an Indulgence (Haebler 100, facsimile in Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde, Jahrg. 5, p. 64). Small lombard E is used with type 98 G. in Roman, Fallecimiento.

ALEXANDER VI. Bula de indulgencias de la Santa Cruzada contra los Moros de Africa. [For the dead. In Catalan.]

[1495.]

COneguda cosa sia atots los que la present veuran com lo nre || molt santpare alexandre sexto atorga plenaria remisio || les penes de porgatori a qualse vulla defuto o defuta p quis donaran || dos || calls darjent castelans . . . per ajuda ales grās des||peses dela guetta . . . contralos || moros dels || tegnes de africa . . . (l. 10) . . . feta dies de de norenta 7 sines any || [woodcut, two woodcut signatures]

Single leaf. Text: 10 lines, 49 (with initial 53) × 123 mm. Type: 98 G. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 83, no. 18. Gesamtkatalog 64.

The woodcut C at the beginning of the text measures 13 × 12

mm. The circular woodcut, 17 mm. in diameter, at the foot of the text represents the Virgin with the dead Christ on her knees. The woodcut signatures are those of two bishops, F. epūs Abuleñ [Francisco de la Fuente, bishop of Avila] and D. epūs Salamañ. [Diego de Deza, bishop of Salamanca].

The figure 'sines' in the printed year date is here taken to be a misprint of 'sincs', an alternative spelling of 'cinc' (five), rather than as representing 'sis' (six).

106 × 167 mm. Below the text to the right is affixed a paper seal. The names of 'Mosé M garcia' contributing on behalf of the soul of 'magdā stela' filled in in manuscript in l. 7 and the date '8 xxx' dies de 'maig' de norenta 7 sines any 'sis' in the last line. On the back of the slip is written: Indulgencia p la aia ðle dona magdalēa stela q. From the library of J. P. R. Lyell, and in a brown morocco case by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, London.

Bought in April, 1958.

IB. 53520.

PETRUS HAGENBACH

DATES. After printing at Valencia in company with Leonardus Hutz from 1493 until 1495, Hagenbach working alone set up a press at Toledo, the earliest product of which is an unsigned edition of the Leyes del Estilo, 26 February, 1498 (Haebler 351). This was followed by two books dated later in the same year, by three in 1499, and by ten in 1500, as well as by several unsigned and undated works. The press remained active until his death towards the end of 1502.

TOLEDO

Types (see Plate XVII⁸):

103 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], large text type, as Hagenbach and Hutz (Valencia) 103 G. [P. 1] (1495), q.v., but with rr perruna. In use throughout.

150 G. [P. 3; Haebler 2], heading and large text type, as Hagenbach and Hutz (Valencia) 150 G. [P. 2]. Several capitals (including Haebler's M⁹⁶) double-shanked and double-crossed. S with double, broken stem. In use throughout.

150 G*. [P. 2; Haebler 4], liturgical type, small faced, of the same class as the preceding, with which it is conjugate. The first half of M oval, double-crossed (Haebler's M¹⁹). Serrated A; D with broken foot, diamonded; double-stemmed S. Used in the Missals of 1499 (Haebler 445) and 1500 (IB. 53535).

220 G. [P. 4; Haebler 3], 'very large, canon type', in the same style as the preceding missal types. Haebler's measurement. In use from 1498.

72 G. [P. 5; Haebler 5], commentary type. Capitals plain. Minuscule h with curly tail; double slanting hyphen. Used in small quantities in Dorlandus, Viola animae, 1500 (IA. 53542).

CAPITALS AND BORDERS. A set measuring 16 × 16 mm., white on black ground, with leaf and flower ornament, is used in the books described below, with the exception of the Missal; also, in the Caesar, 1498 (IB. 53527), L, 38 × 38 mm., with flowers and scroll decoration; in Martínez, De las malas mujeres, 1500 (IB. 53540), E, 42 × 45 mm., with ornament of fruits and leaves, in the style of the Compañeros Alemanes, Seville. Lombards, 13 mm. and 7 mm. in height, are found in the Mozarabic Missal, 1500 (IB. 53535). Several miscellaneous narrow border-strips with leaf and flower design, some of them apparently cut down from larger blocks, are employed as surrounds to cuts in the books here catalogued.

DEVICES. A. St. Ildefonso receiving the chasuble from the hands of the Virgin, above, an angel with a candlestick; at the head and foot an ornamental border. 100 × 65 mm. First used in Leyes del Estilo, 26 February, 1498 (Haebler 351), and here found in Caesar, Commentarii, 14 July, 1498 (IB. 53527). Vindel, Escudos y marcas . . . Siglo XV, fig. 42.

B. The same subject on a shield with a mitre and cross, surrounded by the inscription: INDVI. EVM. VESTIMENTO. SALVTIS. SACERDOTES. EIVS. INDVAM. SALVTARI.; a cardinal's hat above, with its appendages at sides and below. 130 × 90 mm. Here found in the Mozarabic Missal, 9 January, 1500 (IB. 53535), and Dorlandus, Viola animae, 31 August, 1500 (IA. 53542). Vindel, fig. 43.

CAESAR, GAIUS JULIUS. Commentarii. [In the Spanish translation of Diego Lopez.]

*14 July, 1498.

1^a. [woodcut, the royal arms.] ||| TITLE: Los comentarios de Gayo Iulio || Cesar. 2^a. (headline) Tabla. ||| Tabla delos comentarios || . . . 10^a. Trasladaçio ðlos comẽtari||os de Gayo iulio çesar de la||tin en romãçe fecha por frey || Diego lopez de Toledo co||mendador de Castilnouo: || . . . (l. 10) . . . y comi||ença el prohemio enderesçado por el di||cho comẽdador al serenissimo prinçipe || don Iuan nuestro señor. || LOs antiguos || sabios Romanos || . . . 11^a, col. 1. Libro primero delos comẽ||tarios de gayo Iulio çesar || dela guerra de Françia. || . . . 169^b, l. 16, COLOPHON: Aqui se acaban los comentarios de Ga||yo iulio Cesar en ||romãçe. Imprimidos enla muy noble || çiudad de Toledo a costa del muy hõ||tado mercader Mel||chior go||ficio: por maestre Pedro hagembach aleman. A || quatorze del mes de Iulio Año del nasçimiento de nuc||stro señor Ihesu christo de .M. cccc. xcviij. años. || DEVICE A. 171^a, col. 1. POorque estan eneste li||bro algũos nõbres propios de || lugares . . . 175^a, col. 2, l. 17. Fin ||

Folio. a⁶ b⁴; a-z A-C⁶ D⁴; (i-iii)⁶. 176 leaves, 170 and 176 probably blank, 11-169 numbered I-CLIX. 2 columns, except colophon on 169^b. 10^a: 41 lines and headline, 212 (224) × 154 mm. Types: 220 G., title; 150 G., headings, headlines, etc.; 103 G. Capitals, also spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 113. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 92, no. 24. Hain 4225. Gesamtkatalog 5873.

279 × 204 mm. Without leaves 170 and 176, probably blank. On the title-page is written: De la libreria de Frañ de Murçia, on a fly-leaf: 'Madrid, 1870; Perida (720)'. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia. Bound in old vellum, gold-tooled, with stamps of the three Crosses.

Bought in June, 1896.

IB. 53527.

MISSALE MOZARABICUM.

*9 January, 1500.

1^a. (within borders) DEVICE B. || TITLE: (red) Missale mixtum secũdum re||gulam beati Isidori dictum || Moz-

arabes. 1^b. (red) Ad reuerendissimum In christo patrem 7 dñm. d. pre||stantissimũ Franciscũ ximenẽ Archiepiscopũ Toleta||nũ. Alfonsi ortiz diuini 7 humani iuris doctoris 7 Ca||nonici Toletani prefatio incipit. || . . . 2^a. (red) Iam prima dies estis: 7 septima fine minetur. || Aureus KL Ianuarius habet dies .xxxj. luna .xxx. || numerº . . . 8^a. (headline: red) Benedictio aque || . . . 9^a, col. 1. (red) ¶ Dominica prima aduẽtus || domini. Ad missam officiũ. || (black) e Cce super || montes pe||des euãge||lizãtis . . . 225^b, col. 2, l. 4. (red) ¶ Quãdo preparatus sit sa||cerdos ad missa3 celebrãda3 || Ingressus ad sacrariũ lauẽt || manº . . . 228^b. (red) ¶ Omniũ offerentiũ. (5-line stave) || Dicat pbr ante altare || atẽp faciat pfessionẽ || . . . 237^b. [woodcut, the Crucifixion.] 238^a. (red) Inclinet se pbr ante altare. || A (black) Desto adesto iesu bo||ne pontifex . . . (l. 15) Hoc . est . corpus . || meũ. . . 242^a, col. 2, l. 15: . . . (red) In octaua || pasche ad missam Officiũ. 292^b, col. 1. (red) ¶ Incipit sanctorale. . . 429^a, col. 1. (black) ¶ (red) Incipit cõmune: in primis || officium vnus martyris ad || missam. Officiũ. || . . . 449^a, col. 1. (black) ¶ (red) Incipit missa votiuã omi||moda. . . 477^b, col. 1, l. 24. (red) Tabula ad inueniendũ que || continentur in isto missali: . . . 479^b, col. 1, l. 31. (red) Explicit tabula. || Benedictio panis. || . . . 480^a, COLOPHON: (red) Ad laudem omnipotentis dei. || necnon virginis marie matris eius: omnium || sanctorum sanctorumq3. Expletum est missa||le mixtum scõm regulam beati Isidori dictũ || Mozarabes: maxima cum diligentia perle||ctum et emẽdatũ per Reuerẽdissimũ in vtro||q3 iure doctorem dominum Alfonsum ortiz || Canonium Toletanum. Impressum in re||gali ciuitate Toleti. Iussu Reuerendissimi in || christo patris dñi. d. Frãcisci ximenes: eiusdẽ || ciuitatis Archiepiscopi. Impensis Nobilis || Melchioris gorricij Nouariensis. Per magi||strum Petrum hagembach. Alemanum. An||no salutis nostre Millesimo quingentesimo || die vº nona mensis Ianuarij.

Folio. ✠⁸; a-z A-Z Aa-Nn⁸. 480 leaves, 9-477 numbered I-CCCCCLXIX. 2 columns. 9^a: 32 lines and headline, 239 (249) × 150 (with marginalia 171) mm. Types: 220 G., 150 G., 150 G*, 103 G. Red-printed lombards; also a few spaces, that on 9^a with guide-letter. Five-line printed staves, the notes

PETRUS HAGENBACH

supplied by hand in pen and ink. Haebler 446. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 109, no. 31. Hain 11336.

The editor, Alfonso Ortiz, in his prefatory letter addressed to Francisco Ximenez de Cisneros, Archbishop of Toledo, writes (1^b): *Immortales tibi Antistes celeberrime referant gratias seculi nostri homines oportet, quum vetera et quasi absoluta nostre religionis archana tanto studio renouare institueris . . . Beatissimi Isidori nostri ecclesiastica officia . . . proprijs sumptibus restaurare ac in lucem promere decreueras . . . quæ adeo situ et vetustate fuerant excessa et errorum caligine respersa, vt vix callidus lector congruas sententias multorum librorum indagine rimari potuerit. Quam profecto durissimam prouinciam mihi . . . mandare non dubitasti, quatenus summa cum diligentia missarum in primis solemnium recenserem . . . Conflatus liber iste fuit prebentibus ad id opem mihi venerabilibus presbyteris eiusdem officii peritioribus Antonio Roderico, Alfonso Martino ac Hieronymo Guterio, beatorum Iuste et Eulalie ac beati Luce euangeliste ecclesiarum rectoribus . . . Imprimenda nobili viro Melchiori Gorricij Nauariensi tribuisti, cuius opera et impensis ars impressoria in ea vrbe [Toletana] valde illustrata est.*

The full-page cut of the Crucifixion on 237^b (fol. ccxxxix) measures 243 × 165 mm.

In the left-hand margin and below the text of fol. v verso (a 5) and fol. ccxxx recto (F 6), both of which contain the text of the Canon, are pasted printed paper slips, each pair being of the same setting. That in the margin bears the following note: *Forma ista cōsecrationis pōnif: ne ātiq̃tas || ignoref. s3 ho: || die seruetur ecclēsie traditio || vide infra.* The slip at the bottom of the page bears the formula of consecration according to the Roman rite, reading, with the colons red-printed: *Hoc: est: enim: corpus: meum. || Hic: est: enī: calix: sanguinis: mei: noui: et: eterni: || testamēti: mysteriū: fidei: qui: pro: vobis: et: pro: || multis: effundetur: in: remissionem: peccatorum.* The first note is printed in a type of which 20 lines measure 100 mm., used in the Mozarabic Breviary printed by Hagenbach in 1502; the second is in type 150 G. Printed corrections in 150 G., reading 'Resentia' and 'scimus em q' respectively, are pasted on fol. ccxlii verso (V 6), col. 2, l. 22, and cccxxvi verso (Hh 2), col. 1, l. 25.

In some of the longer red-printed passages in the Sanctiorale the lombards and paragraph-marks are printed in black (e.g. leaf cccxxv recto).

In the sixth line of the colophon an attempt has been made by erasure and pen and ink to alter 'Reuerēdisimū' to 'Reuerēdū'. On 1^b, l. 40, 'imprimis' has been corrected by erasure to 'imprimi'.

The blind impression of a line of 13 mm. lombards used as bearers is visible at the foot of 480^a.

On vellum. 344 × 230 mm. Traces of manuscript quiring. Formerly in the possession of the Revd. John S. H. Horner, Rector of Mells, Somerset. Bound in nineteenth-century blue velvet at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in June, 1852.

IB. 53535.

MARTÍNEZ, ALFONSO. De los vicios de las malas mujeres. *20 July, 1500.

1^a. [woodcut, the royal arms, within borders.] || TITLE: *El arcipreste de talauera que fabla || delos vicios dlas malas mugeres || E complexiones delos onbres.* 1^b. (headline) *Prologo.* || *ENel nōbre dla san||ta trinidad: . . . (l. 13) . . . Porēde yo Alfonso mar||tinez de Toledo bachiller: arcipreste de ta||lauera: . . . (l. 17) . . . E avn q̃ indigno p||puse de fazer vn compendio breue en romā||ce para informacion alguna: . . . 52^a, col. 2, l. 6, COLOPHON: || *Fenesce el libro del Arcipreste de tala||uera que tracta de vicios 7 virtudes: 7 re||probacion del loco amor: asi delos hōbres || como delas mugeres: o segun algunos**

lla||mado coruacho. Inpresso en la muy no||ble 7 muy leal cibdad de Toledo: por mae||stro Pedro hagēbach. A veynte del mes || de Iulio. Año del aduenimiento de nue||stro señor jesu cristo mill 7 quinientos.

Folio. a-e⁸ f g⁶. 52 leaves, 2-52 so numbered. 2 columns. 2^a: 44 lines and headline, 230 (241) × 161 mm. Types: 150 G., title, headlines, headings; 103 G. Capitals, also spaces on 4^b and 36^a, the latter with guide-letter. Haebler 406. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 121, no. 37.

281 × 194 mm. Bound in nineteenth-century gold-tooled calf, with the crest and initials (HT) of Henri Ternaux-Compans stamped in gold on the covers.

Bought in September, 1842.

IB. 53540.

DORLANDUS, PETRUS. Viola animae.

31 August, 1500.

1^a. [woodcut within borders.] || TITLE: *VIola anime per modū || dyalogi: inter Raymūdum Sebūdium: artiū || medicine: atq3 sacre theologie professorem eximium. 7 || dominū Dominicū seminiuerbiū. De hominis natura || (propter quē om̃ia facta sunt) tractans. Ad cognoscen||dum se: deum: 7 hominem.* 1^b. Epygramma. || *Multiplices cernis iamiam studiose libellos || . . . 2^a. Matthei Herbeni poete laureati || Epygramma ad lectores. || . . . 2^b. (headline) Distinctio libri cū Tabula || . . . 6^b. [woodcut, with borders above and below] [7^a. Prologus in dyalogos sequentes.] 139^b, l. 14, COLOPHON: *Finit dyalogus de mysterijs sacre || passionis christi: 7 per consequēs totus liber iste || (qui viola anime inscribitur) in septē distinctus || dyalogos. In alma Toletana ciuitate hispaniaꝝ || primate Impressus. Anno natalicij saluatoris no||stri Millesimo quingentesimo. die vltima men||sis Augusti. 140^a. Epygrāma ad librum. || Inter honoratos: nulla formidine: libros || . . . (l. 16) Ad beatā Annam carmen. || Hic effunde preces deuote poplite flexo || . . . (l. 27) Finis. 140^b. DEVICE B.**

Quarto. (ij, iij)⁶; a-q⁸ r⁶. 140 leaves, 7-139 numbered I-CXXXV with errors. 11^a: 30 lines, with headline, 156 (165) × 103 (with marginalia 119) mm. Types: 220 G., first line of title; 150 G., headlines, headings; 103 G., text; 72 G., marginalia. Capitals. Haebler 590. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 123, no. 38. Gesamtkatalog 9047.

The first six dialogues are an abridgement of the *Theologia naturalis* of Raymundus de Sabunde, made by Petrus Dorlandus; the seventh dialogue, *De mysteriis sacrae passionis Christi*, is the work of Dorlandus. (Cf. J. N. Paquot, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire littéraire . . . des Pays-Bas*, tom. 1 (1765), p. 586.) The prologue of the work of Sabunde is included in the *Index librorum prohibitorum*, 1564. In this copy of the *Viola animae* the prologue (leaves 7-9) has been removed, and a manuscript note that his book has been corrected is written on the title-page.

The cuts of the Crucifixion (1^a) and the Last Judgement (6^b) were used earlier in Hagenbach's edition of *De imitatione Christi* in Spanish, 31 May, 1500 (Haebler 297; M. Kurz, *Handbuch der iberischen Bildrucke des XV. Jahrhunderts*, no. 178).

210 × 144 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 7-9, 22 (a 1-3, b 8). The last leaf is damaged and repaired. On the title is written: *Coregido conforme al nuº(?)*, and: *es del cōuēto de mexico / 1575 aō. Ft. michael nauarro [. . .] cōmiº genalis [commissarius generalis]*. Bound in modern half blue morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in October, 1904.

IA. 53542.

MURCIA

LOPE DE LA ROCA

DATES. The earliest book produced by this press is the Fernan Perez de Guzman, Oracional, 26 March, 1487, signed by Gabriel Luis de Arinyo and Lope de la Roca (Haebler 495). It was followed by two works of Rodriguez de Almella, Copilación de las batallas campales, completed on 28 May, 1487 (IB. 53553), and Valerio de las estorias, 6 December, 1487 (Haebler 581), both signed by De la Roca alone.

TYPE (see Plate XVIII^S):

130 G. [Haebler 1], large text type closely resembling Printer of Officium B.V. Mariae, Valencia, 1486, 165 G. [P. 1], but F and L plain, double-stemmed, O closed, diamonded, without inner vertical, are of different design. The foot stroke of E is unbroken.

RODRÍGUEZ DE ALMELLA, DIEGO. Copilación de las batallas campales.

*28 May, 1487.

1^a. Tractado que se llama copilacion delas batallas campales que || son contenidas enlas estorias escolasticas / 1 de españa. dirigido || al muy reuerendo señor don fray johā ortega de maluenda obpo || de coria del consejo del Rey / 1 Reyna nuestros señores 1c. || .Prologo. || [M]Vy reuerendo señor acordándose me lo que vñ a muy || reuerenda paternidad me ouo embiado mādā / . . . 1^b, l. 30. Estas son las batallas cāpale^a dñā primera pte desta copilacion . . . 55^b, l. 22, COLOPHON: A gloria / 1 alabanca de nño saluador / y redemptor ihū xpō. fue || este libro que es llamado el tractado delas batallas cāpales aca-||bado con otros dos tractados enla muy noble / 1 leal cibdad de || murcia por manos de maestre. Lope dñā roca aleman. Impressor || de libros lunes a. xxviiij. dias 8 mayo año de mil / 1. cccc. lxxxvij || años. || .DEO GRACIAS.

Folio. a¹⁰⁻¹ b-f⁸ g⁶. 55 leaves. 3^a: 32 lines, 210 × 137 mm. Type: 130 G. Capital spaces. Haebler 580. Vindel, vol. 3, p. 209, no. 2. Hain, part of 864 = 5571.

1^a, prologo; 1^b, las batallas campales; 49^a, letter of 15 February, 1479, signed by Rodríguez de Almella, 'sobre los matrimonios entre los reyes de Castilla y de Leon con los reyes y casa de Francia fechos'; 51^a, como y por que razon non se deue diuidir los reinos y señorios de España, by Rodríguez de Almella; 55^b, colophon.

Leaf a 5 (unsigned) is disjunct, the stub being visible between this leaf and the following.

In quire b the number of lines to the page varies between 27 and 32. The latter half of the last line of text on the recto of b 5 is repeated on the verso. On b 8^a the last line is not completely filled with text.

267 × 175 mm. The upper margins have been repaired throughout, and a few words of text lost through cropping in some leaves have been supplied in pen-and-ink facsimile. On 1^a is written: Frater Gundisaluus a Peña emit hunc librum tribus argenteis numi[s] Anno domini. M cccxc viij. Bound in modern half brown morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in August, 1932.

IB. 53553.

HUETE

ALVARO DE CASTRO

DATES. Two Indulgences in De Castro's types were printed 'before 17 April, 1483' and 'before 27 March, 1484' (respectively Gesamtkatalog 43, 47), but there is no reason to suppose that these were printed at Huete. If the date of the ambiguous colophon of Díaz de Montalvo, Ordenanzas reales (IB. 53402; Haebler 214; Gesamtkatalog 8293), is to be understood as that of the printing and not of the composition of the work, the first dated book printed by De Castro at Huete was completed on 11 November, 1484. (For the printer's earlier career, see Introduction, p. lxviii.) It was probably followed at no long interval by an edition (folio, a¹⁶, 16 leaves, the first blank, type 103 G.) of the Constitutions of a Synod of Cuenca which were promulgated on 23 October, 1484, printed and signed by Castro, without name of place or date. (A copy in private possession, seen 1952; H. P. Kraus, New York, Cat. 56, no. 44; cf. Vindel, vol. 8, p. 389.) Another edition of Montalvo's work was completed on 23 August, 1485 (IB. 53405). Several issues of Indulgences in De Castro's types are assignable to the years 1486, 1487 (including IA. 53410), 1488, and 1490 (Gesamtkatalog 51-6, 56/10, 58, 59, 59/10), though it does not follow that all or any of these were printed at Huete.

TYPES (see Plate XVIII^s):

82 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], small face, angular, heavy text type, in Spanish style. Most majuscules double-stemmed, D and O also double-crossed. Haebler's M⁷¹. I (small), L, M, N (with inner dot), P, R serrated. G, P, Q, V with fine inner double verticals. Square thorned A, with double bar, and double-shanked to right. Curious T with twisted stem leaning to right. Alternative plain P used sparingly. Flat-headed rounded d. Large 7 with long vertical to left. Unusual sloping hyphen sort with point at foot. In use in 1484, 1485.

70 G. [Haebler 2], small face commentary type in the same style as the preceding, but N double-crossed without dot, P with diagonals. In use throughout.

103 G. [P. 2; Haebler 3], large text or heading type in the same style as 82 G., though some capitals differ in form. Closely resembles also Centenera (Zamora) 93 G. C, D, E, O, and Q indented to left, with inner verticals. Dotted N with curved stem. Normal double-stemmed T. Serrated P with verticals and also a plain empty form. Narrow h with tail. In use in 1484, 1485.

100 G., medium text type not distinguished by Proctor or Haebler, much lighter and more rounded than 103 G., though the capitals, sparingly used, appear to belong to that type. Distinguishable by rounded h without tail. In use from 1487.

CAPITALS AND BORDERS. In addition to the capitals and borders described in their places, lombards of two sizes, 13-14 mm. and 19 mm. in height, are found in Díaz de Montalvo, Ordenanzas reales, 11 November, 1484 (IB. 53402). Plain S, 11 mm. high, is used in the Indulgence of 1487 (IA. 53410).

DÍAZ DE MONTALVO, ALPHONSUS. Ordenanzas reales. *11 November, 1484.

1^a, (table) e nel nonbre de dios trino en personas 7 vno en esneçia || Aquj comiença la tabla delos libros 7 titulos desta copilaçõ || de leyes que mandaron fazer 7 copilar los muy altos 7 muy. || poderosos príçipes el Rey don fernando 7 la Reyna doña ysabel . . . [7^a, (within border) [P]OR que la justicia es muy alta vtud || . . .] 9^a, col. 1 (border to right and at foot) ENseña 7 pre||dica la santa || madf yglesia || E firme men||te crea 7 sin||plemente con||fiese . . . 262^a, l. 11, COLOPHON: p or mandado delos muy al||tos 7 muy poderosos sere||nisymos 7 cristianisymos || príçipes rrey dō fernan||do 7 rreyna doña ysabel nuestros se||ñores cōpuso este libro de leyes el doc||tor alfonso diaz de montaluo oydor de || su audiencia 7 su rrefrendario 7 desu || cōsejo 7 acabose de escreuir ēla çibdad || de huepte a onze dias del mes de no. || uiebre dia de sã marti año dī nasçimjō || del nro saluador jhū xpō de mjl 7 qua||troçientos 7 ochenta 7 quatro años |||| castro |||

Folio. [*]^a; a b¹⁰ c¹²⁻¹ d-h¹⁰; i l-n¹⁰ o O⁸; p¹⁰ q^a; r f S¹⁰ t¹² T^a; v¹⁰ u^a; x y¹⁰ I z^a. 265 leaves, 5, 6, 161, 229, 263-5 blank, 10-86 numbered IIII-LXXX. 2 columns. 10^a: 41 lines and headline, 169 (174) × 119 (with marginalia 161) mm. Types: 103 G., 'titulos' from n 10^b, headlines in quire q and from quire t; 82 G.; 70 G., marginalia. Capitals at beginning of each book; elsewhere spaces, mostly with guide-letters. Lombards in quire a. Borders.

Haebler 214. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 151, no. 4. Hain 11558. Gesamtkatalog 8293.

The original position of the two blank leaves in the first unsigned quire is uncertain. In this copy the first and sixth leaves are blank, but apparently not conjugate. Above, the description of the Segovia copy has been followed, in which the blanks occur as leaves 5 and 6. (D. Cristino Valverde del Barrio, Catálogo de incunables . . . de la santa iglesia catedral de Segovia (1930), p. 110.)

A series of metal-cut initials, c. 55 × 55 mm., is employed at the beginning of the Prologue and of each of the eight books, each capital containing a representation of persons or a subject having reference to the section of text following, namely P (7^a, wanting in this copy) Ferdinand and Isabel, E (9^a) the Trinity, L (29^a) king and four disputants, I (88^a, wanting in this copy) judge hearing a case, S (113^a) two mounted knights tilting, A (144^a) priest performing a marriage, B (162^a) exchequer scene, E (212^a) house with figures, T (230^a) man being hanged.

The text on 7^a (wanting in this copy) is set within a four-side metal-cut border, inscribed (top) FELLIX MATRIMONIVM (to right) CVI LEX ET IVSTICIA CŌ (to left, in reverse) CORDI FEDERE MARITÄTVR. The section at the foot shows a hunting scene, with a blank shield in the middle. At the beginning of each book is a two-side metal-cut border with scrolls of leaves and flowers, and, in the centre at the foot, a shield supported by two kneeling figures and containing three trees.

From the beginning to quire n 4^a, in quire p, and at the commencement of each book, the 'titulos' are written in red; on n 10^b, in quires o, O, and from q to the end they are printed in black in type 103 G.

ALVARO DE CASTRO

In quire c leaf 8 is disjunct, the stub being visible after leaf 3. Sheet i 2 is signed a. ij, and z 1 is signed x j, in error.

298×215 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 7 (a 1), 88 (i 1). Without the blanks 229 (u 8), 263-5 (z 6-8). Bound in modern half blue morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in April, 1904.

IB. 53402.

DÍAZ DE MONTALVO, ALPHONSUS. Ordenanzas reales. *23 August, 1485.

3^a. (table) e nel nonbre de dios trino en psonas 7 vno en esençia. Aqui comiença la tabla delos || libros 7 tiulos desta copilacion de lyes q mandaron fazer 7 copilar los muy altos 7 || muy poderosos pñçipes. El rrey don fernādo. E la rreyna doña ysabel . . . 5^a. (within border) POR que la justiçia es muy al. || ta vtud . . . 7^a. (headline) libro. primero || ¶ Titulo j dela Santa fe cātholiça || ¶ Ley .j. como deue creer todo fiel xpiano enla santa trenidat /. || ENseña 7 pñdica . . . 314^b, col. 2, l. 3, COLOPHON: p or mādado. delos muy || altos 7 muy poderosos || serenissimos 7 cristiaani || simos prinçipes rrey don fernādo 7 reina doña ysabel nros seño || ffs ppuso este libro. de leyes. El || doctor alfonso diaz. de motaluo || oydor de su audiençia. E su rre || frendario. E de su consejo 7 aca || borse de escreuir. Enla çibdad de || huepte a veite 7 tres dias dī mes || de agosto / Vispera de señor sant || bartolome / año del nascimiento || del nro saluador jhu xpo de mjll || 7 quatroçientos 7 ochenta 7 çinco || años. || .Castro || 315^a, e ste es traslado bien 7 fielmente sacado de vna carta del rrey 7 reyna || nros señores escripta en papel . . . 315^b, l. 30, END: . . . alfonso fernan || dez de parada vezinos dela dicha çibdat 7 yo juā de parada escriuano.

Folio. [*]⁴; a¹² b⁸ B⁶; c-h y¹⁰; l m¹⁰ n¹²; o-q¹⁰ r⁸; 212 f¹⁰; i s t u v¹⁰ x¹²; z ā¹⁰; A-C¹⁰ D¹². 316 leaves, 1, 2, 132, 254, and 316 blank. 2 columns, except the Prologue (5^a-6^a) and the royal decree (315). 8^a: 35 lines and headline, 180 (200)×128 (with marginalia 162) mm. Types: 103 G., text; 82 G., marginalia, 'titulos'. Capitals at beginning of each book; elsewhere spaces with guide-letters. Borders. Haebler 216. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 162, no. 5. Gesamtkatalog 8295.

Capitals and borders are used as in the edition of 11 November, 1484 (IB. 53402).

The letter of Ferdinand and Isabel contains the following (315^a, l. 33): E nos entendiendo ser prouechoso y aun nesçesario para guarda y conseruacion dela justicia . . . mandamos que se fiziese copilacion delas dichas leyes y ordenanças . . . en vn

volumen por libros y titulos de partidos y conuinientes. Lo qual mandamos fazer y copilar al doctor Alfonso Diaz de Montaluo . . . Lo qual el fizo 7 copilo muy bien y copiosa y conplidamente. E por que cada vno de vos los dichos conçeijos touiese vn libro delas dichas leyes . . . mandamos al dicho doctor de Montaluo que fiziese fazer y escreuir muchos delos dichos libros de letra de molde lo qual el fizo fazer . . . Mandamos a cada vn conçeijo de cada çibdat villa o logar delos dichos nostros rreynos . . . tomeys vno delos dichos libros de molde. El qual vos sera dado y entregado enquadernado por Martin de Montaluo fijo del dicho doctor . . . y le deys por el setecientos marauedis en los quales tasamos y moderamos el dycho libro, dandovoslo enquadernado y firmado por concertado del nombre del dicho Martin de Montaluo . . . Dada enla çibdat de Cordoua a veynte dias del mes de março año . . . mill y quatroçientos y ochenta y çinco años.

The formal authentication of the copy is written below the text on 315^b.

The verso of leaf 260 (z 6) is blank, but there is no omission in the text.

272×200 mm. Without the blanks 1 and 254 (x 12). Bound in nineteenth-century marbled calf.

Bought.

IB. 53405.

INNOCENTIUS VIII. Buladeindulgencias de la Santa Cruzada contra los Moros. [For the dead. In Catalan.] [1487.]

Sia manifesta cosa atots los que la present veurā que nostre sant pa || re papa ignocent huyte / ara nouament ha atorgat plenaria remissio de || totes les penes de purgatori aqī seuol defut / o defuncta per quis daran || quatre reals dargent castellanos / o la justa valor de aquells per ajuda || ales grans desp[en]ses que de con tinuo se fan enla guerra d[el]s moros || enemiches de nostra santa fe catholica. E per quante vos || haueu dona[t] per la anima de || los dites quatre || reales li es atorgada la dita remissio plenaria. / En testimoni dela qual || cosa vos es stada liurada la present segellada ab lo segelle dela dita cru || zada feta enel ani [m]jll cccc lxxx set ||

Oblong slip. 10 lines, 50 (with capital S, 57)×116 mm. Type: 100 G. Capital S. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 175, no. 9. Gesamtkatalog 56.

The letters mjo which are printed (in error for vij^o?) near the end of the last line in the copy reproduced by Vindel do not occur in this copy.

On vellum. 97×140 mm. With a notarial signature and traces of a seal. Bound in green cloth.

Bought in June, 1937.

IA. 53410.

PAMPLONA

ARNALDO GUILLÉN DE BROCAR

DATES. The earliest book printed by Arnaldo Guillén de Brocar at Pamplona is a Manual of the local diocesan use completed 'm.cccc.xc. xviii kal. ianuarij' (Pérez Goyena, *Ensayo de bibliografía navarra* (1947), no. 1; Vindel, vol. 8, p. 318, Pamplona, no. 1). In accordance with Proctor's assumption in such cases (Index, pt. 1, p. 16), the date 15 December, 1490 is here taken to be intended. A single dated book is recorded for each of the years 1492, 1495-7, while there is documentary evidence that in 1496 and 1497 Guillén may have printed also Missals for the use of Lescar and Mondoñedo, of which no copy is known (cf. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 207, no. 7, p. 216, no. 11). Four books contain colophons dated 1499, and though none is recorded belonging to the next year, he continued at work at Pamplona until the summer of 1501, thereafter moving to Logroño.

TYPES (see Plate XVIII⁵):

82 G. [P. 2; Haebler 1], clear text type in Venetian style. Closely resembling founts used by several Paris printers, cf. Gering 82 G. [P. 9], Higman/Hopyl 82 G. [P. 8], Philippi 83 G. [P. 8]. Several capitals double-stemmed and/or double-crossed. Haebler's M⁸⁸. N diamonded, P empty, V with inner hook. Double hyphen. In use from 1496.

137 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3], large heading type in Lyonnese style. Haebler's M²³; scrolled I; O, Q empty, with twist on left shoulder; diagonals of V slope upwards from left. Very closely resembling Du Pré (Lyons), type 15 [Haebler] (cf. Claudin, vol. 3, p. 507). Haebler's measurement. Here used in Bonaventura, *Diaeta salutis*, 3 November, 1497 (IA. 54113), and the undated *Castrovol*, *Tractatus super symbolum Quicunque vult* (IA. 54109).

133 G. [P. 1; Haebler 4], medium heading type in the same style as 137 G., with many capitals double-stemmed and/or double-crossed. Triple-thorned I; diagonals of V slope downwards from left. D, G of 137 G. and small plain P of 111 G. admixed. Tail of h rests on line. Confused by Haebler, *Geschichte*, Abb. 386, and *Gesellschaft für Typenkunde* 1440, with 111 G. [P. 5]. Here found only in Bonaventura, *Diaeta salutis*, 1497 (IA. 54113).

280 G. [P. 4; Haebler 6], canon type, here used only for the title of the undated *Guido de Columnis*, *Crónica troyana* (IB. 54117). Measurement approximate.

111 G. [P. 5; Haebler 5], text type in the Lyonnese style. A diamonded, small, Haebler's M⁸⁸, V with diagonals sloping downwards from left. Minuscule h with curly tail, rr perruna. Distinguishable from Biel (Burgos) 111 G. [P. 8] by single hyphen, and ¶ with horns curved slightly inwards.

*** Proctor's type 6 [Haebler 2], Haebler 7, and the two types used in the *Manuale Pampilonense*, 1490, as shown in Vindel's reproductions (vol. 8, pp. 318-23), are not represented in the Museum collection.

CAPITALS AND BORDERS. Capital E, 43 × 43 mm., white on black ground, showing an ecclesiastic, is used in the undated *Guido de Columnis*, *Crónica troyana*, and *Castrovol*, *Tractatus super symbolum Quicunque vult*. A, 21 × 21 mm., white on black, with leaf decoration, very similar to letters used at Burgos by Biel and Juan de Burgos. Lombards of various sizes are also met with, some within frame-lines measuring 20 × 20 mm. Border strips of various lengths, c. 10 mm. in width, one containing a mermaid, another an ape, are used in the same books.

DEVICE. The printer's monogram A G, white on black, in the lower half of a circle divided by a cross-bar supporting a cross; in the upper quarters, the initials D(e) B(rocar). The circle and cross are flanked by strap-work and flower ornament. 56 × 41 mm. Vindel, *Escudos y marcas tipográficas* . . . Siglo XV, fig. 28.

BONAVENTURA. *Diaeta salutis. Contemplatio de natiuitate Iesu Christi. De resurrectione a peccato ad gratiam.*

*3 November, 1497.

1^a. [woodcut, the Crucifixion] ¶ TITLE: *Dieta salutis a beato bonauētura edita: nouiter ipressus ac ¶ emendat⁹* Incipit feliciter. ¶ 1^b. [woodcut, the Virgin crowned by two angels] ¶ Dignare me laudare te virgo sacra. Da michi virtutem contra hostes tuos. ¶ 2^a. ¶ Prologus seu prefatio ī libellū pēdicatoriibus maxime perutilē: qui cōmunit' dieta sa- ¶ lutis ab omnibus nuncupatur. ¶ HEC est via: ambulate in ea ¶ . . . 212^a, COLOPHON: ¶ Sancti bonauenture doctoris eximij de ¶ dieta salutis vna cum tractatu de resurrectiōe hominis a peccato 7 pparatione ad gra ¶ tiam tractatus emendatus nuper ac recogni ¶ tus: cum tabula q̄ accuratissime confecta feli ¶ citer finit. Impressus pampilone per venera ¶ bilem virum magistrum Arnaldum

guillier ¶ mum de brocario. Anno domini Mil. cccc. ¶ xcviij. Die tertia mensis nouembris ¶ DEVICE.

Octavo. a-z 1 2 3 4^a 24. 212 leaves, 2-164 numbered ii-clxiiiij. 4^a: 26 lines and headline, 107 (113) × 71 mm. Types: 133 G., title, most headlines, headings; 137 G., three lines on 1^b, heading on n 6^a; 82 G. Lombards. Haebler 64. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 211, no. 10. Hain 3529. Gesamtkatalog 4729.

1^a, cut and title; 1^b, cut and 5 lines of text; 2^a, *diaeta salutis*; 184^a, tabula; 203^a, *deuota contemplatio edita a beato Bonauentura de natiuitate Iesu Christi*; 204^b, *tractatus de resurrectione a peccato ad gratiam ex dictis sancti Bonauenturae excerptus*; 211^a, tabula; 212^a, colophon, device; 212^b, blank.

Capitals of 137 G. are freely admixed in type 133 G.

The cut on 1^a, used previously in Masparrautha, *Regulae*, 15 November, 1492 (Haebler 408), measures 69 × 44 mm. The cut on 1^b measures 68 × 42 mm.

141 × 96 mm. On 211^b is the signature of Frater Frac^{us} Boui (?). Bound in nineteenth-century divinity calf at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in February, 1870.

IA. 54113.

PAMPLONA

COLUMNIS, GUIDO DE. Historia troiana.
[In the Spanish translation of Pedro López
de Ayala.] *Undated.

1^a, TITLE: Cronica troyana ||| 1^b. [woodcut within borders.] 2^a. Esta siguiente cronica muy reuerendo y muy magnifico || señor Es partida en quatro partes principales || . . . 2^b. Comiēca la cronica troyana dirigida al muy reueren||dissimo E muy magnifico señor don Matheo dela puer||ta arcobispo de salerno: cōpuesta 7 copilada por el famo||so poeta E ystoriador guido de coluña. || ERa costūbre muy magnifico señor cerca delos anti||gos poner en escripto . . . 137^a, col. 2, l. 18. Aqui se sigue la tabla. (137^b) ¶ Titulo primero de como noe fallo || . . . 142^a, col. 2, l. 24, COLOPHON: ¶ Acabase la cronica 7 destruyciō de || troya empremda en la cibdad de Pō||plona por maestre Arnalt guillem de || brocar. por mādado de Iuā thomas || fuario. ||| DEVICE.

Folio. a-q⁸ r⁶ s⁸. 142 leaves, 2-136 so numbered. 2 columns, except on fol. 2. 3^a: 40 lines and headline, 223(233) × 147 mm. Types: 280 G., title; 137 G., headings on fol. 2; 111 G. Capital E on 2^a, 2^b; spaces with guide-letters elsewhere. Haebler 159. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 233, no. 22. Gesamtkatalog 7246.

The woodcut (1^b), measuring 107 × 93 mm., represents Helen led away by an armed warrior, and to the left a fight within the city.

285 × 203 mm. Bound in old vellum.

Bought in May, 1899.

PETRUS DE CASTROVOL. Tractatus
super symbolum Quicumque vult.

Undated.

1^a, TITLE: Tractatus vel si mauis exposi||tio in symbolum Quicūq3 vult vna || cum textu editus per fratrē petrum || de castrouol famatissimum sacre || theologie professorem. 1^b. (the whole within borders) [woodcut] || Sancta trinitas || vnus deus mise||rere nobis. 2^a. ¶ Incipit tractatus super psalmum quicūq3 vult nomina||tum qui alio nomine dicitur simbolu3 Athanasij Episcopi || alexandrie Cōpilatus per fratrem Petrum de castrovol || ordinis fratrum minorum. ac sacre theologie magistrum. || QVamuis michi laboriosu3 || sit tamē tui studij me cogit caritas . . . 84^b, l. 30, COLOPHON: ¶ Tractatus super psalmum Quicumq3 vult per reueren||dum in xpo Seraphici ordinis fratrem Petru3 de Castro||uol in sacra pagina magistrum compilatus. Rursus Tho||lose reuisus diligenter fideliterq3 examinatus: Pāpi-lone || impressus finit. 85^a. ¶ Sequitur Tabula . . . 85^b, l. 21: . . . Hec est fides catholica.

Quarto. a-k⁸ l⁶. 86 leaves, the last blank. 3^a: 36 lines, 147 × 92 mm. Types: 137 G., title, text of Creed; 82 G. Capital A on 7^a. Lombards. Haebler 134. Vindel, vol. 6, p. 228, no. 16. Hain 4655? = 4656?

The cut on 1^b, measuring 69 × 43 mm., and representing the three persons of the Trinity, was used also in Nicolaus de Blony, De sacramentis, 30 January, 1499 (Haebler 51).

Leaf h 3 is signed h ij in error.

186 × 132 mm. On 1^a is written: Da Livraria dal p^a. de Lx^a., and on 1^b: Da L^a. do Conv^{to} da graça de Lx^a. Bound in old vellum.

Bought in June, 1892.

IA. 54109.

IB. 54117.

GRANADA

MEINARDUS UNGUT AND JOHANNES PEGNITZER

DATE. The only dated book known to have been printed by Ungut and Pegnitzer at Granada is the Ximénez, *Vita Christi*, completed on 30 April, 1496 (IB. 54220). It was probably preceded by the undated and unsigned collection of tracts by Fernando de Talavera, first Archbishop of Granada (Haebler 632), which is the only other book assigned to the press (see Introduction, p. lxxii).

TYPES (see Plate XIX^s):

155 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2], large heading type with ornate capitals. A (empty) with scrolled stem; O and Q triple-crossed. Indistinguishable from Pegnitzer, Herbst, and Glockner (*Compañeros alemanes*, Seville) 165 (155) G. [P. 1] (q.v.), as used in and after 1493.

125 G. [P. 2; Haebler 1], large text type, resembling Printer of Nebrissensis, *Gramática castellana* (Salamanca) 120 G. [P. 2]. Many capitals double-shanked; D, G, O, Q double-crossed; A empty; H with scrolled stem; M (Haebler's M⁹²), N, P, V with diamond. Curly-tailed h.

CAPITALS. Sets measuring 40×40 mm., and 30×30 mm., white on black ground with fruit, flower, and leaf ornament, some also with birds; in the style of those used by Pegnitzer at Seville in Ortiz, *Cinco tratados*, 1493 (IB. 52332), and in part the same material.

XIMENEZ, FRANCISCO. *Primer volumen de Vita Christi*. [Translated from the Valencian dialect. Edited by Fernando de Talavera.] *30 April, 1496.

[1^a, TITLE: (red) Primer volumen de vita xp̄i de fray franc̄isco xymenes corregido y añadido por el || Arçobispo de Granada: y hizo le imprimir || por que es muy provechoso. Contiene quassí todos los euangelios de todo el año.] 2^a. (red) (headline) Prologo. || ¶ Libro dela vida de nuestro señor || . . . (l. 12) (black) CAdA christiano: segū || su manera . . . 3^a. (red) (headline) Tabla || ¶ Comiença el libro primero . . . 16^a. (red) Comiença el libro pri||mero que declara como || el aduenimiento del sal||uador desde el comienzo || del mundo aca: . . . 371^b. (black)T (red)Abla o suma||rio d̄ todos los euā||gelios que se dizen || en la yglesia entre el || año contenidos ene||ste primero volumen: . . . 377^a. (black)S (red)On aqui notados al||gunas faltas de algu||nas palabras o letras || . . . 377^b, col. 2, l. 24, COLOPHON: (red) ¶ (black) Fue acabado y empresso este pri||mer volumen de vita cristi de fray || fr̄ncisco ximenez: en la grande ⁊ nō||brada cibdad de

Granada enel po||strimero día del mes de abril. Año || d̄l señor de mill. cccc. xcvi. por Mey||nardo vngut ⁊ Iohānes de nurē||berga alemanes: por mādado y ex||pensas del muy reuerendissimo se||ñor: don fray Fernando de tala-uera || primero arçobispo dela sancta ygle||sia desta dicha cibdad de Granada. [378^a. (red) Tabla o registro delos quaz||dernos . . . (l. 20) (red) Tiene siete pliegos señalados por || cuento.]

Folio. (ij-iiij)^s (v-viii)^s; a-z aa-xx^s yy¹⁰; zz². 378 leaves, 15 blank, 16-375 numbered ij-ccclix, with errors and omissions. 2 columns. 19^a: 39 lines and headline, 244 (266)×158 mm. Types: 155 G., title, headlines, chapter-headings in quire a; 125 G. Capitals. Haebler 711. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 419, no. 1. Hain 16239.

The headlines, chapter-headings, and paragraph-marks are printed throughout in red; also the initials on ff. iij recto, vi verso, vii recto.

319×218 mm. Imperfect, wanting the title-leaf, leaf y 8 (fol. clxxvi), and zz 2. Without the blank. Bound in a seventeenth-century binding of gold-tooled dark brown leather over wooden boards, rebacked.

Bought in March, 1841.

IB. 54220.

MONTSERRAT

JOHANN LUSCHNER

DATES. The first book printed by Luschner at Montserrat is the *Bonaventura*, *Meditationes vitae Christi*, 16 April, 1499 (Haebler 69). It was followed by fifteen or sixteen other books and by *Indulgences*, the latest dated colophon being that of the Cisneros, *Exercitatorio de la vida spiritual*, 13 November, 1500 (IA. 54319). In 1501 he was printing again at Barcelona.

TYPES (see Plate XIX⁵):

136 G. [P. 1; Haebler 3], large text and heading type, as used by Preus and Luschner (Barcelona) and Rosenbach (Barcelona) 136 G*, with an additional rather small o, oval, upright. In use throughout.

100 G. [P. 2; Haebler 1], text type, substantially as Rosenbach (Barcelona) and Preus and Luschner (Barcelona) 99 G., but distinguishable by Q with tail beneath the bowl, V with double diagonals, additional I with wider scrolls. In the *Directorio de las horas canónicas*, 30 September, 1500 (IA. 54317), the type appears to have been recast, twenty lines measuring 105 mm.

78 G. [P. 3; Haebler 2], small text type, used previously by Preus and Luschner (Barcelona). I with short single thorn, Q with tail on line. Tailed h.

67 G. [Haebler 6], small-faced text or commentary type, in same style as 78 G., with which it is confused by Proctor. Haebler's M¹⁶. Capitals plain. I with long double thorns; tail of Q beneath the bowl. Minuscule h without tail. Used in Ximenez de Cisneros, *Exercitatorium*, 13 November, 1500 (IA. 54321 (2)) and the undated *Directorium* (IA. 54321 (1)).

* * Haebler's type 5 belongs to the sixteenth century, being found in a Montserrat Indulgence (Haebler 107 (pt. 1, p. 358)), reproduced in *Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*, Jahrg. 8, p. 53, which mentions the name of Pope Julius II, and was therefore printed not before 1503, and not at Luschner's Montserrat press. A canon type used in the *Missale Benedictinum*, 1499 (Haebler 439, reproduced by Vindel, vol. 1, p. 228) is not represented in the Museum collection.

CAPITALS. The three sets of white letters on a black ground with leaf ornament, measuring respectively 53 × 45 mm., 25 × 21 mm., and 20 × 18 mm., were used previously by Rosenbach and Luschner at Barcelona. The *Processionarium*, 26 August, 1500 (IA. 54315), and *Responsoria officii defunctorum*, [1500] (IA. 54323), contain calligraphic initials c. 28 mm. high, and lombards 6 mm. high.

GERARDUS ZUTPHANIENSIS. De
spiritualibus ascensionibus.

*16 May, 1499.

1^a, TITLE: Tractatus de spiritu^{alibus} ascensionibus. |||
2^a. (table) ¶ De quib^{us} necessarijs in vita religiosa profice^{re} disponētib^{us}. c. j. || ... 5^a. ¶ Incipit deuotus tractatulus dñi || Gerardi zutphanie de spūalibus ascensionibus || omnibus in spiritali vita proficere volentibus || non minus necessarijs q̄ vtilis. || ... 83^b, l. 20, COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit deuotus tractatulus dñi || Gerardi de zutphanie. de spiritali^{bus} ascensionibus. vna cum tracta^{tulo} de quattuor in quibus incipiē^{tes} deo seruire: debent esse cauti: si || (84^a) proficere volunt ad permaximam || vtilitatem in vita spiritali profice^{re} cupientiu³ in Monasterio beate || Marie vginis de mōteserrato / ordi^{nis} sc̄ti bñdicti de obseruantia Im^{pressum}. per Iohannē luschner ala^{manum}. Sub expensis eiusde³ mo^{nasterij}. Anno dñi. Millesimo qua^{dringentesimo} nonagesimonono. || xvj. mensis Maij. ||| 84^b. [woodcut.]

Octavo. a-k¹⁴. 84 leaves. 6^a: 27 lines, 105 × 68 mm. Types: 136 G., title, first lines of paragraphs; 100 G., paragraph headings, colophon; 78 G. Capitals, also a few spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 292. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 217, no. 135. Hain 16297. Albareda, La imprenta de Montserrat, 2.

According to the monastic records, 800 copies of this edition were printed. (F. Mendez, *Tipografía española* (1861), p. 171.)

The cut on 84^b is the rectangular version (87 × 62 mm.) of the emblem of Montserrat, showing the monastery, crosses, and the Virgin with the Child seated on her knees sawing a mountain.

Leaf k 3 is signed k ii in error.

133 × 98 mm. Bound in modern limp vellum.

Bought in October, 1898.

IA. 54307.

BONAVENTURA. Incendium amoris.

*27 May, 1499.

1^a, TITLE: Liber sancti Bonauenture || qui incendium amoris dici^{tur}. alias regimen conscien^{tie} vel fons vite. |||
1^b. [woodcut, the rectangular emblem of Montserrat.]
2^a. EVigilans vero aīa³ || meam tanq̄ frigiditate tenebrata³ || ... 32^b, COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit paruū bonū: siue regimē conscientie: quod vocatur fons vite || vna cum ope contemplationis. ad || omnes horas canonicas per tota³ || hebdomadam a seraphico doctore || sancto bonauentura editum. ad per^{maximā} vtilitate³ in vita spiritua^{li} proficere cupientium / in Monaste^{rio} beate Marie virginis de monte^{serrato} / ordinis sancti benedicti de || obseruantia. Impressum per Iohā^{ne}3 luscher alamanū. Sub impensis || eiusdem monasterij. Anno domini || Millesimo quadringētesimo nona^{gesimonono}. xxvij. mensis Maij || Deo gratias. |||

Octavo. a-d⁸. 32 leaves. 3^a: 27 lines, 105 × 69 mm. Types: 136 G., title, etc.; 100 G., colophon, etc.; 78 G. Capitals, also a few spaces, with guide-letters. Haebler 66. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 218, no. 136. Hain 3500. Gesamtkatalog 4708. Albareda 3.

According to the monastic records 800 copies of this edition were printed. (F. Mendez, *Tipografía española* (1861), p. 171.)

135 × 98 mm. Bound in modern brown morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe.

Presented in February, 1946.

IA. 54308.

JOHANN LUSCHNER

BENEDICTUS. Regula. *12 June, 1499.

1^a, TITLE: Regula eximij patris nostri || beatissimi Benedicti. || [woodcut, the rectangular emblem of Montserrat.] 2^a, (table) Incipit prologus regule eximij patris beatissimi Benedicti || ¶ Sequitur textus regule. . . . 4^a, Incipit prologus regule sancti Benedicti abbatis. || OBsculta o fili precepta || magistri. . . . 42^b, l. 11. ¶ Explicit regula sanctissimi patris nostri Benedicti. Tu autē dñe misere nostri. Deo gratias. || Hec est brevis cōpilatio sancte regule patris nostri beatissimi benedicti. || . . . 44^b, l. 14, COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit regula eximij patris nostri beatissimi benedicti. In monasterio beatissime virginis Marie de monteserrato ordinis eiusdem sancti de obseruatiā. Impressa per magistrū Iohannē luschner alamaū || expensis eiusdem monasterij. Anno || domini millesimo quadringētesimo || nonagesimonono .xij. mensis Iunij ||

Octavo. a-e⁸ f⁴. 44 leaves. 5^a: 27 lines, 105 × 68 mm. Types: 136 G., title, etc.; 100 G., chapter-headings; 78 G. Capitals, also some spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 46. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 219, no. 137; vol. 8, p. 123. Hain 2776a. Gesamtkatalog 3830. Albareda 4.

According to the monastic records, 800 copies of this edition were printed. (F. Mendez, Tipografía española (1861), p. 171.)

Leaf c 1 is signed b, and d 3 is signed d ii, in error.

144 × 98 mm. Bound in modern half brown morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Presented in March, 1935.

IA. 54309.

BONAVENTURA. De instructione nouitiorum. De quattuor virtutibus cardinalibus.

*16 June, 1499.

1^a, TITLE: Sanctus bonauentura de in||structione nouitiorū. 7 de quattuor || virtutibus cardinalibus. || [woodcut.] 1^b, (table) ¶ De ingressu ordinis. Capit. j || . . . 2^a, l. 3 ¶ Bernard⁹ cōparās seculū religiōi || . . . 2^b, Incipit compilatio seraphi||ci doctoris sancti bonauentu||re de instructione nouitiorū. || ¶ De ingressu ordinis. Cap. j || Fili cu3 exibis de egipto || . . . 20^b, l. 5, COLOPHON: ¶ Explicit instructio nouitiorū. vna || cu3 tractatu de quattuor virtutibus || cardinalibus edito a sancto Bonauentura in monasterio btissime vir||ginis Marie de monte serrato ordi||nis sancti Benedicti de obseruatiā || Inpressum per Iohannē luschner || alamanū expensis eiusdem monasterij. Anno domini . millesimo qua||dringētesimo nonagesimonono . xvj || mensis Iunij. || [woodcut.]

Octavo. a b⁸ c⁴. 20 leaves. 4^a: 27 lines, 105 × 69 mm. Types: 136 G., first line of title, incipit on 2^b, first lines of chapters; 100 G., second and third lines of title, chapter-headings, colophon; 78 G. Capitals, also spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 62. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 224, no. 139. Hain 3508. Gesamtkatalog 4736. Albareda 5.

According to the monastic records, 800 copies of this edition were printed. (F. Mendez, Tipografía española (1861), p. 171.)

The cut on the title-page is the rectangular version of the emblem of Montserrat, that on 20^b a circular version of the same (33 mm. diam.).

This text is not now taken to be a genuine work of St. Bonaventure.

142 × 99 mm. Leaves b 6 and 7 have changed places in binding. Bound in modern Spanish gold-tooled brown morocco, signed: Subirana Enc. Brugalla Dor.

Bought in March, 1932.

IA. 54311.

PROCESSIONARIUM. Processionarium secundum consuetudinem monachorum congregationis sancti Benedicti de Valladolid. 26 August, 1500.

1^a, TITLE: (red) Processionariū fm consuetudi||nē Monachorū congregationis||sancti Benedicti de Valladolid || (black) [woodcut, the rectangular emblem of Montserrat.] || (woodcut capitals, black) A V E M A || 1^b, (red) Tabula huius operis. || . . . 3^a, (headline, red) Ad aspsoriū die .do. p totū ānū I || (black) ASperges me || . . . 114^b, l. 12, COLOPHON: (red) Impressū ī mōasterio beate Marie de || Mōtefrato. Die .xxvj. Mēsis Augusti. || Anno dñi Milesimo. Quingētesimo. || (black)G I (red)Sit laus deo. (black)P V ||

Quarto. [*]²; [a] b-o⁸. 114 leaves, 3-114 numbered I-CXII. 2^a: 22 lines and headline, 147 (155) × 92 mm. Types: 136 G.; 100 G., rubrics on 20^a and elsewhere. Red-printed lombards. Capitals. Printed musical notes on red-printed staves. Haebler 556. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 233, no. 149. Hain 13379. Albareda 13.

The page-contents consist for the most part of five four-line staves with notes, each followed by a line of text, with a headline.

According to the monastic records, 130 copies of this edition were printed on vellum and 300 on paper. (F. Mendez, Tipografía española (1861), p. 171.)

On vellum. 200 × 134 mm. Parts of the last two lines on fol. lxi verso have been erased. With two leaves of vellum containing antiphons in manuscript bound at the beginning. Bound at the British Museum bindery in nineteenth-century blue morocco, tooled in gold and blind.

Bought in November, 1855.

IA. 54315.

XIMENES DE CISNEROS, GARCIA. Directorio de las horas canónicas.

30 September, 1500.

1^a, TITLE: Tabla del directorio de || las horas canonicas. || 1^b, (headline) Tabla desta obra || ¶ Capitulo primero como no deue f || el religioso negligente . . . 3^a, (red) Directorio delas horas canonicas I || ¶ (black) Comença vn tractado directorio de||las horas canonicas que enseña el mo||do que el Religioso ha de tener . . . 40^b, l. 14: . . . Fenesce el || directorio delas horas canonicas a || gloria y alabāça de nro señor dios y de || su gloriosa madre nra señora la virgē || Maria. Deo graçias. Amen. || (41^a, headline, red) Suma desta obra XXXIX || ¶ (black) Este tractado en suma tiene .iiij. || partes pncipales. || . . . 42^b, l. 17, COLOPHON: (red) Fue inpmido en Mōtfrat. postrime||ro de Setiebre año de Mil y qñietos.

Octavo. [*]²; a-e⁸. 42 leaves, 3-42 numbered I-XL, with errors. 4^a: 18 lines and headline, 95 (101) × 70 mm. Type: 100 (105) G. Capitals. Haebler 234. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 235, no. 150. Hain 6270. Albareda 14.

According to the monastic records, 440 copies of this edition were printed. (F. Mendez, Tipografía española (1861), p. 172.)

The foliation of leaf XXXVIII (e 6) is printed on the verso of the preceding leaf.

146 × 101 mm. Bound in modern brown blind-tooled sheep.

Bought in July, 1928.

IA. 54317.

MONTSERRAT

XIMENES DE CISNEROS, GARCIA. Exercitatorio de la vida spiritual.

13 November, 1500.

[1^a. Tabla desta obra || . . . 1^b. [woodcut.]] 2^a. Tabla desta obra. || Prologo. A fojas. ij. || . . . [9^a. TITLE: Exercitatorio dela || vida spiritual. || [woodcut.] 9^b. Zelus domus tue comedit || me. Psalmo .lxviii. || [woodcut.]] 10^a. (headline) Iesus Maria II || ¶ Comiença vn tractado muy pro||uechoso llamado exercitatorio de||la vida spiritual. || Prologo || A Gloria ðla sanctissima tri||nidad / y dela gloriosissima || virgen Maria . . . 269^b, l. 3. COLOPHON: ¶ El presente tractado fue copila||do y emprimido enel Monesterio || de nra señora la virgen Maria de || mōsserrat enel año del nascimiēto || del señor de Mil y quiniētos a .xiiij. || de Nouienbre. || Deo graçias. Amen. [270^b. [woodcut.]]

Octavo. [*]⁸; a-z 1 2 4 A-F⁸ G⁶. 270 leaves, 10-269 numbered II-CCLXVII, with errors. 10^a: 18 lines and headline, 95 (102) × 68 mm. Types: 136 G., [title], headings of parts; 100 (105) G. Capitals, also a few spaces with guide-letters. Haebler 151. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 237, no. 151; vol. 8, p. 128. Hain 5366. Albareda 15.

According to the monastic records, 800 copies of this edition were printed. (F. Mendez, *Tipografía española* (1861), p. 173, n. 1.)

In his colophon the author remarks that he has written his work 'en vulgar . . . para los simplos deuotos y no para los letrados superbios' (269^a, lines 14-17).

The cuts, wanting in this copy but reproduced by Vindel (loc. cit.), comprise the Crucifixion (1^b), the circular version of the Montserrat emblem (9^a, 270^b), and the Image of Pity (9^b).

135 × 99 mm. Imperfect, wanting the first and last leaves of the first unsigned quire, a 1, a 3-6, G 1, G 6. After G 3 (fol. CCLXV) is inserted a quarter sheet signed t ii, with foliation CXLVI and CLI, the text differently set up from that of the leaves found in their correct position. With the monogram of Count Ricardo Heredia. Bound in old vellum.

Bought in June, 1896.

IA. 54319.

XIMENES DE CISNEROS, GARCIA. Exercitatorium vitae spiritualis. [Translated from the Spanish by Francisco de Torquemada.]

13 November, 1500.

[1^a. TITLE: Exercitatorium || vite spiritualis. . . .] 103^b, l. 5. COLOPHON: ¶ Finitur presens tractatus || qui dicitur exercitatorium vite spūalis. In quo si quis le||gendo. meditando. orando. seu contemplando accurate || se exercitauerint: facile 7 in breui ope diuine gratie subue||ctus quodam seraphico amore adherebit dño. 7 tande3 po||terit securus vt sui laboris donatium vita3 eternā spare. || ¶ Compilatus fuit tractatus iste in monasterio btē Ma||rie de Mōte serrato Anno domini. M.d. Idus nouēbris.

Octavo. [*]⁴ a-m⁸ n⁴. 104 leaves, 5-103 numbered I-XCIX. Fol. VIII^b: 30 lines and headline; 101 (106) × 70 mm. Types: 136 G., chapter-headings; 100 (105) G., headlines; 67 G. Capitals. Woodcut. Haebler 151 (2). Vindel, vol. 1, p. 238, no. 152; Albareda 16.

The date, 13 November, 1500, is also given for the edition of the Spanish original catalogued above (IA. 54319), and may not be accurate.

According to the monastic records, 206 copies of this edition were printed. (F. Mendez, *Tipografía española* (1861), p. 173, n. 1.)

The woodcut of the Image of Pity on 4^b, measuring 63 × 46 mm., is flanked by borders.

116 × 78 mm. A fragment, consisting only of leaf 4 (unnumbered), fol. VIII and part of the last leaf (XCIX). Bound after IA. 54321 (1).

IA. 54321 (2).

XIMENES DE CISNEROS, GARCIA. Directorium horarum canonicarum.

Undated.

2^a. TITLE: (red) Tabula directorij || horarū canonicarū || 2^b. (headline, red) Tabula. || ¶ (black) Caplm primū q monachus officiū diuinū accu[ratiss]ime || debet explere. Charta iij. || . . . [18^b. COLOPHON: Explicitū est directoriū ho||rarū canonicarū ad honorem 7 gloria3 dei 7 supergloriose || genitricis eius 7 domine nostre virginis Marie. Deo gra||tias. AMEN. || 19^b, l. 18: . . . errata tā in exercitatorio vite spuālis q̃ || in directorio hora3 canonicarū notare decreui: subiūgens || eorūdem castigatiōes . . . 20^b, l. 27. END: collectā: dic. collectā.]

Octavo. A B⁸ C⁴. 20 leaves, the first blank, 3-20 so numbered. Fol. XIII: 30 lines, and headline, 102 (110) × 71 mm. Types: 136 G., title, chapter numbers; 100 (105) G., headlines; 67 G. Capitals. Haebler 235. Vindel, vol. 1, p. 241, no. 156. Albareda 17.

A statement introducing the errata reads (XIX^b, l. 15): Quia nunquam vel raro libri impressi inueniuntur sine mendis tum aliquando ex parte caratherizantium, tum interdum ex parte emendantium, etiam nonnunquam ex parte utrorumque, ne huiusmodi errores lectoribus noceant, errata tam in exercitatorio vite spiritualis quam in directorio horarum canonicarum notare decreui. Copies of these two works are sometimes found bound together (cf. Haebler, pt. 2, p. 64).

131 × 82 mm. A fragment, consisting of the title-leaf and fol. XIII only, bound before IA. 54321 (2), q.v. Bound in blue cloth.

IA. 54321 (1).

RESPONSORIA OFFICII DEFUNCTORUM.

[1500.]

1^a. P (to right, a four-line stave with notes) || lacebo dño in regi|| (stave with notes) || one viuoz Dilexi quoniam || H (to right, stave with notes) || eu me q2 icholat⁹ || (1^b) (stave with notes) || meus plongat⁹ ē. Ad dñm || . . . 24^b, l. 3 of text: Kyrie leyson: ||

Octavo. a-c⁸. 24 leaves. 1^a: three four-line staves and three lines of text printed alternately, 86 × 70 mm. Type: 136 G. Capitals. Haebler 573 (5). Vindel, vol. 1, p. 241, no. 155. Albareda 10.

The page-contents consist throughout of three red-printed four-line staves with black-printed notes and bars, and three lines of text printed alternately.

According to the monastic records, 43 copies of this edition were printed on vellum, and 308 on paper, in 1500. (F. Mendez, *Tipografía española* (1861), p. 172.)

The blind impression of a line of type is distinguishable at the foot of several pages.

On vellum. 132 × 95 mm. At the end are bound two leaves of paper containing the antiphons of the Palm Sunday procession, written in a seventeenth-century hand. Bound in nineteenth-century brown morocco.

Bought in April, 1904 (M. K. 8. f. 18). IA. 54323.

PORTUGAL LISBON

VALENTIM FERNANDES AND NICOLAU DE SAXONIA

DATES. On 14 May, 1495, the partners Valentim Fernandes and Nicolau de Saxonia completed the fourth volume of the Portuguese translation of Ludolphus de Saxonia, *Vita Christi*, the other three volumes appearing subsequently on 14 August, 7 September, and 20 November of the same year (IC. 56659). Nothing else is known to have been produced by the partnership. The press was continued by Fernandes working alone, a *Votiuale missarum*, signed and dated 10 March, 1496 (IA. 56660) being followed shortly after by the *Historia de Vespasiano*, 20 April, 1496 (Haebler 675), and on 27 May, 20 June, 1497, by Pastrana, *Thesaurus pauperum* (Peixoto, no. 22). The *Epistolae et orationes* of Cataldus Siculus, 21 February, 1500 (Proctor †9839) and three undated books comprise the remainder of Fernandes's output before the end of the century. He continued to print intermittently until 1518. On the dissolution of the partnership, Nicolau de Saxonia established an independent press, completing a *Compostela Breviary* on 31 May, 1497 (Gesamtkatalog 5314) and a *Braga Missal*, 20 June, 1498 (Haebler 440), this being his last known production.

TYPES (see Plate XX^S):

119 G. [Haebler 1], large rounded text type, many capitals with double shanks or stems, some (D, H, M, N, O, P, Q, V) also with double diagonals. Closely resembling in design 98 G. [P. 5] of Ungut and Polonus (Seville) and 98 G. [P. 5] of the *Compañeros alemanes* (Seville), particularly E with hair-line carried above head-stroke, round double-crossed O and Q (here open at head). A empty. Haebler's M⁹³. H, L, N, P, R all with top flourish separated from double stem. Curly-tailed h. In use throughout.

119 G*. [Haebler 2], text type in the same style as the preceding, with which it is conjugate, but larger face and distinguishable by A double-crossed; D, O, Q oval; normal E with sloping double shank. In use throughout.

280 G. [Haebler 3], large heading type. Broad, oval C, D, O with double diagonals. Used only for the headlines of Ludolphus, *Vita Christi*, 1495.

. Haebler's type 4 (115 G., Haebler's M²⁰, Type Facsimile Society 1902 ccc, found in Cataldus, *Epistolae et. orationes*, pt. ii, Gesamtkatalog 6212, II, and *Visiones*, Gesamtkatalog 6214, both undated) is not represented in the Museum collection.

CAPITALS. In Ludolphus de Saxonia, *Vita Christi*, 1495, are used letters belonging to a set measuring 52 × 52 mm. of lombard form, with profuse flower and leaf decoration on black ground, resembling those of Peter Wagner, Nuremberg, and Fadrique de Basilea, Burgos (1491), but of finer execution than the latter. The design derives from an alphabet engraved by Israhel van Meckenem (cf. M. Lehrs, *Geschichte und kritischer Katalog des deutschen . . . Kupferstichs*, Bd. 9 (1934), no. 566). Alphabets of white letters on black or red ground, measuring 28 × 28 mm., with tendril decoration, and 17 × 17 mm., with flower and leaf ornament, are also used in Ludolphus. Lombards 15 mm. high are found in the *Votiuale missarum*, 1496 (IA. 56660).

DEVICES. A. A putto supporting in either hand an empty shield, with elaborate strap-work and the initials of the partners, N. V. 85 × 56 mm. Used in Ludolphus de Saxonia, *Vita Christi*, 1495. Juchhoff no. 85.

B. The printer's housemark on a shield supported by a strap from the head of a crowned lion; attached to the shield, beneath, a ribbon lettered I S V W H; at the lion's feet, a weeping eye from which five tear-drops fall (cf. King Manuel, *Early Portuguese Books*, vol. 1, p. 116). Here found in *Votiuale missarum*, 1496. Juchhoff no. 86.

LUDOLPHUS DE SAXONIA. *Vita Christi*. [In the Portuguese translation of Bernardo de Alcobaça.]

* 14 May, 14 August, 7 September,
20 November, 1495.

PART I. [1^a. [woodcuts; to left, the royal arms of Portugal; to right, the arms of Queen Leonor] ||| **WOODCUT**
TITLE: A primeira parte || do liuro de uita xpi. ||| 1^b. [woodcut, the Crucifixion] || [woodcut, the King and Queen in adoration].] 2^a. (headline) (black) O prohemio ||| (red) ¶ Prohemial epistola ao serenissimo || principe 7 Rey

potentissimo 7 senhor || dom Ioham osegundo Rey de por^{tu}gal . . . (l. 5) . . . di||rigida. preposta em alectura da vida || de xpo. per ordenaça 7 mandado da || muy esclarecida de sangue . . . (l. 10) . . . senhora Raynha dona || Lyanor sua muy virtuosa molher jn^o || pressa pellos honrrados meestres 7 || empressores felicemente se começa. || A (black) Diuina sapiencia ante toda || creatura . . . 3^b. (red) ¶ Aqui se começa o prologo sobre to||do oliuro intitulado de vida de xpo. s. || sobre todas as quatro partes. Feito || per . . . || . . . Ludolfo da muy excelltêe ordem || da cartuxa em amuj nobre cidade de || argentina. felicemente. || . . . [8^a. (red) ¶ Aqui se começam as rubricas dos || capitollos da questa primeyra parte || . . .] 9^a. (within borders) (red) ¶ Começa

se oliuro da vida de jhesu || christo nom aquelle que se chama da || minjçe do saluador oqual he apocrifo || xv di. mas este que compos ho vene||rable meestre Ludolfo prior do moe||steyro muy honrrado de Argentina. || da ordem muy excellente da Cartuxa || . . . 192^b. [woodcuts; to left, device of King John II; to right, device of Queen Leonor] || COLOPHON: (black) ¶ Acabase ho primeyro liuro intitulado de vida de xpo em lingoagem portugues. Nom a || quelle que se chama da minijçe do saluador ho qual he apocrifo. xv. di. Mas este que com||pos ho venerable meestre ludolfo prior do moesteyro muy honrrado de argentina. . . . || . . . O qual mā||dou tresladar de latym em lingoagem portugues amuyto alta prinçessa infante dona ysabel || duquesa de coymbre. 7 senhora de monte moor. Ao muy pobra de virtudes dom abade do || moesteyro de sam paullo. E foy corregido 7 reuisto com muyta dilligência por os reuerendos || padres da ordem de sam francisco de emxobregas de obseruãcia chamados menores. E foy || empsso em amuy nobre 7 sempre leal çidade de Lixboa. aprincipal dos regnos de portugal. || Per hos hōrrados meestres 7 parçeyros Nicolao de saxonía. 7 Valētyno de moravia. por || mandado do muy yllustrissimo senhor el Rey dom Ioham ho segūdo. E da muy esclareçida Raynha dona Lyanor sua molher. . . . (l. 15) . . . Em no anno do nascimento do dicto saluador de Mill 7 quatroçentos 7 || nouenta 7 cinco. A. xiiij. do mes de agosto. || PRINTERS' DEVICE A.

PART II. 1^a. [woodcuts; to left, the royal arms of Portugal; to right, the arms of Queen Leonor] || WOODCUT TITLE: A segunda parte || do liuro de uita xpi. || . . . 88^a, col. 2, l. 41, COLOPHON: ¶ Acabase ho segūdo liuro intitulado de vi||da de xpo em lingoagē portugues em q tra||cta q osenhor fez em. xxxij. anno. por manda||do do muy yllustrissimo senhor el Rey dom || Ioham. E da muy esclareçida senhora Ra||ynha dona Lyonora sua molher. E empsso || em a muy nobre çidade de Lixboa per Ny||colao de saxonía. 7 Valentyno de moravia || parçeyros. Anno de mill qtroçētos nouēta || 7 cinco .a.vij. dias do mes desetembro. 88^b. (red) ¶ (black) Aqui se começa as rubricas. . . . (col. 2, l. 37) . . . Fo. lxxxvj || [woodcuts; to left, device of King John II; to right, device of Queen Leonor.]

PART III. 1^a. [woodcuts; to left, the royal arms of Portugal; to right, the arms of Queen Leonor] || WOODCUT TITLE: A terceira parte || do liuro de uita xpi. || . . . 123^b, col. 2, l. 24. (red) Aqui se começam hos capitolllos || ou rubricas. . . . 124^b. [woodcuts; to left, device of King John II; to right, device of Queen Leonor] || COLOPHON: ¶ Acabase aterçeyra parte ou liuro terçeyro intitulado de vida de xpo em lingoagem por||tugues. . . . (l. 8) . . . E foy empresso em amuy nobre 7 sempre leal || çidade de Lixboa. . . . Per hos honrrados meestres 7 par||çeyros Valentyno de morauia 7 Nicolao de saxonía. por mandado do muy || Illustrissimo || senhor el Rey dom Ioham osegundo. cuja alma deos aja. E da muy esclareçida Raynha || dona Lyanor sua muy nobre molher. . . . (l. 15) . . . Em no anno do nascimento do dicto saluador d' Mill 7 quatroçentos 7 || nouēta 7 cinco. A .xx. dias do mes de nouembro. Regnante ho muy yllustrissimo 7 podero||so Rey 7 senhor Dom Manuel Rey dos dictos Regnos de portugal 7 dos algarues. 7c. || PRINTERS' DEVICE A.

PART IV. 1^a. [woodcuts; to left, the royal arms of Portugal; to right, the arms of Queen Leonor] || WOODCUT TITLE: A quarta parte || do liuro de uita xpi. || . . . 185^a, col. 2, l. 21. (red) ¶ Aqui se começam as rubricas dos || capitolllos deste quarto liuro . . . 185^b, col. 2, l. 46. (black) ¶ Todos desta quarta parte som quader||nos se nom opostumeyro oqual he desta si||natura .zz. 7 he quintero. [186^a. [woodcuts; to left, device of King John II; to right, device of Queen Leonor] || COLOPHON: ¶ Acabase ho

quarto liuro. ou apostumeyra parte intitulado de vida de xpo em lingoagem || portugues. q tracta ou falla da payxam de nosso senhor 7 remijdor jhesu xpo. . . . (l. 9) . . . E foy empresso em amuy nobre 7 || sempre leal cidade de Lixboa. . . . Per hos honrrados mee||stres 7 parçeyros Nicolao de saxonía. 7 Valentyno de moravia. por mandado do muy illu||strissimo senhor el Rey dom Ioham ho segūdo. E da muy esclareçida Raynha dona Lya||nor sua molher. . . . (l. 15) . . . Em || no anno do nascimento do dicto saluador de Mill 7 quatroçentos 7 nouenta 7 cinco. A .xiiij. || dias do mes de mayo. || PRINTERS' DEVICE A.]

Folio. Part I: a-z 7^a. 192 leaves, 3-192 numbered iii-clxxxv, with errors and omissions. Part II: aa-ll^a. 88 leaves, 3-88 numbered iii-lxxxvij, with errors. Part III: A-O^a P Q^a. 124 leaves, 3-123 numbered iii-cxxij, with errors. Part IV: AA-XX yy^a zz¹⁰. 186 leaves, 3-185 numbered iii-clxxxv, with errors. 2 columns. Part I, 4^a: 51 lines and headline, 302 (324) × 186 mm. Types: 280 G., headlines; 119 G., 119 G*. Capitals. Woodcuts and borders. Haebler 373. Bibliografia geral Portuguesa, 16. Hain 10301.

This translation was undertaken at the command of the Infanta Isabel, Duquesa de Coimbra. It was begun by Fr. Nicolau Vieira, completed in 1445 by Fr. Bernardo de Alcobaça, and revised by Fr. Andre and the Franciscans of Xabregas. (Cf. Bibliografia geral Portuguesa, vol. 1 (1941), pp. 121-3; Fortunato de Almeida, Historia da Igreja em Portugal, tom. 2 (1910), p. 341.)

In the prefatory letter addressed to King John II, the printer Valentino de Moravia (Valentim Fernandes), writing in the name of himself and his partner Nicolaus de Saxonia, remarks (pt. I, a 2^a, col. 1, l. 48): E sendo ha serenissima Senhora Raynha (Lyanor) de seu proprio natural muy virtuosa e a todo acrescentamento e bem da república destes regnos e senhorios . . . inclinada . . . e visto como nestes regnos som muyto mais os vulgares que os que a lingua latina conheçem . . . mandou estampar e de forma fazer em lingoa materna e portugues lingoagem: como de feito com diuino fauor per obra comprio: com muyta dispeza de sua fazenda . . . as quatro partes do liuro intitulado vita christi, nom aquelle apocrifo da infancia do saluador, mas ho ordenado e composto pello reuerendo padre Ludolfo cartusiano . . . (a 3^a, col. 1, l. 2) A qual obra . . . assi castigada pello venerauel padre . . . frey andree obseruante da religiam de sam francisco de vossa e sua alteza orador deuotissimo emendada e bem corregida em ho modo de sentenciar. E posto que dos antigos vocablos na presente obra alguns se achem que aos modernos destes nossos tempos . . . gosto de suauidade nom offereçerem . . . ho dicto padre he mais digno de venia que de reprehensom. E assi com a dicta correcçom clara e illucida a petiçam e mandado da dicta senhora Raynha com muyta diligencia, eu Valentino de morauia com meu parçeyro Nicolao de saxonía açeptamos de fazer nom soamente pello temporal e transitorio premio que delo auemos dauar, mas por seruir sua Real senhoria e vossa serenissima alteza.

The woodcut of the Crucifixion printed on the verso of the title of each part measures 229 × 155 mm., and is a close copy of an engraving by the Master E. S. (M. Lehrs, Geschichte und kritischer Katalog des deutschen . . . Kupferstichs, etc. Textbd. 2 (1910), no. 31, 31a.) The cut of the King and Queen kneeling in adoration placed beneath the Crucifixion in each volume measures 90 × 178 mm. The cuts of the arms of King John II and Queen Leonor on each title measure 101 × 68 mm., and 102 × 77 mm. respectively.

The device of a pelican in her piety, with the inscription Pola lei e pola grei (For the law and for the people), 84 × 55 mm., on the last printed page of each part, is that of King John. The device of the fishing-net and ropes, 89 × 58 mm., placed beside it is that of Queen Leonor; in each instance this is printed upside down. For the origin and explanation of both devices, see King Manuel, Early Portuguese Books, vol. 1, pp. 61-5.

The first page of the text of Ludolphus in each of the parts is surrounded by woodcut borders of leaf and flower design with birds and animals in the south German style and in the centre at the foot a blank shield.

The printers' device A in Part I is surrounded by an inscription in type 119 G.: Ne proicias me in tem||pore senectutis cum defecerit virtus || mea ne derelinquas me. || Adiuua nos deus salutaris noster. || The inscription is repeated in different settings in Part III (reading . . . me || in l. 3) and in Part IV.

Part III, sig. L 1 verso ('Fo. lxxxj'), col. 2, shows the red-printed text proper to the verso of K 1 ('Fo. lxxiii'), col. 2: i.e.

VALENTIM FERNANDES AND NICOLAU DE SAXONIA

line 5, 'Oraçom.'; line 6, 3-line woodcut capital G; lines 21-3, 'C Dos dous dinheiros ou mealhas || da velha. 7 da oraçõ do phariseu 7 do || pubricano Capitollo. xxx', followed by 5-line woodcut capital E. Over these words and capitals were pasted slips of paper, on which the correct text was printed (in black) at the same pull of the press as the rest of the page. This peculiarity also occurs in the Pierpont Morgan Library copy. It was presumably caused by the use of the forme already employed in printing K 1^b for the printing of L 1^b, the accidental retention of the standing type of K 1^b, col. 2, and the consequent red-printing from this incorrect setting. See C. F. Bühler, 'Corrected Misprinting in the "Vida de Cristo", Lisbon, 1495', in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, vol. 54 (1960), pp. 290-1.

The third leaf of Part I is unsigned, and the fourth leaf is signed a iii in error.

348-359 × 233-240 mm. Imperfect, wanting the title-leaf and a 8 of Part I, the title-leaf of Part III, the title-leaf and the last leaf of Part IV, all supplied in facsimile. The woodcut borders have been cropped in binding. Bound in red morocco by Riviere & Son.

Bought in November, 1953.

IC. 56659.

VALENTIM FERNANDES ALONE

VOTIVALE. Votiuale missarum secundum ritum Romanae curiae. *10 March, 1496.

2^a. Annus habet .xij. mēses. ebdomadas. lij. || 7 diē

vnū. . . 10^a. (red) ¶ Tabula missarum huius operis. || . . . 12^a, l. 26: . . . (red) Finis. 13^a. (red) PARat^o sa||cerdos cū || itrat ad al||tare dicat. || v. (black) Intro||bo ad altare dei. . . 23^a. (red) ¶ Incipiūt misse votue || secūdū consuetudinē cu||rie romane. ¶ In natiui||tate dñi in pma missa vl || in gallicantu Introyt^o. || . . . 110^b. (black) DEVICE B. || COLOPHON: (red) ¶ Explicit votiuale missarū secundū ritū romane cu||rie ad laudē dei omnipotētis 7 sue itemerate virginis || 7 matris marie: magna cū diligētia reuisum ac fideli || studio emēdatū. Et impressu3 vlixbone p Valentinū || d morauia. Anno salutis. M. cccc. xvj. x. die martij.

Quarto. A B⁶; c¹⁰ d-o⁸. 110 leaves, 23-110 numbered Fol. xxv-Fol. cxij, with errors. 2 columns, except in calendar, table, and colophon. 13^a: 26 lines, 153 × 106 mm. Type: 119 G. Capitals. Lombards. Bibliografia geral Portuguesa, 20.

The contents of the first leaf are not known.

The device is surrounded with a type-set inscription: ¶ Secūdū multitudinē do||lorum meorum in corde meo. consolaciones || tue letificaverunt animam meā. || Et factus est mihi dominus in refugium.

At the foot of the colophon page is a blind impression of the last line of the colophon.

190 × 134 mm. Imperfect, wanting leaves 1 and 18 (c 6). Bound in old vellum.

Bought in May, 1920.

IA. 56660.

LEIRIA

ABRAHAM D'ORTAS

DATES. The output of the press of Abraham ben Samuel d'Ortas comprises a single Hebrew book in each of the years 1492, 1494, and 1495, and three variant editions of Zacutus, Almanach perpetuum, 1496, of which one is described below (IA. 56710). The existence of a Portuguese translation of Thomas à Kempis, Imitatio Christi, Leiria, s.a. (Hain 9135; Haebler 347) is unconfirmed.

TYPE (see Plate XX⁸):

93 G. [Haebler 5], small-face, narrow text type in Venetian style. Haebler's M⁴⁹. Diamonded A with long head-stroke; C, D, E, R double-shanked; D, V double-crossed; scrolled I, open at top; large S, sometimes set low. Minuscule h with long, curved tail. Small, nearly vertical, single hyphen.

* * A few letters of a minute gothic type are used in the Zacutus described below, q.v.

* * A woodcut border used in a Hebrew work, Jacob ben Ascher, Orach Chajim, 2 June, 1495, contains a device of a shield with a leopard (?) beneath a Hebrew inscription. (Haebler, Geschichte, p. 47, Abb. 32; Juchhoff no. 84.)

ZACUTUS, ABRAHAM. Almanach perpetuum coelestium motuum. [The Canons translated from Hebrew into Latin by José Vizinho.] *25 February, 1496.

1^a, FIRST TITLE: Almanach ppetuu3 celestiu3 motuu3 || astronomi zacuti. Cui^o Radix est || 1 4 7 3 || (between rules) characteres signo3 zodiaci || . . . (l. 10) . . . pisces || 1^b. Epistola actoris ad episcopum salamantice || [M]agnā esse ad modū 7 fuisse sēp ī edēdis libris difficultatem || michi videri sollet . . . 2^a, l. 6. Canones tabula3 celestiu3 motuū astronomi rabi abrhā zacuti ordi||natissime felici sidere icipiūt. . . 11^a, l. 32: . . . Expliciūt canones tabula3 seq̄ntiū. deo gratias. 11^b. (between rules) Tabula tabula3 ad ingsumra3 ante radicem inseruiēs || . . . 13^a. SECOND TITLE: Almenach ppetuum cuyus || Radix ē

anū 1473 cōpo. || situ3 ab excelentissimo magi. || stro in astronomia nomine || boca3 zecutus || 168^a, l. 16, COLOPHON: Expliciūt table tabla3 astronomice Raby abraham zacuti || astronomi serenissimi Regis emanuel Rex portugalie et cet || cū canonib^o traductis alinga ebrayca in latinū p magistrū || Ioseph vizinū discipulū ei^o actoris opera et arte viri soler||tis magistri ortas cura3 sua nō mediocri inprēsiōne cōple||te existūt felicib^o astris año apma re3 etherea3 circuitione || 1496 sole existēte in 15 ḡ 53 m̄ 35 f̄ pisci3 sub celo leyree ||

Quarto. a b⁸; [1, 2]⁴ 3⁴ [4]⁴ 5⁸ (6, 7)⁸ (8, 9)⁸ (10, 11)⁸ [*]⁴ [**]⁸ (12, 13)⁸ (14, 15)⁸ (16, 17)⁸ (18, 19)⁸ (20, 21)⁸ (22, 23)⁸ (24, 25)⁸ (26, 27)⁸ (28, 29)⁸ (30, 31)⁸ ([32], 33, 34)¹⁰ [***]¹⁰. 168 leaves. 3^a: 32 lines, 148 × 99 mm. Type: 93 G. Capital space on 1^b. Haebler 720. Bibliografia geral Portuguesa, 18. Hain 16267. Gesamtkatalog 115.

The notation of the quires in the collation shown above is

LEIRIA

obtained from the printed numeration of the sheets, which is found, when present, on the first leaf of a duernion and on the first and third leaves of a quaternion. Quire 5 is so signed on the third leaf only. The penultimate quaternion is signed on the third and fifth leaves only.

The same setting of the tables, including the second title and colophon, is also found in two other editions from the same press. One contains a different setting of the Latin text of the Canons in 16 leaves (two quaternions), the last blank, with 29 lines to a page, and with, for example, the first title reading: *Tabule tabularū celestiuū motuuū astronomi || zacuti . . . (l. 4) . . . canones ordinatisime || incipiūt felici sidere ||*, and the heading on 2^a: *Epistula actoris ad presbiterē salamāticē ||* . . . (Catálogo de incunables de la Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, no. 2; A. Fontoura da Costa, *L'Almanach perpetuum de Abraham Zacut*, Leiria, 1496 (1935), 'Édition B'). This edition, which uses more paper, having 29 lines to a page, and is generally still more erratic in spelling, is presumably earlier than that to which IA. 56710 belongs. The remaining edition has the text of the Canons in Spanish, without the author's epistle, and with the first title in Latin in the same wording as the preceding, but reading: *Tabule tabularū celestiuū motuuū astron||omi zacuti . . . (l. 4) . . . canones || ordinatisime incipiūt felici sidere ||* (Gesamtkatalog 116; Bibliografia geral Portuguesa, 19; Fontoura da Costa, 'Édition C'; facsimile, J. Bensaude, *Histoire de la science nautique portugaise*, vol. 6). A variant of 'B' in Library of

Congress, with a different setting of leaf 2, is described by F. R. Goff in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, 1970, pp. 158-64. The same copy has the printed signature 32. In this article copies are listed with the 'bocator' in the second title, l. 5.

Typeset symbols of the zodiacal signs are used in two sizes, to consort respectively with type 93 G. and with the small-faced arabic numerals. A few letters of a minute gothic type occur within the tables to form the words 'sep' and 'me', printed vertically.

The small circular woodcut seal of the translator José Vizinho, lettered IOCE VIZINHO in white on black, with a coat of arms, is printed in some copies beneath the colophon (facsimile, *Bibliografia geral Portuguesa*, vol. 1, p. 157), but is not found in this copy.

214 × 150 mm. Leaves 22-4 are misbound after leaf 15, the order of the two unsigned quires after quire (10, 11) is reversed, and the sheet numbered 27 is bound fourth instead of third in its quire. With the armorial bookplate of William Jephson, Serjeant-at-Law, pasted on the title. Bound in modern quarter brown morocco at the British Museum bindery.

Bought in May, 1908.

IA. 56710.

ADDENDUM SEVILLE

MEINARDUS UNGUT AND STANISLAUS POLONUS

EYMERICI, NICOLAUS. *Summa utilissima errorum et heresum per inquisitores heretice prauitatis damnatarum.*

Undated.

1^a, TITLE: ¶ *Suma vtilissima errorū ⁊ heresū || resum p christū ⁊ ei⁹ vicarios || ⁊ per inq̄sitores heretice prauitatis in diuersis mūdi par||tibus dāpnatarum.* 1^b. ¶ *Incipit quodā opusculū ex || directorio fidei sumptū siue extractum. || ¶ Incipit prologus. || SACROSANCTĀ dei ecclesiā . . .* 2^a. ¶ *Questio p̄ma vñ sit dicta heresis || . . .* 48^b, l. 29, END: . . . ¶ *cū patre ⁊ spū sctō ē benedict⁹ de⁹ in seclā. Amē.*

Quarto. a-f⁸. 48 leaves. 5^a: 33 lines, 162 × 102 mm. Types: 144 G., title, headings: 98 G. Capitals, also space with guide-letter on 45^a. Haebler 628. Vindel, vol. 5, p. 401, no. 147. Gesamtkatalog 9545.

The text is extracted from the *Directorium inquisitorum* of Nicolaus Eymerici (c. 1320-99), Inquisitor General of Aragon, first printed in full by Johann Luschner, Barcelona, 28 September, 1503. The alternative title: *Directorium fidei* is written on the fore-edge of the Museum copy of that edition (C. 62. i. 16). The *Summa* comprises *Quaestiones* i-xxii (here numbered i-xvii, xxi-xxv) of the '*Quaestiones lviii*' which form the latter section of *Pars ii* ('de heretica prauitate') of the *Directorium*. The text, however, is in a different recension, including numerous headings, often necessary to the sense, which are

omitted in the 1503 *Directorium*, and three additional *quaestiones*, numbered xviii-xx, with the headings '*De libris hereticilibus et erroneis in Extrauagantibus condemnatis*' (including '*Bulla condemnationis librorum raymundi lullij*'), '*De libris hereticilibus et erroneis per inquisitores condemnatis*', and '*De quibusdam fratribus minoribus propter diuersas hereses igni traditis*'. Omissions also occur, notably at the end of *Quaestio ix*, where the remark is made [21^a, l. 7]: *causa tamen breuitatis dimittimus quingentos errores dicti raymundi lulli qui sunt dampnati per ecclesiam ut patet in directorio inquisitionis*. In fact the *Directorium* (1503) here cites one hundred such errors (as a selection from '*plusquam quingentos*'), while the *Summa* gives a mostly different list of twenty.

There seems to be no reason for assigning this book to a date later than 1500.

196 × 142 mm. The first and last leaves in each quire are hinged. On 48^b is written: *Este libro es de fray [. . .] de viana pertenece al cōvento de san Cristoval (?) [. . .] esta de su sobrino fray Iñ. de Viana*. With the bookplate of Clifford C. Rattey, and a bibliographical note in his hand. Catalogue of the Library at Corbyns, Torquay, formed by C. C. Rattey (1965), no. B186, where this copy is described as '*Ex Lib.: Ambrosio Huici of Valencia*'. Bound in modern goldtooled black morocco, with moquette doublures.

Bought in January, 1971.

IA. 52418.

INDEX OF AUTHORS AND TITLES

THE order of this index is that of Hain's Repertorium, under Hain-numbers when these are available, and with books not recorded by Hain intercalated as nearly as may be on the same system. Of the references which follow the entries the first is to the page of the present part, and the second to the Museum press-mark, shorn of the initial I which stands for Incunabula. In applying for books press-marks should be quoted as they stand in the text, and in the case of books in the King's or Grenville Libraries, etc., the press-marks in those collections (and not the 'I' press-mark) should always be given. Entries for Portuguese incunabula are given at the end of this index and (where applicable) of the following concordances and indexes, under the subheading: PORTUGAL.

- 112* Aegidius [Columna] Romanus. De regimine principum. [Span.] Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 20 Oct. 1494. 40. B 52374.
- Aesopus. Fabulae. [Valencia, Palmart.] 15. A 52005.
- Alexander VI. Bula de indulgencias de la Santa Cruzada. [Cat.] [Toledo, Téllez, 1495.] 69. B 53520.
- Alexander Gallus. Doctrinale. Barcelona, Preus & Luschner, 9 July 1495. 13. A 52575.
- Alexander de Villa Dei. See Alexander Gallus.
- Alfonso X el Sabio. See Partidas.
- Alfonso de Madrigal. See Tostado.
- Alfonso Fernández de Palencia. See Palentinus.
- 864 (part) = 5571 Almella, Diego Rodríguez de. Copilación de las batallas campales. Murcia, De la Roca, 28 May 1487. 72. B 53553.
- Alphonsus de Cartagena. See Cartagena, Alphonsus de.
- Alphonsus de Palencia. See Palentinus.
- Ampies, Martín Martínez de. See Martínez.
- Antoninus. Summa confessionum, &c. Valencia, Fernández de Córdoba, 1477. 16. B 52021.
- [Partly Span.] Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 10 March 1495. 50. A 52821.
- Antonius Nebrissensis, Aelius. See Nebrissensis.
- 1514a Aquino, Thomas de. Commentum in Ethica Aristotelis. Barcelona, Brun & Spindeler, 15 June 1478. 4. B 52506.
- Aragon, Henriquez de. Los Trabajos de Hércules. Zamora, De Centenera, 15 Jan. 1483. 57. B 52906.
- 1545 + 10256 ——— &c. Burgos, De Burgos, 8 Aug. 1499. 65. B 53310.
- 1548 Aragonum Fori. Zaragoza, Hurus, 5 Aug. 1496. 29. B 52151.
- Aretinus, Leonardus. De duobus amantibus. [Valencia, Palmart.] 15. A 52006.
- 1644 Ariminensis, Gregorius. Quaestiones super primum librum Sententiarum. Valencia, Cofman, 21 Oct. 1500. 24. B 52095.
- Aristoteles. Ethica ad Nicomachum, Oeconomica, Politica. [Barcelona, Botel, vom Holtz, & Planck.] 1. B 52500.
- [Valencia, Palmart.] 14. B 52000.
- Ethica ad Nicomachum. Zaragoza, Hurus, 22 Sept. 1492. 28. B 52143.
- 1760 ——— [Span.] Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 5 June 1493. 39. A 52365.
- Ayala, Pedro López de. See López de Ayala.
- Badius, Jodocus. Stultiferae nauis additamentum. Burgos, De Basilea, [a. 18 Feb. 1500.] 64. A 53265.
- 2776a Benedictus. Regula. Montserrat, Luschner, 12 June 1499. 79. A 54309.
- Bernardus de Gordonio. See Gordonio.
- Bernardus de Parentinis. See Parentinis.
- 3500 Bonauentura. Incendium amoris. Montserrat, Luschner, 27 May 1499. 78. A 54308.
- 3508 ——— De instructione nouitiorum, &c. Montserrat, Luschner, 16 June 1499. 79. A 54311.
- 3509 ——— Forma nouitiorum, &c. [Span.] Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 26 June 1497. 42. B 52404.
- 3529 ——— Dieta salutis, &c. Pamplona, Guillén de Brocar, 3 Nov. 1497. 75. A 54113.
- 3559 = 3561 ——— Meditationes vitae Christi. Barcelona, Miquel, 16 July 1493. 9. B 52533.
- 3561 See 3559.
- 3580* Bonetus, Nicolaus. Metaphysica. Barcelona, Miquel, 24 Nov. 1493. 9. A 52535.
- 3630 Bonifacius Lusitanus. Peregrina. [Seville,] Ungut & Polonus, 20 Dec. 1498. 43. B 52406.
- Boteler, Antoni. Scala de Paradis. Barcelona, Rosenbach, 27 Nov. 1495. 11. A 52546.
- 3965 Breydenbach, Bernardus de. Itinerarium. [Span.] Zaragoza, Hurus, 16 Jan. 1498. 29. B 52154.
- 4225 Caesar. Commentarii. [Span.] Toledo, Hagenbach, 14 July 1498. 70. B 53527.
- De bello gallico. Burgos, De Burgos, April 1491. 65. B 53296.
- Capitulos de gobernadores, asistentes, corregidores, hechos 9 de junio 1500. [Seville, Compañeros alemanes, a. 9 June 1500.] 36. B 52350.
- 4538 Cartagena, Alphonsus de. Doctrinal de los caballeros. Burgos, De Basilea, 20 June 1487. 61. B 53211.
- 4655? = 4656? Castrovol, Petrus de. Tractatus super symbolum Quicunque vult. Pamplona, [Guillén de Brocar.] 75. A 54109.
- 4792 Cavalca, Domenico. Specchio di croce. [Span.] Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 13 Nov. 1492. 39. A 52361.
- Cicero. In Catilinam inuectiuae. [Barcelona, De Salsburga & De Constantia.] 2. B 52504.
- Cisneros, Garzia de. Directorium de las horas canonicas. Montserrat, [Luschner,] 30 Sept. 1500. See 6270.
- Directorium horarum canonicarum. [Montserrat, Luschner.] 80. A 54321(1).
- 5366 ——— Exercitatorio de la vida spiritual. Montserrat, [Luschner,] 13 Nov. 1500. 80. A 54319.
- Exercitatorium vitae spiritualis, Montserrat, [Luschner,] 13 Nov. 1500. 80. A 54321(2).
- Columna, Aegidius. See Aegidius [Columna] Romanus.
- Columnis, Guido de. Historia Troiana. [Span.] [Pamplona, Guillén de Brocar.] 76. B 54117.
- 5571 See 864.
- 5603 See 10326.
- Confessional. [Cat.] Valencia, [Hagenbach & Hutz,] 25 Feb. 1493. 21. A 52052.
- 5645 Consolat. Libre del Consolat. [Barcelona, Spindeler.] 4. B 52510.
- Constitucions de Catalunya. Barcelona. Rosenbach, 30 May 1494. 10. B 52544.
- Coplas hechas sobre el casamiento de la hija del Rey de España. [Burgos, De Basilea, n.b. Oct. 1496.] 63. A 53248.
- 5890 Curtius, Quintus. De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni. [Cat.] Barcelona, Posa & Brun, 16 July 1481. 5. B 52512.

INDEX OF AUTHORS AND TITLES

- Datus, Augustinus. De variis loquendi regulis. [Valencia, Palmart.] 15. A 52007.
- 6040 Deça, Didacus. Defensiones s. Thomae Aquinatis. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 4 Feb. 1491. 37. A 52353. *goff D-143*
- De Gui, Petrus. Janua artis Raimundi Lull. Barcelona, Posa, 1488. *See* 10323.
- Destruction de Jérusalem. [Span.] *See* Vespasiano.
- Deza, Didacus de. *See* Deça.
- Díaz de Montalvo, Alfonso. *See* Montalvo.
- Didacus de Deza. *See* Deça.
- 6270 Directorium de las horas canonicas. Montserrat, [Luschner,] 30 Sept. 1500. 79. A 54317. *goff X-18*
- *See also* Cisneros.
- Dorlandus, Petrus. Viola animae. Toledo, [Hagenbach,] 31 Aug. 1500. 71. A 53542. *goff D-361*
- Duranius, Dominicus. Lux bella. Seville, Compañeros alemanes, 1492. 35. A 52329.
- Expositio hymnorum. Seville, Compañeros alemanes, 5 March 1499. 35. A 52341.
- 6971 EymERICI, Nicolaus. Summa utilissima errorum et heresum. [Seville, Ungut & Polonus.] 84. A 52418. *goff E-186*
- 6927 Fasciculus temporum. Seville, Segura & Del Puerto, 1480. 31. B 52305.
- 6971* Ferdinandus et Isabella. Leyes hechas por la brevedad y orden de los pleitos. [Burgos, De Basilea, a. 26 June 1499.] 64. B 53260.
- 6972? — Cuaderno de las leyes nuevas de la Hermandad. [Seville, Ungut & Polonus.] 42. B 52408. *goff F-42*
- *See also* Leyes.
- Flors de virtuts. Barcelona, De Gumiel, 3 Jan. 1495. 12. A 52554.
- Florus. Epitome. [Barcelona, De Salsburga & De Constantia,] 1475. 3. B 52503.
- Fori regni Aragonum. *See* Aragonum Fori.
- 6973 Gaguinus, Robertus. De puritate conceptionis B.V.M., &c. [Seville, Ungut & Polonus, a. 7 April 1498.] 43. A 52405. *goff G-23a*
- Garcia, Bonifacio. *See* Bonifacius Lusitanus.
- Gerardus de Zutphania. *See* Zutphania.
- 6978 Gordonio, Bernardus de. Lilium medicinae. [Span.] Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 18 April 1495. 40. B 52386. *goff B-453*
- 7813 Goricius, Caspar. Contemplaciones sobre el Rosario. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 8 July 1495. 41. A 52390. *goff G-322*
- Gorricio, Gaspar. *See* Goricius.
- Gregorius Ariminensis. *See* Ariminensis.
- Guido de Columnis. *See* Columnis.
- 6974 Gundisaluus de Villadiego. Tractatus contra haereticam prauitatem, &c. Salamanca, Hutz & Sanz, 8 Jan. 1496. 54. B 52862. *goff G-724*
- Horae. Hores de la setmana sancta segons lo vs de Valencia. Valencia, [Hagenbach & Hutz,] 21 Feb. 1494. 21. A 52056. *goff H-438*
- *See also* Officium.
- 9133 Imitatio Christi. [Cat.] Valencia, [Hagenbach & Hutz,] 16 Feb. 1491. 21. A 52047.
- Infante, Juan. Forma de libelar. [Salamanca, Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana.] 54. B 52854.
- Innocentius III. *See* Lotharius.
- Innocentius VIII. Bula de indulgencias de la Santa Cruzada. [Cat.] [Huete, De Castro, 1487.] 74. A 53410.
- Isaac. *See* Isach.
- 9269 Isach, el Abad. De ordinatione animae. Barcelona, De Gumiel, 1497. 12. A 52557.
- Jacobus de Voragine. *See* Voragine.
- Leonardus [Bruni] Aretinus. *See* Aretinus.
- Leyes del cuaderno nuevo de las rentas de las alcabalas. [Salamanca, Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana.] 52. B 52848. *3812*
- del estilo. Salamanca, [Hutz & Sanz,] 10 Feb. 1497. 55. B 52863. *goff L-190*
- hechas por la brevedad y orden de los pleitos. [Salamanca, Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana, a. 26 June 1499.] 52. B 52841. *goff F-80*
- *See also* Ferdinandus et Isabella.
- 10150 Liuius. Historiae Romanae decades. [Span.] Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 15 Aug. 1497. 50. B 52828.
- Llabia, Ramón de. Cancionero. [Zaragoza, Hurus,] 27. B 52163.
- 10206 López de Ayala, Petrus. Crónica del rey don Pedro. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 8 Oct. 1495. 41. B 52393.
- 10207 López de Mendoza, Íñigo. Proverbios, &c. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 15 Nov. 1494. 40. A 52378. *goff L-283*
- — Seville, Compañeros alemanes, 11 July 1499. 36. A 52343.
- &c. [Salamanca, Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana.] 54. B 52855. *goff L-284*
- 10208 López de Villalobos, Francisco. Sumario de medicina. Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 1498. 51. B 52832. *goff L-286*
- 10219 Lotharius. De miseria conditionis humanae. Barcelona, Posa, 1499. 7. A 52528. *goff L-93*
- 10254 Lucena, Juan de. Repetición de amores. &c. [In fact by Luis Ramírez de Lucena.] [Salamanca, Hutz & Sanz,] 55. A 52864.
- 10255 — Vita beata. Zamora, De Centenera, 7 Feb. 1483. 57. B 52910. *goff L-316*
- 10256 — — *See* 1545.
- Lucena, Luis Ramírez de. *See* Ramírez de Lucena.
- 10300(2) Ludolphus de Saxonia. Vita Christi, pars ii. [Cat.] Valencia, [Cofman,] 1500. 24. B 52096. *goff L-351*
- 10300(4) — — pars iv. [Cat.] Valencia, [Hagenbach & Hutz,] 16 Feb. 1495. 21. B 52065. *goff L-350*
- 10318 Lullus, Raymundus. Arbor scientiae. Barcelona, Posa, 22 Aug. 1482. 6. B 52514. *goff L-383*
- 10323 — Janua artis R. Lull, editus a Petro de Gui. Barcelona, Posa, 1488. 6. A 52519.
- 10326 = 5603 — De conceptione B.V.M. Seville, Compañeros alemanes, 12 March 1491. 33. A 52322. *goff L-389*
- Madrigal, Alfonso de. *See* Tostado.
- Malla, Felip de. Memorial del pecador remut. [Barcelona, Rosenbach,] 10. B 52548. *goff M-102*
- Manuale Hispalense. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 15 March 1494. 39. A 52369.
- secundum ordinem ecclesiae Burgensis. Zaragoza, Hurus, 9 Feb. 1497. 29. B 52193.
- Marineus, Lucius. De Hispaniae laudibus. [Burgos, De Basilea,] 63. B 53255.
- Epistolae quaedam illustrium Romanorum, &c. Burgos, De Basilea, 1497. 63. A 53250.
- Martínez, Alfonso. De los vicios de las malas mujeres. Toledo, Hagenbach, 20 July 1500. 71. B 53540.
- 10829 Martínez, Martín. Libro del Anticristo, &c. Zaragoza, Hurus, 8, 15 Oct. 1496. 29. B 52152. *goff A-770*
- Martínez de Ampies, Martín. *See* Martínez.
- 10860 = 10861 Martorell, Joanot. Tirant lo Blanch. Valencia, Spindeler, 20 Nov. 1490. 19. B 52043. *goff T-380*
- Mejia, Fernando. *See* Mexia.
- 11021(1) [Mela, Pomponius.] Nebrissensis, Aelius Antonius. Introductorium in cosmographiae libros. [Salamanca, Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana.] 51. A 52835 (1). *goff A-908*

INDEX OF AUTHORS AND TITLES

- 11021(2) Mela, Pomponius. *Cosmographia*. Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] April 1498. 51. A 52835 (2).
Goff A-455
- Mena, Juan de. *Coplas de los siete pecados mortales*. Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 1500. 53. A 52853.
- 11070 — Coronación de Iñigo López de Mendoza. [Salamanca, Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 5 Nov. 1499. 53. B 52846.
Goff A-483
- — Seville, Polonus, 12 Nov. 1499. 44. A 52413.
Goff A-484
- 11071 — [Zaragoza, Hurus.] 27. A 52159.
— Las Trescientas ó el Laberinto. Seville, [Ungut & Polonus,] 12 Jan. 1496. 42. A 52399.
— — Seville, Compañeros alemanes, 7 Oct. 1499. 36. A 52347.
- Mendoza, Iñigo de. *Vita Christi* por coplas, &c. [Zamora, De Centenera.] 57. B 52920.
- Mendoza, Iñigo López de. *See* López de Mendoza.
- 11132 = 11133 Mexia, Ferante. *Nobiliario*. Seville, Brun & Gentil, 30 June 1492. 45. B 52424.
Goff A-531
- Mingo Revulgo. *Coplas de Mingo Revulgo*. *See* Pulgar.
- 11336 Missale Mozarabicum. Toledo, Hagenbach, 9 Jan. 1500. 70. B 53535.
- 11558 Montalvo, Alfonso Díaz de. *Ordenanzas reales*. Huete, De Castro, 11 Nov. 1484. 73. B 53402.
— — Huete, De Castro, 23 Aug. 1485. 74. B 53405.
- 11560 — — Burgos, De Basilea, 24 Sept. 1488. 61. B 53216.
- 11562 — — Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 29 March 1500. 53. B 52849.
Goff D-172
- 11563 — Secunda compilatio legum et ordinationum regni Castellae. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 10 Feb. 1496. 42. B 52400.
Goff D-179
- — [Salamanca, Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Introductiones Latinae.] 47. B 52807.
Goff D-178
- Montesino, Ambrosio. *Coplas sobre diversas devociones y misterios*. [Toledo, Vázquez.] 68. A 53512.
- 11683(1) Nebrissensis, Aelius Antonius. *Dictionarium latino-hispanicum*. Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 1492. 49. B 52816(1).
Goff A-899
- 11683(2) — *Dictionarium hispano-latinum*. Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 49. B 52816(2).
Goff A-897
- Introductiones Latinae. [Lat. & Span.] [Salamanca, Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Introductiones Latinae.] 47. B 52804.
Goff A-907
- 11684 + 12082 — *Introductionum latinarum secunda editio*, &c. Burgos, De Basilea, 6 July 1493. 62. A 53231.
- *Introductorium in cosmographiae libros*. [Salamanca, Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] *See* 11021(1)
- 11689 — Gramática castellana. Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 18 Aug. 1492. 49. A 52814.
Goff A-902
- Repetitio secunda quam fecit anno Mcccclxxxvi. [Salamanca, Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Introductiones Latinae, n.b. 1486.] 48. B 52798.
Goff A-909
- Niger, Franciscus. *Modus epistolandi*. Barcelona, Posa, 26 April 1494. 7. A 52524.
Goff N-242
- Notas del Relator. *See* Relator.
- 11989 Officium B.V.M. ad usum Romanae ecclesiae. Valencia, [Pr. of Officium B.V.M.,] 7 Nov. 1486. 18. A 52034.
— *See also* Horae.
- 12082 *See* 11684.
- 12109 Ortiz, Alonso. *Cinco tratados*. Seville, Compañeros alemanes, 1493. 35. B 52332.
Goff O-106
- 12167 Ovidius. *Metamorphoses*. [Cat.] Barcelona, Miquel, 24 April 1494. 9. B 52537. Goff O-186
- Palencia, Alphonsus de. *See* Palentinus.
- 12274 Palentinus, Alphonsus. *De synonymis*. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 24 Nov. 1491. 38. B 52359.
- 12275 — *Vocabulario universal en latin y en romance*. Seville, Compañeros alemanes, 1490. 33. B 52320. Goff A-538
- 12418 Parentinis, Bernardus de. *Expositio officii Missae*. Zaragoza, [Pr. of Parentinis (Botel & Planck),] 16 June 1478. 25. B 52112. Goff P-107
- 12426 Partidas. *Las Siete Partidas de Alfonso X el Sabio*. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 25 Oct. 1491. 38. B 52358. Goff P-124
- 12427 — — Seville, Compañeros alemanes, 24 Dec. 1491. 35. B 52327. Goff P-125
- 12433 Paschasius, Petrus. *Obra s. Biblia pequeña*. Barcelona, Rosenbach, 3 Oct. 1492. 10. A 52540. Goff P-127
- Pascual, Petrus. *See* Paschasius.
- Pasión de Jesu Cristo. [Burgos, De Basilea.] 62. B 53235.
- 12544 Pedro, Infante de Portugal. *Coplas del menosprecio del mundo*. [Zaragoza, Hurus.] 27. B 52166. Goff P-248
- 12545 Pedro, Diego de San. *Cárcel de amor*. [Span.] Burgos, De Basilea, 27 Oct. 1496. 62. A 53247.
- — [Cat.] Barcelona, Rosenbach, 18 Sept. 1493. 10. A 52542.
- La Pasión trovada. [Salamanca, Hutz & Sanz.] 55. A 52868.
- 12591 + 12599 Perez, Jacobus. *Opuscula*. Valencia, [De Arinyo & Fernández de Córdoba,] 1484, 11 Jan., March 1485. 17. B 52027.
- 12592(1) — *Expositio in Cantica Canticorum*. Valencia, Palmart, 19 May 1486. 16. B 52014.
- 12597 — *Commentum in Psalmos*. Valencia, [De Arinyo & Fernández de Córdoba,] 6 Sept. 1484. 17. B 52025.
- 12599 *See* 12591.
- Perottus, Nicolaus. *Rudimenta grammaticae*. Barcelona, De Salsburga & De Constantia, 12 Dec. 1475. 3. B 52505.
- Petrus de Castrovol. *See* Castrovol.
- Petrus de Gui. *See* De Gui.
- Petrus, Magister. *Canonis missae interpretatio*. Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 29 Oct. 1499. 52. A 52845.
- 12899 Phalaris, Epistolae. Valencia, Spindeler, 11 Nov. 1496. 20. A 52050.
- — [Valencia, Palmart.] 15. A 52009.
- Phocas. *De nomine et verbo*. Barcelona, Posa, 1488. 7. A 52520.
- 13133* Plutarchus. *Vitae parallelae*. [Span.] Seville, Compañeros alemanes, 2 July 1491. 34. B 52323. Goff P-837
- Pragmática Sanción. *See* Sanción.
- Prexano, Petrus Ximenes de. *See* Ximenes.
- 13379 Processionarium secundum consuetudinem monachorum congregationis s. Benedicti de Valladolid. Montserrat, [Luschner,] 26 Aug. 1500. 79. A 54315. Goff P-999
- 13380 — *ordinis Praedicatorum*. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 3 April 1494. 39. A 52382. Goff P-997
- 13591(1) Pulgar, Fernando de. *XV Cartas*. [Burgos, De Basilea.] 60. A 53205.
- 13591(2) — *Coplas de Mingo Revulgo*. [Burgos, De Basilea.] 60. A 53204.
- Los claros varones de España, &c. Seville, Polonus, 24 April 1500. 44. A 52416. Goff P-1130
- Ramírez de Lucena, Luis. *Repetición de amores*, &c. [Salamanca, Hutz & Sanz.] *See* 10254.
- Relator. *Notas del Relator*. Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 20 May, 1499. 52. B 52838.

INDEX OF AUTHORS AND TITLES

- 13875 Repertorium de prauitate haereticorum. Valencia, [Albert,] 16 Sept. 1494. 22. B 52018.
 Responsoria officii defunctorum. [Montserrat, Luschner, 1500.] 80. A 54323.
 Revelación de s. Pablo. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 28 April 1494. 39. A 52371.
 13913 Riccoldus Florentinus. Improbatio Alcorani. Seville, Polonus, 20 March 1500. 44. A 52415.
 Riccoldus Florentinus. See Riccoldus Florentinus.
 Rolewinck, Werner. See Fasciculus temporum.
 Roman, El Comendador. Coplas de la pasión con la resurrección. Toledo, [Vázquez.] 68. A 53514.
 Sallustius. Opera. [Barcelona, De Salsburga & De Constantia,] 1475. 2. B 52502.
 14234 ——— [Span.] Zaragoza, Hurus, 1493. 28. B 52145.
 14235 ——— [Span.] Valladolid, De Burgos, 15 Feb. 1500. 56. A 54050.
 Samuel, Rabbi. Epistola contra Judaeorum errores. [Zaragoza, Hurus.] 27. A 52122.
 Sánchez de Vercial, Clemente. See Vercial.
 Sanción. Pragmática Sanción para los perales. [Burgos, De Basilea, a. 15 Sept. 1500.] 64. B 53269.
 San Pedro, Diego de. See Pedro.
 14596 Seneca. Cinco libros. Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 28 May 1491. 38. B 52357.
 14652 ——— Prouerbia. [Span.] Seville, Ungut & Polonus, 22 Oct. 1495. 41. B 52397.
 1470a Sixtus IV. Bula de indulgencias de la Santa Cruzada. [Toledo, Vázquez, 1484.] 67. B 53501.
 Tarenta. Valascus de. Practica s. philonium. Barcelona, Posa, 23 Dec. 1484. 6. B 52516.
 Thomas Aquinas. See Aquino.
 Tirant lo Blanch. See Martorell.
 15560 Torre, Alfonso de la. Visión delectable. [Burgos, De Basilea.] 61. B 53207.
 15560 Torrella, Hieronymus. De imaginibus astrologicis. Valencia, De Orta, [a. 1 Dec. 1496.] 23. A 52083.
 15581* Tostado, Alfonso, de Madrigal. Floretum s. Matthaei. Seville, Compañeros alemanes, 30 Sept. 1491. 34. C 52325.
 15758 Vagad, Gauberte Fabricio de. Crónica de Aragón. Zaragoza, Hurus, 12 Sept. 1499. 30. B 52157.
 Valascus de Tarenta. See Tarenta.
 15766 Valera, Diego de. Crónica de España. Seville, Del Puerto, 1482. 32. B 52308.
 15767 ——— Burgos, De Basilea, 1487. 61. B 53213.
 15772 ——— Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 8 May 1495. 50. B 52823.
 ——— Salamanca, [Pr. of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana,] 17 June 1500. 53. B 52851.
 15797 Valerius Maximus. Facta et dicta memorabilia. [Span.] Zaragoza, Hurus, 1495. 28. B 52148.
 Vercial, Clemens Sánchez. Sacramentale. [Cat.] Lérida, Botel, 5 Nov. 1495. 46. B 52618.
 Vespasiano. Historia del noble Vespasiano. [Trans. from La Destruction de Jérusalem.] Seville, Brun, 25 Aug. 1499. 45. A 52435.
 ——— [Toledo, Vázquez.] 69. A 53510.
 Villadiego, Gundisalvus de. See Gundisalvus de Villadiego.
 Villalobos. Francisco López de. See López de Villalobos.
 Villena, Enrique de. See Aragon.
 Voragine, Jacobus de. Legenda aurea. [Span.] [Burgos, De Burgos.] 65. B 53312.
 Usatges de Barcelona e Constitucions de Catalunya. Barcelona, [Miquel,] 20 Feb. 1495. 9. B 52538.
 16232 Ximenes, Franciscus. Libro de los santos angeles. Burgos, De Basilea, 15 Oct. 1490. 61. B 53221.
 ——— Regimiento de la cosa pública. Valencia, Cofman, 28 Jan. 1499. 23. A 52093.
 16239 ——— Vita Christi, lib. i. [Span.] Granada, Ungut & Pegnitzer, 30 April 1496. 77. B 54220.
 16243 Ximenes, Petrus, de Prexano. Confutatorium errorum contra clauas ecclesiae nuper editorum. Toledo, Vázquez, 31 July 1486. 68. B 53503.
 Ximenes de Cisneros, Garcia. See Cisneros.
 Ximenez, Francisco. See Ximenes.
 Ximenez de Prexano, Petrus. See Ximenes.
 16297 Zutphania, Gerardus de. De spiritualibus ascensibus. Montserrat, Luschner, 16 May 1499. 78. A 54307.
 PORTUGAL
 10301 Ludolphus de Saxonia. Vita Christi. [Port.] Lisbon, Fernandes & De Saxonia, 14 May, 14 Aug., 7 Sept., 20 Nov. 1497. 81. C 56659.
 Votiuale missarum secundum ritum Romanae ecclesiae. Lisbon, Fernandes, 10 March 1496. 83. A 56660.
 16267 Zacutus, Abraham. Almanach perpetuum coelestium motuum. Leiria, D'Ortas, 25 Feb. 1496. 83. A 56710.

CONCORDANCE OF HAEBLER (ETC.)-NUMBERS

This Concordance gives in the first entry Haebler-numbers from Haebler's *Bibliografia ibérica*, parts I (1903) and II (1917) in numerical order. The second entry gives the page in the present volume, the third the Museum press-mark (but cf. note at head of Index of Authors and Titles, p. 85 above). Editions not in Haebler are tabled at the end of the Concordance, with reference to Vindel or elsewhere when available.

3	15	A 52005	185	5	B 52512	376	21	B 52065	510	33	B 52320	606	10	A 52542
16	29	B 52152	187=188			381	6	B 52514	513	38	B 52359	608	55	A 52868
19	16	B 52021		15	A 52007	385	33	A 52322	515	25	B 52112	618	41	B 52397
24	50	A 52821	192	6	A 52519	387	27	B 52163	518	38	B 52358	621	38	B 52357
29	28	B 52143	203	37	A 52353	388	34	C 52325	519	35	B 52327	628	84	A 52418
31=30	39	A 52365	211	47	B 52807	390	10	B 52548	520	10	A 52540	633	15	A 52006
33	14	B 52000	212	42	B 52400	394	29	B 52193	522	62	B 52325	635	4	B 52506
34	1	B 52500	214	73	B 53402	395	39	A 52369	528	27	B 52166	639	19	B 52043
38	41	B 52393	216	74	B 53405	399	63	B 53255	535	17	B 52025	642	23	A 52083
39	64	A 53265	217	61	B 53216	406	71	B 53540	536	17	B 52027	644	61	B 53207
46	79	A 54309	223	53	B 52849	411	45	B 52424	537	16	B 52014	652	9	B 52538
62	79	A 54311	226	52	B 52838	412	42	A 52399	542(8)	3	B 52505	653	30	B 52157
63	42	B 52404	234	79	A 54317	413	36	A 52347	545	52	A 52845	654	32	B 52088
64	75	A 54113	235	80	A 54321(1)	415	53	B 52846	546(8)	15	A 52009	655	61	B 53213
66	78	A 54308	237	35	A 52329	416	44	A 52413	548	20	A 52050	660	50	B 52823
67	8	B 52533	253	35	A 52341	417	27	A 52159	549	7	A 52520	662	53	B 52851
72	8	A 52535	275	12	A 52554	418	53	A 52853	550	34	B 52323	663	28	B 52148
73	43	B 52406	280	29	B 52151	422	57	B 52920	553	51	A 52835(2)	673	69	A 53510
74	11	A 52546	286	43	A 52405	425	40	A 52378	556	79	A 54315	674	45	A 52435
75	29	B 52154	292	78	A 54307	426	36	A 52343	557	39	A 52382	684	13	A 52575
112	65	B 53296	294	21	A 52047	427	54	B 52855	562	60	A 53205	686	54	B 52862
113	70	B 53527	300	40	B 52386	434	60	A 53204	566	44	A 52416	687	51	B 52832
117	36	B 52350	301	41	A 52390	446	70	B 53535	573	22	B 52018	688	57	B 52906
124	61	B 53211	305	24	B 52095	455	68	A 53512	573(5)	80	A 54323	689+369	65	B 53310
134	76	A 54109	317	21	A 52056	462	47	B 52804	574	40	A 52371	698	65	B 53312
145	39	A 52361	326	12	A 52557	463	62	A 53231	577	44	A 52415	703	61	B 53221
151	80	A 54319	350(5)	55	B 52863	468	49	B 52816(1)	580	72	B 53553	708	23	A 52093
151(2)	80	A 54321(2)	355	52	B 52841	469	49	B 52816(2)	583	31	B 52305	711	77	B 54220
156	40	B 52374	357	64	B 53260	470	49	A 52814	585	68	A 53514	712	68	B 53503
159	76	B 54117	365	50	B 52828	472(8)	48	B 52798	590	71	A 53542			
161	21	A 52052	367	7	A 52528	479	51	A 52835(1)	594	28	B 52145			
163	4	B 52510	368	57	B 52910	485	7	A 52524	595	56	A 54050			
168	10	B 52544	369	See 689		491	18	A 52034	600	46	B 52618			
180(?)	52	B 52848	371	55	A 52864	503	35	B 52332	601	64	B 53269			
182	42	B 52408	375	24	B 52096	507	8	B 52537	604	62	A 53247			

Vindel, vol. 1, p. 15, no. 1	2	B 52502
Vindel, vol. 1, p. 19, no. 2	3	B 52503
Vindel, vol. 1, p. 23, no. 4	2	B 52504
Vindel, vol. 6, p. 51, no. 1	67	B 53501
Vindel, vol. 6, p. 83, no. 18	69	B 53520
Vindel, vol. 6, p. 175, no. 9	74	A 53410
Vindel, vol. 7, p. 111, no. 44	63	A 53248
Vindel, vol. 8, p. 77, no. 33(1)	6	B 52516
Vindel, vol. 8, p. 229, no. 9(1)	27	A 52122

Apparently unrecorded	54	B 52854
Apparently unrecorded	63	A 53250

PORTUGAL		
Bibliografia geral Portuguesa 20	83	A 56660

CONCORDANCE OF PROCTOR-NUMBERS AND PRESENT PRESS-MARKS OF BOOKS NOT RECORDED BY HAIN

This concordance gives the page of the present volume and the Museum press-mark for books registered by Proctor, but not in Hain. Books marked † by Proctor were not in the Museum (but in the Bodleian Library, Oxford) when his book was printed, and are therefore only entered here when a copy has since been acquired. The concordance also includes editions which are recorded by Hain but were not supplied with a Hain-number by Proctor, and those which do not in fact belong to the Hain-number given, usually with a query, by Proctor. None of the three Portuguese incunabula now in the Museum was registered by Proctor.

9504	21	A 52052	9531	39	A 52369	9558	46	B 52618	9576	54	B 52855	9598	65	B 53312
9504 A	21	A 52056	9536	41	A 52390	9560	47	B 52804	9577	54	B 52862	9603	74	B 53405
9507 A	23	A 52093	9543	44	A 52413	9561	47	B 52807	9579	55	A 52868	9608	71	B 53540
9510	28	B 52143	9544	44	A 52416	9565	50	A 52821	9582	57	B 52906	9608 A	71	A 53542
9515	27	A 52159	9547	45	A 52435	9570	52	B 52838	9585	57	B 52920	9612 A	76	B 54117
9516	27	B 52163	9551	10	A 52542	9571	52	B 52841	9588	60	A 53204	9615 A	(Suppl. II, p. 13) ¹	
9522 A	35	A 52329	9551 A	10	B 52544	9572	52	A 52845	9588 A	61	B 53207		80	A 54321(2)
9524	35	A 52341	9552	10	B 52548	9573	52	B 52848	9593	62	B 53235	9616	64	B 53269
9525	36	A 52343	9552 A	11	A 52546	9574	53	B 52851	9595	63	B 53255	9619	43	A 52405
9526	36	A 52347	9553	12	A 52554	9575	53	A 52853	9596	64	A 53265			

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6750	From Naples, xxi. Miscellaneous, § 4 to Palmart (Valencia) (IA. 52005; p. 15)	9504 A	From Spindeler (Valencia) to Hagenbach & Hutz (Valencia) (IA. 52056; p. 21)
6751	From Naples, xxi. Miscellaneous, § 4 to Palmart (Valencia) (IA. 52006; p. 15)	9555 = 9556	From Barcelona, ix. Miscellaneous to Spindeler (Barcelona) (IB. 52510; p. 4)
6752	From Naples, xxi. Miscellaneous, § 5 to Hurus (Zaragoza) (IA. 52122; p. 27)	9556	See 9555
9500	From Palmart (Valencia) to Albert (Valencia) (IB. 52018; p. 22)	9616	From Unknown Places, § 1 to De Basilea (Burgos) (IB. 53269; p. 64)
9503	From Spindeler (Valencia) to Hagenbach & Hutz (Valencia) (IA. 52047; p. 21)	9619	From Unknown Places, § 3 to Ungut & Polonus (Seville) (IA. 52405; p. 43)
9504	From Spindeler (Valencia) to Hagenbach & Hutz (Valencia) (IA. 52052; p. 21)		

LIST OF EXCLUDED PROCTOR-NUMBERS

9554 16th cent.

9580 16th cent.

¹ Proctor inadvertently gave the same number, 9615 A, to two different books, the other of which († 9615 A, Suppl. I, p. 8) is not in the British Museum.

² Proctor 7393 (IA. 36847), although formerly considered to be of Spanish origin (cf. pt. vii, p. lxxxviii), is now regarded as probably Italian (Naples? c. 1477?), and will be so entered in the future Addenda volume of this catalogue. (Cf. D. E. Rhodes, in Gutenberg-Jahrbuch, 1963, pp. 47-8.)

INDEX OF PRINTERS AND PLACES

This index is divided into two sections, the first for presses represented in the Museum collection, the second for those which are not represented in the collection (or, in the case of Hebrew presses, are not included in the present catalogue), but are discussed in the Introduction to the Presses.

I

- Albert, Miguel, (Valencia) xlix, 22.
 Anonymous Presses.
 Printer of Antonius Nebrissensis, Gramática castellana, (Salamanca) lviii, 48.
 — Antonius Nebrissensis, Introductiones Latinae, (Salamanca) lvii, 47.
 — Officium B. V. Mariae, 1486 (Valencia) xlvii, 18.
 — Parentinis, Expositio Missae, 1478 (Henricus Botel and Johannes Planck), (Zaragoza) l, 25.
 Arinyo, Gabriel Luis de, (Valencia) xlvi, 16.
 Barcelona, xxxvii, 1.
 Basilea, Fadrique de (Friedrich Biel), (Burgos) lxii, 59.
 Biel, Friedrich. *See* Basilea, Fadrique de.
 Botel, Henricus, (Barcelona) xxxvii, 1; (Lérida) lvii, 46; (Zaragoza) *see* Anonymous Presses: Printer of Parentinis.
 Brocar, Arnaldo Guillén de. *See* Guillén de Brocar.
 Brun, Petrus, (Barcelona) xxxix, xl, 3, 4; (Seville) lvi, 44.
 Burgos, lxii, 59.
 Burgos, Juan de, (Burgos) lxiii, 64; (Valladolid) lxii, 56.
 Castro, Alvaro de, (Huete) lxviii, 73.
 Centenera, Antonio de, (Zamora) lxii, 57.
 Cofmann, Christoph, (Valencia) xlix, 23.
 Colonia, Paulus de. *See* Compañeros Alemanes.
 Compañeros Alemanes (Paulus de Colonia, Johannes Pegnitzer, Magnus Herbst, Thomas Glockner), (Seville) liv, 32.
 Constantia, Paulus (Hurus) de. *See* Hurus.
 Córdoba, Alfonso Fernández de. *See* Fernández de Córdoba.
 Fernández de Córdoba, Alfonso, (Valencia) xlv, xlvi, 16.
 Gentil, Juan, (Seville) lvi, 44.
 Glockner, Thomas. *See* Compañeros Alemanes.
 Granada, lxxii, 77.
 Guillén de Brocar, Arnaldo, (Pamplona) lxxi, 75.
 Gumiel, Diego de, (Barcelona) xlii, 11.
 Hagenbach, Petrus, (Toledo) lxx, 69; (Valencia) xlviii, 20.
 Herbst, Magnus. *See* Compañeros Alemanes.
 Holtz, Georgius vom, (Barcelona) xxxvii, 1.
 Huete, lxviii, 73.
 Hurus, Paulus, (Barcelona) xxxix, 2; (Zaragoza) li, 25.
 Hutz, Leonardus, (Salamanca) lx, 54; (Valencia) xlviii, 20.
 Lérida, lvii, 46.
 Luschner, Johann, (Barcelona) xliii, 12; (Montserrat) lxxii, 78.
 Martínez, Antonio, (Seville) lii, 31.
 Miquel, Pere, (Barcelona) xlii, 7.
 Montserrat, lxxii, 78.
 Murcia, lxvi, 72.
 Orta, Alfonso de, (Valencia) xlix, 22.
 Palmart, Lambert, (Valencia) xlv, 14.
 Pamplona, lxxi, 75.
 Pegnitzer, Johannes, (Granada) lxxii, 77; (Seville) *see* Compañeros Alemanes.
 Planck, Johannes, (Barcelona) xxxvii, 1; (Zaragoza) *see* Anonymous Presses: Printer of Parentinis.
 Polonus, Stanislaus, (Seville) lv, 37, 84.
 Posa, Pere, (Barcelona) xl, 4.
 Preus, Geraldus, (Barcelona) xliii, 12.
 Puerto, Alfonso del, (Seville) lii, 31.
 Roca, Lope de la, (Murcia) lxvi, 72.
 Rosenbach, Johann, (Barcelona) xlii-iii, 9.
 Salamanca, lvii, 47.
 Salsburga, Johannes de, (Barcelona) xxxix, 2.
 Sanz, Lope, (Salamanca) lx, 54.
 Segura, Bartolomé, (Seville) lii, 31.
 Seville, lii, 31, 84.
 Spindeler, Nicolaus, (Barcelona) xxxix, 3; (Valencia) xlvii, 18.
 Téllez, Antonio, (Toledo) lxiv, 69.
 Toledo, lxiii, 67.
 Ungut, Meinardus, (Granada) lxxii, 77; (Seville) lv, 37, 84.
 Valencia, xlv, 14.
 Valladolid, lxi, 56.
 Vázquez, Juan, (Toledo) lxiii, 67.
 Zamora, lxii, 57.
 Zaragoza, l, 25.

PORTUGAL

- Fernandes, Valentim, (Lisbon) lxxiv, 81.
 Leiria, lxxv, 83.
 Lisbon, lxxiv, 81.
 Ortas, Abraham d', (Leiria) lxxv, 83.
 Saxonia, Nicolau de, (Lisbon) lxxiv, 81.

II

- Alantansi, Elieser, (Hijar) [Hebrew only] lxix.
 Alkabiz, Salomo ben Moise Levi, (Guadalajara) [Hebrew only] lxiii.
 Anonymous Presses.
 Nuestra Señora del Prado, (Valladolid) lxi.
 Printer for Mateo Vendrell, (Barcelona) xli; (Gerona) lxx.
 Printer of Barberiis, (Seville?) liv.
 Printer of Borja Indulgence, (Segovia?) xxxvii.
 Printer of Luchente Indulgence (Unknown Place) xlvii, lxiii.
 Printer of Madrigal, (Mondofredo) lxxii.
 San Cugat del Valles, supposed press at, (in fact Zaragoza, Paulus Hurus) lxx.
 Appentegger, Lupus, (Zaragoza) lii.
 Bobadilla, Juan de, (Unknown Place), lxii, lxvi, lxviii.
 Brun, Peter, (Tortosa) lii.
 Calafat, Nicolaus, (Valldemusa) lxix.
 Castro, Alvaro de, (Unknown Place) lxvi, lxviii.
 Coci, Georgius, (Zaragoza) lii.
 Coria, lxx.
 Elieser Alantansi. *See* Alantansi.
 Fernández de Córdoba, Alfonso, (Murcia) lxvi; (Hijar?) lxix.
 Fernández de Córdoba, Bartholomaeus, (Murcia) lxvi.
 Flander, Matheus, (Zaragoza) l.
 Francour, Johan de, (Valladolid) lxi.
 Francourt, Johan de. *See* Francour.
 Gerona, lxx.
 Gherlinc, Johann, (Barcelona) xli; (Monterrey) lxxii; (Unknown Place) xli, lxx.

INDEX OF PRINTERS AND PLACES

Giesser, Johannes, (Salamanca) lxi.
 Giraldi, Pedro, (Valladolid) lxi.
 Guadalajara [Hebrew only], lxiii.
 Gumiel, Diego de, (Gerona) lxv.

Hijar, lxix.
 Hutz, Leonardus, (Zaragoza) lii.

Lila, Bartholomaeus de, (Coria) lxx.
 Lucena, Juan de, (Montalban) [Hebrew only], lxiii.

Majorca. *See* Valldemusa.
 Miramar. *See* Valldemusa.
 Mondoñedo, lxxii.
 Montalban [Hebrew only], lxiii.
 Monterrey, lxxi.

Orense, supposed press of Johann Gherlinc at, xli, lxx.

Parix, Johannes, (Segovia?) xxxvi.
 Pasera, Rodrigo de la. *See* Passera.
 Passera, Rodrigo de la, (Monterrey) lxxi.
 Planes, Miguel de, (Valladolid) lxi.
 Porras, Juan de, (Monterrey) lxxi; (Salamanca [16th cent. ?]) lix.
 Pou, Gabriel, (Barcelona [16th cent. ?]) xlv.

Roca, Lope de la, (Valencia) xlvii, xlix.
 Rosenbach, Johann, (Tarragona) lxvii; (Valencia) xlviii.
 Rosenhayer, Wendelin, (Barcelona) xliii.

Salomo ben Moise Levi Alkabiz. *See* Alkabiz.
 San Cugat del Valles, supposed press at. *See* Anonymous Presses.

Segovia (?), xxxvi.
 Spindeler, Nicolaus, (Barcelona, second press at) xlv; (Tarragona) lxvii; (Tortosa) lii.
 Tarragona, lxvii.
 Tortosa, lii.
 Trinchet, Pedro, (Valencia) xlix.

Valdes, Juan de, (Gerona) lxvi.
 Valldemusa, lxix.
 Vendrell, Mateo. *See* Anonymous Presses: Printer for Mateo Vendrell.

PORTUGAL

Alvares, Rodrigo, (Oporto) lxxv.
 Anonymous Press.
 Printer of Confessionale, 1489, (Chaves) lxxiv.
 Braga, lxxv.
 Chaves, lxxiv.
 Eliezer, Rabbi [i.e. Elieser Alantansi?], (Lisbon) [Hebrew only] lxxiv.
 Faro [Hebrew only], lxiii.
 Gacon, Samuel, (Faro) [Hebrew only] lxxiii.
 Gherlinc, Johann, (Braga) lxxv.
 Oporto, lxxv.
 Porteiro, Samuel. *See* Gacon.

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LIST OF FACSIMILES WITH REFERENCES TO THEIR SOURCES

SPAIN

I^s. BARCELONA (1)

HENRICUS BOTEL, GEORGIUS VOM HOLTZ, AND JOHANNES PLANCK.

- 123 R. [Haebler, Zaragoza, Drucker des Parentinis, 2]. Aristoteles: Ethica, &c. (IB. 52500.) 12^a 19-30.
85 G. [P. Zaragoza, Printer of B. de Parentinis, Expositio missae, 1; Haebler, Zaragoza, Drucker des Parentinis, 1]. Aristoteles: Ethica, &c. (IB. 52500.) 246^a, table.

JOHANNES DE SALSBURGA AND PAULUS (HURUS) DE CONSTANTIA.

- 111 R. [Haebler 1]. Perottus: Rudimenta grammaticae, 1475. (IB. 52505.) q 3^b 4-14.
111 Gk., with 111 R. Perottus: Rudimenta grammaticae, 1475. (IB. 52505.) m 7^b 29-33.

NICOLAUS SPINDELER, PETRUS BRUN.

- 90 R. [Haebler 2]. Aquinas: Commentum in libros Ethicorum, 1478. (IB. 52506.) c 9^a β 13-28.
150 G. [P. Barcelona, ix. Miscellaneous, § 2, 1; Haebler 4]. Libre del Consolat. (IB. 52510.) 12^a α 1-4; 30^b α 5.
110 G. [P. Barcelona, ix. Miscellaneous, § 2, 2; Haebler 5]. Libre del Consolat. (IB. 52510.) 46^b β 19-30.

II^s. BARCELONA (2)

PERE POSA.

- 109 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Curtius Rufus: De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni [Catalan], 1481. (IB. 52512.) t 1^b 8-18.
143 G. [P. 2]. Lullus: Arbor scientiae, 1482. (IB. 52514.) 126^b, headline; 152^b, headline.—Valascus de Tarenta, Practica, 1484. (IB. 52516.) 4^a α 1-9.
87 G. Valascus de Tarenta: Practica, 1484. (IB. 52516.) c 8^a β 1-14.
107 G. [Haebler 3]. Phocas: De nomine et verbo, 1488. (IA. 52520.) Colophon.
148 G. [Haebler 4]. De Gui: Janua artis Raimundi Lulli, 1488. (IA. 52519.) Colophon.—Phocas: De nomine et verbo, 1488. (IA. 52520.) a 3^a 13.
73 G. [Haebler 5]. De Gui: Janua artis Raimundi Lulli, 1488. (IA. 52519.) 13^b 8-24.
135 G. Niger: Modus epistolandi, 1494. (IA. 52524.) Colophon.
93 G. [Haebler 6]. Innocentius III: De miseria conditionis humanae, 1499. (IA. 52528.) a 8^b 3-13.

III^s. BARCELONA (3)

PERE MIQUEL.

- 83 G. [P. 3; Haebler 1]. Bonetus: Metaphysica, 1493. (IA. 52535.) p 8^b β 10-22.
140 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2]. Ouidius: Metamorphoses, 1494. (IB. 52537.) Colophon.
101 G. [P. 2; Haebler 3]. Bonaventura: Meditationes vitae Christi, 1493. (IB. 52533.) 1 2^b β 20-33; 1^b β 16-24.

JOHANN ROSENBACH (1).

- 98 G. [P. 2; Haebler 1]. San Pedro: Cárcel de amor, 1493. (IA. 52542.) b 3^b 3-14.
136 G. [P. 1; Haebler 3]. Constitucions de Catalunya, 1494. (IB. 52544.) Colophon.
112 G. [P. 3; Haebler 1*]. Felip de Malla: Memorial del peccador remut. (IB. 52548.) i 1^a β 1-11.
290 G. [P. 4; Haebler 4]. Boteler: Scala de Paradis, 1495. (IA. 52546.) Title; 2^a 11-12.
136 G*. [P. 5; Haebler 2] (red). Boteler: Scala de Paradis, 1495. (IA. 52546.) 2^a 1-10.

IV^s. BARCELONA (4)

JOHANN ROSENBACH (2).

- 99 G. [P. 6]. Boteler: Scala de Paradis, 1495. (IA. 52546.) b 5^a 23-32.

FACSIMILES

DIEGO DE GUMIEL.

- 99 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Flors de virtuts, 1495. (IA. 52554.) 51^a 15-24.
68 G. [Haebler 3], with 99 G. Isaac: De ordinatione animae, 1497. (IA. 52557.) o 1^b 9-21.

GERALDUS PREUS AND JOHANN LUSCHNER.

- 99 G. [Haebler 1]. Alexander: Doctrinale, 1495. (IA. 52575.) 113^b 10-19.
78 G. [Haebler 2]. Alexander: Doctrinale, 1495. (IA. 52575.) 113^a 27-37.
136 G. [Haebler 3]. Alexander: Doctrinale, 1495. (IA. 52575.) Title.

V^s. VALENCIA (1)

LAMBERT PALMART.

- 102 R. [P. 1; Haebler 1] (leaded). Aristoteles: Ethica, &c. (IB. 52000.) 146^b 14-24.
102 R. (unleaded). Datus: De variis loquendi regulis. (IA. 52007.) 8^a 1-18.
142 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2]. Perez: Expositio in Cantica Canticorum, 1486. (IB. 52014.) f 2^a β 1-11.
104 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3]. Perez: Expositio in Cantica Canticorum, 1486. (IB. 52014.) d 1^a β 32-41.

ALFONSO FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA.

- 91 G. [Haebler 1]. Antoninus: Summa confessionum, &c., 1477. (IB. 52021.) b 1^a α 1-12.
150 G. [Haebler 2], with 91 G. Antoninus: Summa confessionum, &c., 1477. (IB. 52021.) b 5^a α 35-37;
h 5^a β 14-16.
92 G. [Proctor (p. 908), Printer of Perez, Expositio Psalterii, 1484, type 1; Haebler 3]. Perez: Opuscula, 1485. (IB. 52027.) A 3^a β 1-11.
180 G. [Proctor (p. 908), Printer of Perez, Expositio Psalterii, 1484, type 2; Haebler 4], with 92 G. Perez: Commentum in Psalmos, 1484. (IB. 52025.) B 7^a β 19-20.

VI^s. VALENCIA (2)

PRINTER OF OFFICIUM B.V. MARIAE.

- 165 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Officium B.V. Mariae, 1486. (IA. 52034.) 190 ([A]6)^b whole page.

NICOLAUS SPINDELER.

- 132 G. [P. 3; Haebler 7]. Tirant lo Blanch, 1490. (IB. 52043.) 2^a α 5-15.
97 G. [P. 2; Haebler 8]. Tirant lo Blanch, 1490. (IB. 52043.) 3^a α 1-15.
130 G. [P. 1; Haebler 6]. Tirant lo Blanch, 1490. (IB. 52043.) 381^b α 1-10.
97 G.* [Haebler 9; Gesellschaft für Typenkunde 1482, type 8*]. Tirant lo Blanch, 1490. (IB. 52043.) 388^b β 11-18.
101 G. [P. 5; Haebler 10] (partly leaded). Phalaris: Epistolae, 1496. (IA. 52050.) h 10^a 5-16.
130 G*. [Haebler 12], with 101 G. (leaded). Phalaris: Epistolae, 1496. (IA. 52050.) a 2^a 1-8.

VII^s. VALENCIA (3)

PETRUS HAGENBACH AND LEONARDUS HUTZ.

- 130 G. [P. 3; Haebler 2]. Imitatio Christi, 1491. (IA. 52047.) a 2^a 1-3.
99 G. [P., Spindeler 4; Haebler, Hagenbach 1]. Confessional, 1493. (IA. 52052.) Colophon.
103 G. [P. 1; Haebler 3]. Ludolphus: Vita Christi, pars iv, 1495. (IB. 52065.) E 4^a β 17-28.
150 G. [P. 2; Haebler 4]. Ludolphus: Vita Christi, pars iv, 1495. (IB. 52065.) A 2^a α 1-9.

MIGUEL ALBERT.

- 104 G. [P., Palmart 3*]. Repertorium de prauitate hereticorum, 1494. (IB. 52018.) b 6^a β 23-35.
150 G. [P., Palmart 4], with 104 G. Repertorium de prauitate hereticorum, 1494. (IB. 52018.) L 4^a β 12-17.

VIII^s. VALENCIA (4)

ALFONSO DE ORTA.

- 136 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Torrella: De imaginibus astrologicis. (IA. 52083.) Title; a 4^b 7-8.
100 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2]. Torrella: De imaginibus astrologicis. (IA. 52083.) a 2^b 1-14.
84 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3]. Torrella: De imaginibus astrologicis. (IA. 52083.) 93^a 1-12.
78 G. Torrella: De imaginibus astrologicis. (IA. 52083.) f 1^a marginalia 3-10.

FACSIMILES

CHRISTOPH COFMAN.

- 132 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2]. Gregorius Ariminensis: Quaestiones super i Sententiarum, 1500. (IB. 52095.) 2^a α 1-7.
 102 G. [P. 2; Haebler 1]. Ximenez: Regiment de la cosa pública, 1499. (IA. 52093.) Colophon.
 76 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3]. Gregorius Ariminensis: Quaestiones super i Sententiarum, 1500. (IB. 52095.) Colophon.

IX^s. ZARAGOZA

PRINTER OF PARENTINIS, EXPOSITIO MISSAE, 1478 (HENRICUS BOTEL AND JOHANNES PLANCK).

- 85 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Bernardus de Parentinis: Expositio missae, 1478. (IB. 52112.) 60 (fol. lii)^b β 3-20.

PAULUS HURUS.

- 111 R. [P., Napoli. xxi. Miscellaneous. § 5, type 1; Haebler, 'Impresor del Turrecremata = Pablo Hurus', 3]. Samuel: Epistola. (IA. 52122.) c 7^a 14-26.
 134 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2*]. Fori Regni Aragonum, 1496. (IB. 52151.) a 2^a α 1-10.
 99 G. [P., press v. appendix, type 2; Haebler 1]. Pedro, Infante: Coplas del menosprecio del mundo. (IB. 52166.) C 1^b (gloss) 19-31.
 100 G. [P. 2; Haebler 3]. Sallustius Crispus: Catilina, &c. [Spanish], 1493. (IB. 52145.) a 6^a α 29-38.
 76 G. [P. 4; Haebler 5]. Vagad: Crónica de Aragon, 1499. (IB. 52157.) 208^a Device.
 160 G. [P. 3; Haebler 4]. Manuale secundum ordinem ecclesiae Burgensis, 1497. (IB. 52193.) p 4^b 4-13.
 160 G*. [Haebler 2]. Manuale secundum ordinem ecclesiae Burgensis, 1497. (IB. 52193.) i 5^b 11-21.

X^s. SEVILLE (1)

BARTOLOMÉ SEGURA AND ALFONSO DEL PUERTO.

- 92 GR.* [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Rolewinck: Fasciculus temporum, 1480. (IB. 52305.) 73^a 22-32.

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES (PAULUS DE COLONIA, JOHANNES PEGNITZER, MAGNUS HERBST, THOMAS GLOCKNER).

- 83 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3]. Palencia: Vocabulario, 1490. (IB. 52320.) e 2^b α 18-27.
 130 G. [P. 6; Haebler 10]. López de Mendoza: Proverbios, 1499. (IA. 52343.) e 6^b 16-23.—Palencia: Vocabulario, 1490. (IB. 52320.) Title.
 165 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], with 83 G. Tostado: Floretum sancti Matthaei, 1491. (IC. 52325.) ii 6^a β 9-17; kk 2^b α 52-3.
 93 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2]. Plutarchus: Vitae parallelae [Spanish], 1491. (IB. 52323.) xx 2^a α 8-17.
 106 G. [P. 4], with 83 G. Siete Partidas de Alfonso X, 1491. (IB. 52327.) dddd 3^b α 5-11.
 98 G. [P. 5; Haebler 5]. Ortiz: Cinco tratados, 1493. (IB. 52332.) i 5^a β 1-17.
 71 G. [P. 7; Haebler 7]. Expositio hymnorum, 1499. (IA. 52341.) 1^b 23-32.

XI^s. SEVILLE (2)

MEINARDUS UNGUT AND STANISLAUS POLONUS.

- 82 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1] (first state). Didacus de Deza: Defensiones sancti Thomae Aquinatis, 1491. (IA. 52353.) Colophon.
 82 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1] (second state). Bernardus de Gordonio: Lilium medicinae, 1495. (IB. 52386.) q 2^a β 19-28.
 111 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2]. Siete Partidas de Alfonso X, 1491. (IB. 52358.) Colophon.
 95 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3]. Cavalca: Specchio di croce [Spanish], 1492. (IA. 52361.) b 5^a 16-25.
 144 G. [P. 4; Haebler 4] (red). Manuale Hispalense, 1494. (IA. 52369.) Colophon.
 98 G. [P. 5; Haebler 5]. Gorricio: Contemplaciones sobre el Rosario, 1495. (IA. 52390.) q 1^a αβ 16-24.
 86 G. [P. 6; Haebler 6]. Ricoldus: Improbatio Alcorani, 1500. (IA. 52415.) d 6^a 1-10.
 111 R. [P., Spain, xxv.—Unknown Places. no. 9619, type 3; Haebler 7]. Palencia: De synonymis, 1491. (IB. 52359.) a 6^a 23-35.
 64 G. [P., Spain, xxv.—Unknown Places. no. 9619, type 2]. Gaguinus: De puritate conceptionis B.V.M. (IA. 52405.) 1^b 32-45.

FACSIMILES

XII^s. SEVILLE (3)

PETRUS BRUN AND JUAN GENTIL.

- 117 G. [P. 1; Haebler 3]. Historia del noble Vespasiano, 1499. (IA. 52435.) a 2^a 1-6; b 8^b 20-2.
90 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2]. Mejia: Nobiliario, 1492. (IB. 52424.) i 5^b a 27-39.

LÉRIDA

HENRICUS BOTEL.

- 104 G. [P. 3; Haebler 4]. Sánchez de Vercial: Sacramental [Catalan], 1495. (IB. 52618.) 2^b α 14-25.
130 G. [P. 4; Haebler 5]. Sánchez de Vercial: Sacramental [Catalan], 1495. (IB. 52618.) y 6^b α 18-23.

SALAMANCA (1)

PRINTER OF ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, INTRODUCTIONES LATINAE.

- 90 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Antonius Nebrissensis: Introductiones Latinae. (IB. 52804.) C 7^a α 22-35.
89 G. [P. 2]. Díaz de Montalvo: Secunda compilatio legum et ordinationum regni Castellae. (IB. 52807.)
k 7^b 2-14.
119 G. [P. 3; Haebler 2]. Díaz de Montalvo: Secunda compilatio legum et ordinationum regni Castellae.
(IB. 52807.) h 10^a 15-24.
115 R. [P. 4; Haebler 3]. Antonius Nebrissensis: Repetitio secunda. (IB. 52798.) a 5^b 1-11.

XIII^s. SALAMANCA (2)

PRINTER OF ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA CASTELLANA.

- 91 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Valera: Crónica de España, 1495. (IB. 52823.) b 3^b α 21-31; Antoninus: Summa
confessionis, 1495. (IA. 52821.) C 5^b 18-19.
120 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2]. Mena: Coronación de Iñigo López de Mendoza, 1499. (IB. 52846.) c 2^a β 7-16.
150 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3]. Petrus: Canonis missae interpretatio, 1499. (IA. 52845.) Title 1-11.
112 R. [Proctor 4; Haebler 4]. Mela: Cosmographia, 1498. (IA. 52835 (2).) A 2^a 1-11.

LEONARDUS HUTZ AND LOPE SANZ.

- 82 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Gundisalvus de Villadiego: Tractatus contra haereticam prauitatem, &c., 1496.
(IB. 52862.) Colophon.

VALLADOLID

JUAN DE BURGOS.

- 150 G. [Haebler 2], with 105 G. Sallustius, Catilina, &c. [Spanish], 1500. (IA. 54050.) a 2^a 1-4.
105 G. [Haebler 3]. Sallustius, Catilina, &c. [Spanish], 1500. (IA. 54050.) b 1^b 13-24.
71 G. [Haebler 4]. Sallustius, Catilina, &c. [Spanish], 1500. (IA. 54050.) a 6^a marginalia.

ZAMORA

ANTONIO DE CENTENERA.

- 93 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2]. Los Trabajos de Hércules, 1483. (IB. 52906.) b 1^b β 1-13.

XIV^s. BURGOS (1)

FADRIQUE DE BASILEA (FRIEDRICH BIEL) (1).

- 123 GR. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Mingo Revulgo: Coplas. (IA. 53204.) B 1^b 7-16.
83 G. [P. 2; Haebler 2]. Mingo Revulgo: Coplas. (IA. 53204.) B 8^a 1-10.
156 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3] (red). Alfonso de Cartagena: Doctrinal de los caballeros, 1487. (IB. 53211.) 2^a α
9-18.
122 G. [P. 4; Haebler 4]. Valera: Crónica de España, 1487. (IB. 53213.) 3^b α 1-10.
82 G. [P. 5; Haebler 5]. Díaz de Montalvo: Ordenanzas reales, 1488. (IB. 53216.) 6^a marginalia 5-9; 8^b
marginalia.

FACSIMILES

- 136 G. [P. 6; Haebler 6*, 6]. Antonius Nebrissensis: Introductionum latinarum secunda editio, 1493. (IA. 53231.) 2^a 1-5.
 98 (103 G.) [P. 7, 7*; Haebler 7]. San Pedro: Cárcel de amor, 1496. (IA. 53247.) i 4^a 12-21.
 111 G. [P. 8; Haebler 8]. Antonius Nebrissensis: Introductionum latinarum secunda editio, 1493. (IA. 53231.) e 7^b 19-28.
 78 G. [P. 9; Haebler 9]. Antonius Nebrissensis: Introductionum latinarum secunda editio, 1493. (IA. 53231.) 118^a 5-18.

XV^s. BURGOS (2)

FADRIQUE DE BASILEA (FRIEDRICH BIEL) (2).

- 140 G. [P. 10; Haebler 10], with 98 (103) G. San Pedro: Cárcel de amor, 1496. (IA. 53247.) h. 1^a 1-4.
 111 R. [P. 11; Haebler 11]. Marineus: Epistolae quaedam illustrium Romanorum, &c., 1497. (IA. 53250.) b 4^a 8-18.
 200 G. [P. 12; Haebler 13]. Badius: Stultiferae nauis additamentum. (IA. 53265.) Title.
 78 G*. [Haebler 14]. Leyes hechas por la brevedad de los pleitos. (IB. 53260.) A 4^b marginalia 1-12.
 135 G. [P., Spain. xxv.—Unknown Places, no. 9616, type 1; Haebler 15]. Pragmática Sanción para los perales. (IB. 53269.) Title.

JUAN DE BURGOS.

- 150 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2]. Caesar: De bello gallico, 1491. (IB. 53296.) 1^a 1-3; colophon.
 103 G. [Haebler 1]. Caesar: De bello gallico, 1491. (IB. 53296.) h 8^b 29-39.
 105 G. [P. 2; Haebler 3]. Jacobus de Voragine, Legenda aurea [Spanish]. (IB. 53312.) a 2^a β 33-42.

XVI^s. TOLEDO (1)

JUAN VÁZQUEZ.

- 68 G. Sixtus IV: Bula de indulgencias de la Santa Cruzada. (IB. 53501.) 21-39.
 81 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Ximenez de Prexano: Confutatorium errorum, 1486. (IB. 53503.) m 10^b α 40-9.
 97 G. [Haebler 2] (red). Montesino: Coplas. (IA. 53512.) 1^b 1-10.
 250 G. Roman: Coplas. (IA. 53514.) Title.

ANTONIO TÉLLEZ.

- 98 G. [Haebler 1]. Alexander VI. Bula de indulgencias. (IB. 53520.) 1-10.

XVII^s. TOLEDO (2)

PETRUS HAGENBACH.

- 103 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1], with 72 G. Dorlandus: Viola animae, 1500. (IA. 53542.) l 3^b 16-26, with marginalia.
 72 G. [P. 5; Haebler 5]. Dorlandus: Viola animae, 1500. (IA. 53542.) c 5^a marginalia.
 150 G. [P. 3; Haebler 2] (red). Missale Mozarabicum, 1500. (IB. 53535.) Colophon 5-15.
 150 G*. [P. 2; Haebler 4], with 150 G. Missale Mozarabicum, 1500. (IB. 53535.) 8^b 23-34.
 220 G. [P. 4; Haebler 3] (red). Missale Mozarabicum, 1500. (IB. 53535.) Title.

XVIII^s. MURCIA

LOPE DE LA ROCA.

- 103 G. [Haebler 1]. Rodríguez de Almella: Compilación de las batallas campales, 1487. (IB. 53553.) Colophon.

HUETE

ALVARO DE CASTRO.

- 82 G. [P. 1; Haebler 1]. Díaz de Montalvo: Ordenanzas reales, 1484. (IB. 53402.) C 8^a β 16-27.
 70 G. [Haebler 2]. Díaz de Montalvo: Ordenanzas reales, 1484. (IB. 53402.) n 5^b α marginalia.
 103 G. [P. 2; Haebler 3]. Díaz de Montalvo: Ordenanzas reales, 1485. (IB. 53405.) l 8^a α 3-14.
 100 G. Innocentius VIII: Bula de Indulgencias de la Santa Cruzada. (IA. 53410.) 1-10.

FACSIMILES

PAMPLONA

ARNALDO GUILLÉN DE BROCAR.

- 82 G. [P. 2; Haebler 1]. Petrus de Castrovol: Tractatus super symbolum Quicunque vult. (IA. 54109.) d 3^b 24-33.
137 G. [P. 3; Haebler 3]. Petrus de Castrovol: Tractatus super symbolum Quicunque vult. (IA. 54109.) h 4^b 1-8; Guido de Columnis: Historia troiana [Spanish]. (IB. 54117.) 2^b 1-4.
133 G. [P. 1; Haebler 4]. Bonaventura: Diaeta salutis, &c., 1497. (IA. 54113.) Title; (with 82 G.) s 2^a headline; 1-4.
280 G. [P. 4; Haebler 6]. Guido de Columnis: Historia troiana [Spanish]. (IB. 54117.) Title.
111 G. [P. 5; Haebler 5]. Guido de Columnis: Historia troiana [Spanish]. (IB. 54117.) s 2^b β 26-35.

XIX^s. GRANADA

MEINARDUS UNGUT AND JOHANNES PEGNITZER.

- 155 G. [P. 1; Haebler 2] (red). Ximenez: Vita Christi, i [Spanish], 1496. (IB. 54220.) a 5^b β 1-8.
125 G. [P. 2; Haebler 1]. Ximenez: Vita Christi, i [Spanish], 1496. (IB. 54220.) Colophon.

MONTSERRAT

JOHANN LUSCHNER.

- 136 G. [P. 1; Haebler 3]. Processionarium S. Benedicti de Valladolid, 1500. (IA. 54315.) 2^a 9-20.
100 G. [P. 2; Haebler 1]. Bonaventura: De instructione nouitiorum, &c., 1499. (IA. 54311.) Colophon.
78 G. [P. 3; Haebler 2]. Bonaventura: De instructione nouitiorum, &c., 1499. (IA. 54311.) a 7^b 1-12.
67 G. [Haebler 6]. Ximenez de Cisneros: Directorium horarum canonicarum. (IA. 54321 (1).) 14^b 13-29.

PORTUGAL

XX^s. LISBON

VALENTIM FERNANDES AND NICOLAU DE SAXONIA.

- 119 G. [Haebler 1]. Ludolphus de Saxonia: Vita Christi [Portuguese], 1495. (IC. 56659.) pt. 3, Colophon 6-17.
119 G*. [Haebler 2] (red). Ludolphus de Saxonia: Vita Christi [Portuguese], 1495. (IC. 56659.) pt. 4, AA 2^a α 1-9.
119 G. with 119 G*. Ludolphus de Saxonia, Vita Christi [Portuguese], 1495. (IC. 56659.) pt. 4, BB 5^a β 15-26.
280 G. [Haebler 3]. Ludolphus de Saxonia, Vita Christi [Portuguese], 1495. (IC. 56659.) pt. 4, AA 4^b headline; AA 5^a headline.

LEIRIA

ABRAHAM D'ORTAS.

- 93 G. [Haebler 5]. Zacutus: Almanach perpetuum coelestium motuum, 1496. (IA. 56710.) a 1^a 4-10; a 1^b 10-21.

BARCELONA (1). — BOTEL, VOM HOLTZ & PLANCK,
JOHANNES DE SALSBURGA & PAULUS (HURUS) DE
CONSTANTIA, SPINDELER & BRUN

stat; Restat ergo opatiua quedā rōnem habentis.
Atq; huius partim ut rōni obediēs ē ptim ut habēs/
atq; intelligens; Cum uero et hec dupliciter dica-
tur: ponēda est illa: quę fm actionē dicit. Nam pri-
cipalius hec dici uidet; Quod si est opus hoīs ani-
mi opatio scdm rōnem/uel nō sine rōne: Idē autem
dicim⁹ op⁹ esse generis hui⁹/atq; hui⁹ studiosi: ut ci-
tharedi z studiosi cytharedi: et simpliciter hoc i om-
nibus/excellētia uirtutis ad opus adiuncta: Cytha-
redi. n. est cytharā pulsare ē studiosi bene pulsare:
Quod si ita est: homis autē opus ponimus uitā quā
dam: hāc uero esse actionē animi/ & opationes cum

BOTEL, VOM HOLTZ & PLANCK 123 R.

tēdit et dicit qd ad h⁹ qd sciat qd ē uirt⁹
o; nō solū dicere qd sit hū⁹: p qd inno-
tescit gen⁹ eius: s; et qd hū⁹ sit p qd
maifestat dīa ipi⁹. 2⁹ ibi dicēduz igit⁹
z c. Est g⁹ dicēduz qd oīs. Maifestat p
poitū. et cca hoc duo fac. p⁹ maifestat
i cōi qndā cōditōez ututis. 2⁹ ex illa cō-
ditōe ututis maifestat ppriā dīaz ei⁹.
ibi Quare at hoc eū z c. Quo⁹ at, his
erit. Dic g⁹ pmo qd oīs uirt⁹ sūm cui⁹
ē fac bñ se hīre: et opus ei⁹ bñ reddit se
hīs: s; ut uirtus oculi ē: p quā oculus ē
bon⁹: et p quā bñ uidem⁹. qd ē ppriūz
opus oculi: similr et uirt⁹ eq ē: q fac
equū bonū. et p quā equus opat bñ op⁹
suū. qd ē uelocitē currere: et suauiter

SPINDELER & BRUN 90 R.

hec est tabula: per quam inueniri potest ordo quinternorū et foliorū: huius politice quomō scilicet unus quinter-nus sequitur alium: 7 unum folium aliud.

Quoniam	ciuiū. nā	accepta	Paucorum	rum dicimus
naturam	respiciunt	Libido	erubriētes	melius ppo
iniusticia		est quid	qui sunt	nibus pferē
differētia	Imperat		atq; pauc	nisi oportune
esse quapd.	latores	q vero		
	Primus	corū uero	ones Alie	utatio quob
ille seruili	nec habeat	sumūt ex	facte sunt	generis
homines	rei. p.	bernādi	habēt ex	tores Atqui
propter		puerorum	esse ponēdū	inueniamus
tere cōmun	esse dicunt		qui talia	.n. pater
alia eodē	tas esse	um matus		
	Nam cum	bi matus	pularitatis	ab singula
postea totidē	is: qui	iubiciozū	mus: ut	peteres
beret phale		putāt se	opificum	vero in
cupiditas	Species		eadem erit	facientes

BOTEL, VOM HOLTZ & PLANCK 85 G.

Quid proprie significat indies? Quotidie. Sed nota qd
indies in hoc a quotidie differt: qd semp fere cū quodam
incremento dicit. Ideoq; plerūq; cum cōparatiuo ponit. ut
cū indies malū artius pmeret. Et cū in urbe malū serpe-
ret idq; maneret indies latius. Sine cōparatiuo atēa dici-
tur: sed p uerbū significās incrementū. Liuius crescente
indies multitudine. Quotidie aut & hoc mō dici potes:
& sine incremento. ut quotidie lego quotidie scribo: nō in-
dies lego: & indies scribo.
Est ue differētia si qs dicat indies & indiē? Maxima dif-
ferētia est. Nam indiē aliqd agere est p̄sentis diei habe-

d. uel si gr̄ce scribas πνρροσ περοττοσ निकολαω
περοττο: εν περοττειν. Hic ē. n. gr̄corū mos: ut be-
ne agere dicāt: ubi latini salutē dicūt. In fine autē episto-
larū ponendū est uale: in quo gr̄ci cū latinis conueniūt di-
centes ερροσ.

DE SALSBURGA & PAULUS (HURUS) DE CONSTANTIA 111 R., 111 GK.

En qual manera los Lō
sols son cascū any Elets
e lo Jutge deles appella-
tions.

Mercaders qui

SPINDELER 150 G.

trobane ha los aser iuncta al biat
ge: en axicom sia conegut per lo
senyor notxer e per lo scrinar de
iunyr legons quel hom valra mī
la vn que laltre. Mas lo senyor
non pot minnar a negu de son lo-
guer. Mas si vn hom valra mes
quel senyor noy cuydara al comē-
sament deu lo millorar: car mole
bon hom se vol exir de vna terra
per ço car noy es conegut. E per
ço quen usque fa gran mercat de sa

SPINDELER 110 G.

BARCELONA (2). — POSA

P Erdica apres rednir en la ciutat lexercit: lo con-
sell dels mes principals feu cōgregar, en lo qual
limperi en aquesta forma plague diuidir. Pri-
mer quel Rey la suma de tot lestat obtengues. Ptholo-
meu satrape de Egipte e dela gent de Affrica que ala di-
cio eren venguts: reistas. A Laumedontes la Siria ab
la Phenicia. A Philota la Cilicia fon dada. La Licia
ab la Pamphilia e la Frigia maior comeses foren a An-
thigono: que regis. Cassandro en Lbaria. Meneandro
en Lidia manats foren. La Frigia menor al Melespōt-
aiunta de Leonato esser prouincia comendaren. La La

109 G.

e^o t. Purget et mūdet et mūiat nos titul^o trium-
phal^o Ihs nazare^o crucifix^o Rex iudeoz. et statū
figet nūllu dei. Et dicat iste x^o: Oasp^o fert mir-
rā th^o Delchior Balthasar aux. h^o. 3. q^o sec^o por/
tauit nōia Regū: soluit a mor^o vni pietate ca-
duto. Et p^o his dōis i aure scribāt qm figet sta-
tū. expta s^o p me et p mltos. Et scribāt i carta y-
ginea: et i collo portet. Fia et p^o Gordo: qd
pōit de euāgē: qd cātā i tpr vidimiaz p^o festū
iste crucif^o. Ruta agrestiaz: et imutat narib^o
Ib fac puluis e^o: si recēs n^o hāt. In e^o defcu ru-
ta dōestica: et succ^o e^o. Ib fac puluis spicinar^o
narib^o imissus at balsā. Dia ista faciūt fige a-
por^o. Et p^o por^o incipiat cura. Gargar^o q^o i isto

87 G.

**Barchinone impressum
per Petrum posa. An-
no. M. cccc. Lxxxviii.**

De genere nominū monosyllaboz.

148 G.

**Deo gratias. Barchinone. xxvj.
Alpalis. Anni. M cccc lxxxiii. per
Petrum posa impressum opus pre-
sens completum per optime fuit.**

135 G.

Maternalis

Diuinalis

**Eus
adlan/
dez tui
honore
et bene-
dictio/
nē Inci-
pit phi**

143 G.

**Deo gratias. Explicit foeliciter opusculum com-
pendiosum de nomine et verbo a summo gramma-
thico et oratore nō contemnendo Focas nomine
editum atq; nouiter correctum per venerabiles vi-
rum magistrum Johannem ferrarium litterarum
amantissimum ac maiores artium scholas ciuitatis
Barchinē regentem. Et fuit impressum i dicta ciui-
tate p petru posa. Anno Milleesimo. cccc. lxxxviij.**

107 G.

Et idē de bili dī sic de tiuo. Mediu^o vō ē implet. vi-
delz pncipiū effectiui/ pncipiū essential/ et pncipiū co-
essential. Pncipiū effectiui mediu^o sūt ipa pncipia cōn-
tialia i hoc: qd ē facere. Mediu^o pncipiū eential ē mu-
tua iformatio vni^o actiua et alteri^o passiua/ et e^o.
Coessential vō ē acti^o actiui forme i materiā/ et pas-
siu^o i materiā sūt forma. Cōsistētia extrema/ et final.
Extrema vni^o cōsistētie cū alia. videlz spūalitati et
sbe. Finalis vō est ipse spū et resultatū et bis et finis
eoz. Proprietates quidē multipler. vna ē p pncipiū
tiā. plures vō p differētiā. vna p pncipiū ab vnita-
te forme: que spūalificaret. Plures vō secūdu plu-
ralitatē et diuersitatē potētiaz: qd i se pntet. videlz
intelligere/ velle/ et memorari. De s^o quidē ppetates:
ad qd naturaliter ordinat habitū pnaturali et pcrea-
to viate et dirigēte ipz spm ad dōas ppetates sue ac-
e. Stat^o vō ipz sūt: q^o sūt ppositū/ psona/ et angel^o

73 G.

dignatur/ munitur/ et imprecatur. Aduerte super hoc
sententiam sapientis in ecclesiastes: Melius est mori q^o
indigere. Etiam proximo suo pauper odiosus erit. Quod
dies pauperis mali sunt. Fratres hominis pauperis or-
derunt eum. Insuper et amici procul recesserunt ab eo.
Oraculus: Cum fueris felix: multos numerabis amicos.
Tempora si fuerit nubila: solus eris. Propter hoc secū-
dam fortunam estimatur persona: cum potius secundū
personam sit estimanda fortuna. Tam bonus reputatur
vt diues. tam malus vt pauper. cum potius tam diues
sit reputandus vt bonus/ tam pauper vt malus. Diues

93 G.

BARCELONA (3). — MIQUEL, ROSENBACH (1)

dicantur de singularib⁹. Qui
tū q̄ vltia sunt impetiora sin
gularib⁹. ¶ Sertū q̄ vniuerſa
lia sūt oīo i plurificabil⁹. ¶ Septi
mū vniuerſalia sūt oīo ingene
rabilia ⁊ incorruptibilia. ¶ Oc
tauum vniuerſalia in q̄rū vltia
p se nō iūt intellectualia. ¶ Itē
hoc eis accidit. ¶ Nonū vniuer
ſalia sūt necessaria ad scientiā.
¶ Decimū vniuerſalia sūt ne
cessaria ad generatōez. ¶ Ma
nifestum est autē q̄ dictū p̄mū

MIQUEL 83 G.

Escaben los quinze lib res d
transformacions del poeta
ouido: e los quinze libres de
allegories e morals exposici
ons sobre ells estāpats en
barcelona per pere miquel.
Benauenturadament en el
panya e en los regnes d ara
go regnāt los inuictissims. e
preclarissims don ferrando
e dona ysabel. any. MD.
ccccxxxiiii. a xxxiiii. d abril

MIQUEL 140 G.

mals del mon comporta. Dolor lo turmēta. Pas
sions lo persegueiren. Desesperaciō destrōheir.
Mort lo menaça. Pena lericuta. pensament lo
desuella. Desig latribula. Tristor lo condemna
fe nol salua. Sabi dell que d tot aço tu senyora
est la causa. Fut gī segons lo viu maior dolor. lo
que enlo sentiment callaua: q̄ lo q̄ ab lagremes
descobria. y vista la tua presenca trobe esser iu/
sta la pena. Ab sospirs q̄ les entramenes li rom
pien. me prega lo seu mal volgues notificar te.
Les pregaries sues forē de molt turmentat y de
cōpassiō ma obediēcia. En lo sentimēt seu. re

ROSENBACH 98 G.

Phelip de malla: se troba en
vna notable scola: en la qual
sehia deu lo pare com Apreſi
dent y als seus pens la verge
Maria en torn dela qual sta
uen xxxiii. donzelles y per los
banchs sehien molts Patriar
chas Sacerdots: Reys: Jut
ges: Buchs: y molts mestres
en Theologia Llicēciats Bar
rellers y studians en tant que

ROSENBACH 112 G.

La scala de paradís

Molt illustre e reuerē
dissimo senyor.

ROSENBACH 290 G.

mine nostro. Salus hominum fa
ctus es vt promissisti. Non enim
angelos domine, sed semen abrahe
apprehendisti. Adhuc fuisti ver
bi sancti tui: nos tu qui es gloria no
stra redemisti. Adhuc israel ra
mos vestros expandite: florete fru
ctus facite quia lux mūdi dominus
cum gloria resurrexit. Ecce domi
nus deus noster, quem expectaba
mus aduenit. Exultate ergo iusti
in domino rectos decet collaudacio
Cantate ei canticum novum. Be
ne psallite ei in vociferatione. Or

Quomodo iohannes baptista misit
discipulos suos ad cristum ca. xxviii
De morte iohannis baptiste ca. xxix
De locutione domini cum muliere
samaritana ca. xxx.
Quomodo dominus ihesus fuit du
ctus in supercilium montis vt inde
precipitarent cum ea ca. xxxi.
Quomodo sanauit i sabbato homi

MIQUEL 101 G.

Divina fauente clementia finitum a
terminatum est hoc opusculum Con
stitutionū In Principissima ⁊ Excel
lētissima ciuitate Barchinone Prin
cipatus Cathalonie. per Reuerendū
magistrū Johannē Rosenbach ale
manum de haydelberch. Sub anno
dñi Millesimo quadringentesimo no
nagesimo quarto. Die vero. xxx. Mē
sis May.

ROSENBACH 136 G.



A honoz labor e p̄coni dela san
ctissima trinitat: e dela sacra
tissima vge Maria. ⁊ a molt
seruei de aquell Illustre e Re
uerendissimo senyor Lo senyor Don
Alonso de Arago meritissimo Bisbe
de Tortosa: es estada composta esta
petita obra paquell Aletge plebey a
be laureat mestre Antoni Boteler: di
gnamēt intitulada escala de paradís

ROSENBACH 136 G*. (RED)

BARCELONA (4). — ROSENBACH (2), DE GUMIEL,
PREUS & LUSCHNER

ficas lo qual es la scā cōfirmacio. Mes encara nos
ha volgut donar vn altre molt copios sacramēt ab
lo qual los fortificats en grā nudrir se puguē lo q̄l
es lo sacramēt dela eucaristia. E p tāt aq̄ll sanctissi
mo Dauid rey en lo psalm. xxiij. diu. Impinguasti i
oles caput meū. Hi en lo mater psalm. Sup aquā
refectiōis. Volēt dir lo grā salinista q̄ ari cō la p̄gua
refreda q̄ ari est sacramēt la furoz d̄la cōcupiscēcia
mitiga. E rebut est sacramēt lo bon crestia se deu
re cordar de aq̄ll anpe i un maculat i cūs fill de aq̄l

ROSENBACH 99 G.

C Per on sia loat lo nostre sēyor Jesu xrist e la
sacratissima verge maria mare sua: de on venē to
tes les gracies e dons. E no sols lo pensar: mes lo
obrar el esser hauem d̄ll. La qual obreta es itada
treta del toska en la present lengua cathalana.

C Abjançant la diuina gracia fon itā
pat lo p̄sent tractat en la insigne Ciutat
de barcelona per Diego de gumiel ca
stella. Fon acabat en lany de nostre sen
yor mil. cccc. xc. v. a. iiii. de Jener.

DE GUMIEL 99 G.

Contra plu
res mona
chosq̄ dicūt
ego nō peri
clitor i hoc
vel i hoc q̄si
dicāt virtus
sua sum et si
nō dicūt ver
bo sū locun
tur cordibz
suis.

Si quis aut monachor dixerit in
corde suo / q̄ ab hīs cauet sibi / hic
q̄n percutitur addicere non vult.
Quicūq̄ ei decipit amicu suū: dī
gnus est maledictiōe legis. Qui
vero decipit semetipm / qualē vici
ctaz incurret. q̄ sciam habēs igno
ranciā fingit. q̄ aut sciam habeat
ostēdit redargutio p̄sciēcie / et hoc
quidē difficile sibi videtur: q̄ scien
ciam habēs ignorāciā fingat. Q̄
q̄ dulces sūt occasiōes peccati. vī
cia quidē pōt quis refecare / ac in

Nō: be ne to
rū hoc.

DE GUMIEL 68 G., 99 G.

bus notabilibus fm dicta Palsiani: q̄ omēs intricati
ones et dubitārium errores et discordias inuenibus oc
currere potentes tollunt et rescāt: annexisq̄ q̄ plurib⁹
additionibus perbellis: maiore textus declarationem
inducētib⁹ vt huius libri series a principio vsq̄ ad finē
intuētib⁹ demonstrabit. **E**xPLICIT feliciter. **I**mpressum et
laboratū p. M. Beraldum preus. Johānem luschnr.
Alemanos In principalissima famosissima ciuitate
Barchinone. Anno salutis. M. cccc. nonagesimos
quinto. Die vero nona Mensis Julij.

PREUS & LUSCHNER 99 G.

Quia nō est opus rectum cuius deus nō est finis et initū. hoc Autor cogno
scens regratias deo patri. deo filio. et deo spūs sancto. a quo incipit. p̄ quē medi
auit. et in quo opus suum debite p̄summauit. **C**onstrue ḡ sic Ego peregi. i.
expleui. Virtute dei: q̄ est ipse deus. iuuāte. i. auxiliāte. Est cū deus omnium bo
noꝝ causa per se. Unde o genitor deus. ego reddo tibi grates. i. gratias. Et o
christe nate dei deus. reddo tibi grates. atq̄ p̄ t. o alius alme deus. i. o spūs
sanctus deus. reddo tibi grates. Quas tres personas. scz patris et filij et spi
ritus sancti. ego credo in idē deitatis. i. vnā essentiam diuinitatis. Ac si dice
ret. quas tres personas ego credo esse vnū. licet alia persona sit patris. alia fi
lij. alia p̄sona spiritus sancti. Cui quidē soli deo tenemur gratiarum actiones red
dere. vt nos p̄ducatur p̄ gratū Principiū et aptū Mediu ad finē felicissimū.

PREUS & LUSCHNER 78 G.

Prima pars doctrinalis Alexātri
de villa dei cum glosis: sententijs: et
notabilibus q̄ plurib⁹ us annexis

PREUS & LUSCHNER 136 G.

VALENCIA (1). — PALMART, FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA

magis optimam Sunt qui dicant optimam rem pu. ex omni genere gubernationum admixtam esse debere atque ob id lacedaemoniorum laudant rem pu. constare quidem illam ex paucorum potentia item ex vno principe popularique statu ponentes Regem illorum pro vnius gubernatione cenatum vero pro paucorum potentia. Ephoros autem pro statu populari. quoniam Ephori ipsi ex plebe sumuntur alii ephororum quidem tyrannidem putant: sed populariter regi per comestationes et alium quotidianum victum

Sed in his legibus dictum est esse optimam rem pu. ex plebeyo statu constare debere ac tyrannide Quas aut non reponat quis inter species rerum pu. aut deterrimas omnium esse fateatur me

PALMART 102 R. (LEADED TO 152 MM.)

sola ista triplex spes est quoddam bonus felicitatis aut felicitabile et fruibile. Unus solus deus est per se fruibilis in se. et homo et angelus solus in deo. Unde ait paulus ad phili. Fructus te in domino fructus. Modus autem diligendi bonum est ut diligas res eo modo quo est. Et sic quia deus est per se bonus super omnia et a quo omnia. Ideo est diligendus a nobis per se et in se super omnia. Et quia tam homo quam angelus est ymaginem dei et a deo: ideo est diligendus in deo cuius est

PALMART 104 G.

sue audit confessiones. hec Vul.
Ite. te pal. in. q. rta. vi. xix. ostendit maiorem sciam requiri in eo qui se ingerit quam in eo qui ponitur ad hoc a superioribus suis ex obedientie iniunctione. et te prior potest intelli dictum rigorosum Vul. duran. te fo dictum Tho. et Alber. Dicit. n. ipse Ise. Omnis sacerdos habet clauem scientie et potentie. i. autoritatem discernendi: et potentiam ligandi et soluendi. licet multi non habeant scientiam debitam et econverso. Multi non sacerdotes habent sciam

FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA 91 G.

Scit Aug. de /
pe. vi. vj. c. i. post medium dicens.
Diligens inquisitor subtili iustigato sa

Manus falsifica /
toria Job. v. Qui dissipat cogitationes
malignorū ne possint manus eorum implere

FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA 150 G., 91 G.

noctibus actis. Est enim velut defectio quedam. Sed ea trita usurpataque ab eloquentissimis viris et clarissimis oratoribus. Quae et vobis quoque utendum sit.

Atque participiorum tuorum accusatiui casus sepe. Tum ablatiui locum tenent infinitiui verbi. Hinc Salustianum illud. Nam et prius quam incipias consulto et ubi consuleris mature facto opus est. Et Terentius missis Glicerium alloquens amicam Pamphilam. Iam inquit inuentum tibi curabo et ad ductum tuum Pamphilum. Omnia namque illa consulto facto inuentum ad ductum consulere facere / inuenire adducere significant vel designant. Verum frequentius his rationibus ablatiuorum casuum utuntur. Accusatiuorum per raro. Et quoniam de nomine quidem opus attulimus. Mentionem intelligendum est. opus mi

PALMART 102 R. (UNLEADED)

**spōsa. Mel et lac sub lingua
tua. Et odor vestimētorū
tuorū. Sicut odor thuris.
Hortus conclusus soror mea
sponsa. Hortus conclusus
fons signatus. Emissiones tue
Paradisus malorum gra
natorū. Cum pomorū fruc
tibus. Cypri cum nardo.
Nardus et crocus.
Fistula et cinnamomū.**

PALMART 142 G.

aduētu fuit eo et obediēto etc. Littera ista est clara ideo non oportet morari. quia ista exposita est per. c. iij. et c. xlvij. bñdicite imber. Dic in vitat aerē et omnia metheorica quae in eo continentur. De quo tractat ap. p. et ij. Metheor. vñce i vitat omnia ista ad bñdicendum et laudandum dñi. p. virtutes et pfectōes quae ex sua creatōe prouēnt. ut boles existēt ad laudem dei. Secundo ut omnia ista fuit et obediāt etc. in utroque aduētu put deum est. dicit ergo. bñdicite imber et ros dñi. eo quia

FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA 92 G.

**Deus autē noster in celo. iij
ibī.
Nō mortui laudabūt te:**

FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOBA 180 G., 92 G.

VALENCIA (2). — PR. OF OFFICIUM B. V. MARIAE,
SPINDELER

Mans tue fecerunt me et
plasmauerunt me totum in
circuitu. et sic repete precipitas
mihi. Admeto queso quod si lutum
feceris me et in puluerem redu-
ces me. Et donec sicut lac mulsi-
sti me. et sicut caseum me coagula-
sti. Pelle et carnibus uestisti
me. ossibus et nervis conpegisti
me. Vitam et misericordiam
tribuisti mihi. et visitatio tua
custodiuit spiritum meum. **R.**
Domine quando veneris iudi-
care terram ubi me abscondas

PR. OF OFFICIUM B.V.M. 165 G.

mans de Scipio de Enbal de
Pompeu de Octouia de march
Antoní e de molts altres. Tro-
bam scrites les batalles de Alexá-
dre e d'ari Les auetures de La-
galot e daltres cauallers. Les fau-
les poetiques de Virgili de Oul-
di de Dant e de altres poetes.
Los sacrs miracles e actes admi-
rables dels apostols d'artirs e
altres sacrs. La pnia de sacrt Jo-
han baptista: sancta Magdaílea
e de sacrt Pau hermita: e de sacrt
Zinthoní. e de sanct honofre. e
de sancta maria Egípcíaca. **E**

SPINDELER 97 G.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I.
J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R.
S. T. U. V. X. Y. Z.

Tots los querna de aquest: A
B. C. van per aquest orde. En
cascu dels quals hi ha .iiij. fulle
Exceptats los dos derrers q' es
Y. Z. qui son de tres fulle.

SPINDELER 97 G.*

de la gloriosa sacratissi-
ma uerge Maria ma-
re sua senyora nostra.
comença la letra del
present libre appellat
Tirant lo blanch: di-
rígida per mossen Jo-
anot martorell caual-
ler al serenissimo prin-
cep don Ferrando de
portogal.

SPINDELER 132 G.

honor: laor: e
gloria dela in-
mensa: e diui-
na bondat de
nostre senyor deu ihesu-
crist: e dela sacratissima
mare sua. comencen les
rubriques del libre de a-
quell admirable Caual-
ler tirant lo blanch.

SPINDELER 130 G.

audiam Stesichorum egre ferre quod insidiarum cau-
sam in suam poesim Eubolus. et Atriphantus retu-
lerint: nollem eum ac si mihi illud persuaserit egre
ferre. Nam si eius poematibus (ut dicunt) atten-
dissent: non desperatis improbitatis: sed summe bo-
nitatis premium accepissent. **Vale.**

Theophrasti tyranni agrigentini epistole ad il-
lustrem Principem Malatestam: per Franciscum
aretinum translate: feliciter explicantur. Impresse
valencie: per Nicolaum Spindeler alamanum. Anno
a partu virginis. M. cccc. nonagesimo sexto. die ve-
ro vndecimo mensis nouembris.

SPINDELER 101 G. (PARTLY LEADED)

Francisci aretini In theophrasti tira-
ni agrigentini epistolas ad illustrem prin-
cipem Malatestam nouellum de Malala-
teitis: probemium.

Incipit



Uellem Malatesta Nouelle pri-
ceps illustris tantam mihi facultate
dari: ut prestancie tue vel Theophrasti

SPINDELER 130 G*, 101 G. (LEADED)

VALENCIA (3). — HAGENBACH & HUTZ, ALBERT

Sriu miquel perez ala molt illuf
tre dona vsabel de billena. abadessa
del monestir dela sancta trinitat.

HAGENBACH & HUTZ 130 G.

A bonor e gloria dela sanctissima trinitat : fon
acabat de empzeptar lo present confessional En la
molt insigne e noble Ciutat de Valencia Diluns q̃
comptani. cccv. del mes de febrer Any dela natiui
tat de nostre senyor deu Jesu crist. M. cccc. lxxxiiij.

HAGENBACH & HUTZ 99 G.

nes dela terra. E axi tot sol fogi
enla muntanya quat rey elegir lo
volien. Biu sant Agosti. O impi
etat moliciosa: o malicia impiado
sa dels inichs sacerdos ebisbes: q̃
no solament de fals lo acusauen:
Mas de axi manifestes falsies: q̃
a veritat alguna no puguen tenir
semblança. No cura pilat dela a
cusacio primera: si la ley judayca
trencaua era gentil e no sen entra
metia. La segona acusacio mani

HAGENBACH & HUTZ 103 G.

Comenca lo quart
del cartora a romancat
per lo Reuerent e mag
nificb mestre ioan roic
de corella caualler e me
stre en sacra theologia

Dela passio del senyor
nostre. Capitol i
A passio de no

HAGENBACH & HUTZ 150 G.

dicto. c. filii. Nec est mirum q̃ idem
est in crimine lese maiestatis. vt. d. l.
quisquis. L. ad. l. iuli. maies. et. l. si.
vnde multo fortius in isto crimine.
vt in. c. vergentis. ex. eo. Qd̃ tamē in
tellige esse verum vbi dicitur defun
ctum fuisse verum hereticum ita q̃
bona eius veniant pfiscanda. Nam
si solum dicitur suspectus de heresi
tunc eius crimen est extinctū morte
vt ex. eo. c. accusatus. §. pono. de he
reticis. li. vi.

S3 accusator inscriptis debet ac

ALBERT 104 G.

nostrū debere fisci inferri. Nec for
ma colligitur. et probat in iuribus su
pra allegatis in littera confiscatio. et
in lra dom⁹. et in littera comburi.

Sequitur forma sentē
tie que pronunciari po

ALBERT 150 G., 104 G.

VALENCIA (4). — DE ORTA, COFMAN

Seronymi torrella medici Valentinini opus preclarum de imaginibus astrologicis non solum medicis verum etiam litteratis viris utile ac amenissimum

Prima pars.

Ad primi sergio disputationis

DE ORTA 136 G.

taranta medicus: Ugo senensis medicus famosissimus Guido de cauliaco medicus comensalis summi pontificis et Arnaldus de vilanova. Johannes d'axonia Summa anglicana. Doctor subtilis Scotus. reuerendissimus patriarcha magister Franciscus eximenes theologus summus atque mathematicus non mediocris. Reuerendissimus Cardinalis. Petrus de aliaco astrologiam iudiciariam non penitus improbens. Job. Johannes gerson cancellarius Parisiensis. Nicolaus de lyra. Bernardus basin theologus. Jo hanes gantueti sacre theologie professor gordoi. Hali haberaget. Ptho omicus Hali benrodoan. Quintilianus. Iuuenalis. Titus Linus. Lucanus. Plinius. Iamblicus. Aristoteles. Quierois. Rasis. Ruicenna. Rhodafa: Albuma

DE ORTA 100 G.

Non mireris lector si quosdam legendo offendas errores solet enim interpretandis fieri consulit eis nobis quidam vir religiosus quod ea que erant in manu nostra emendanda impunito disponeres quod sic agere decretum est. ubi igitur inuenies spiritus pone spiritus sed fo. ij. inuenies pthoome poe ptholo/eus. fo. iij. inuenies edere pone edere et ubi inuenies et tantali pone de tantali. et ubi asserunt pone asseruerunt et ubi que pone que et ubi scripserit poe scripserit. fo. iij. ubi reperies un pri mu se poe .s. ppe. i. et poe ista linea inter .s. et .e. ubi reperies assupsim poe assupsim. ubi reperies. qn. poe qm et ubi vera poe vba. fo. vii. ubi dicit illi die dicit. ubi que si poe que. fo. viii. ubi dicit famosissimo poe famosissimo. fo. x. ubi septia poe sapia

DE ORTA 84 G.

Amicg.
medicorum

Bagot.
Bernia.
Bernicus.
Ptholome
Reber.
Thebet

DE ORTA 78 G.

Incipit lectura super primum sententiarum edita ab eximio doctore fratre gregorio de arrimino ac sacre theologie magistro famosissimo ordinis fratrum heremitarum. Aurelii. Augusti.

COFMAN 132 G.

Ad laudem omnipotentis dei beatissimeque matris eius virginis Marie. Hoc opus maxime cum diligentia summaque cura emendatum fuit per reuerendum sacre theologie magistrum Joannem Uerdu de alchodio ordinis fratrum heremitarum aurelii augustini Impressumque Valentie summa cura ac diligentia per Christoforum de Alamania duodecimo kalendas Nouembriis. M. cccc. finis. iesus.

COFMAN 76 G.

A bonor e gloria dela sanctissima trinitat e p instructio dels qui lo be augment e conseruacio dela cosa publica zelen. son emprerat lo present tractat en la inclita ciutat de Valencia per Xpofol cofman alaman. En lo any dela salutifera natiuitat del redemptor senyor deu nostre jesucrist. Mil. cccc. lxxxix. a. xxviiij. del mes de Jener

COFMAN 102 G.

Ecce angelus dñi astitit. ⁊ sequitur
pulsosq; latere Petri ⁊c. Octauus
secreta reuelare: Thobie. xii°. dicit
Raphael angelus. Manifestabo vo
bis ueritatez ⁊ non abscondā a uobis
sermonē occultū. Non⁹ ad superi
ora excitari. iii°. regū. xix°. ubi le
git q; dixit angelus dei prophete
helie siue Elizeo. Surge ⁊ comede
grandis eniz tibi restat uia. Decis
consolare mestos Thobie. v°. forti
almo esto in proximo eniz est ut a
dño curetis. Undecim⁹ increpare
malos numeri. xxii°. dicit angelus.
cuz uerbazisti teacio asinaz tuam.
Duodecim⁹ arceze demōes Thobie
ultimo. demonem ad uxoris uiam
cōpescuit Ad quitū quare nobis

PR. OF PARENTINIS 85 G.

& bibent uinum meū tēperatū aqua. Quid
dñe mi: mēsa para sapientia altissimi? nisi al
tare. Quid dñe mi panis & uinū mixtum?
nisi sacrificiū de pane & uino. & de aq; qd
fit in altari. Qui sunt insipientes uocati per
seruos sapiētie? nisi gētes q; ignorabāt deum
uocate p aplos. Et notabiliter dicit panes
suos: & uinū suum. Per id. n. inuit hoc sa
crificiū eē gratū deo. & q; ad istud cōuiuiū
tam sublime. & tam spūale. nō uocauit p̄es
nros. q; erāt excecati i sacrificio legis. S; pri
uauit nos illo iā sūt. m. āni cōpleti q; accidit
p illū iustū. i. quē peccauis. Attū dei sum⁹.

HURUS 111 R.

Incipiunt fori editi per do
minum Jacobum regē Ara
gonum ⁊c. in curijs Arago
nensibus celebratis in ciuita
te Osce: qui fuerunt publica
ti. viij. Jous ianuarij. Era
Ab. cc. lxxxv. et anno a nati
uitate domini Mille simodu
centesimoquadragesimo septi
mo.

HURUS 134 G.



HURUS 76 G.

tare. Onde como la guerra ceuñ entre aquellos dos grandes Emperado
res con mal del vno fuesse afinada Este Eaton que en los campos feli
pos en la cruel: e espantosa batalla d Thesalia como supo que Pompeo
hauia seydo venado passando por los desiertos ⁊ solitudines de libia ba
rallando con las Serpiētes llegasse ala cibdad de Utica cercado por An
tonio condestable del Cesar separada toda esperanza de libertad temien
do de venir en las manos del Cesar no olvidado de su firme proposito to
mada la spada en la su diestra llago se de tal llaga qual bastaria para fe
nescer la vida suya. El sciētifico Seneca dize. en la passada noche Eatō
bauerleydo el sedion de Plaro: e despues en la mañana cometer aquel o
sado acto. E como los familiares concurressen a el dezo ligar la llaga:
Mas tanto que fueron partidos rasgando las araduras: metio las ma
nos en la ferida E animosamente dexando salir la sangre expiro aquella

HURUS 99 G.

Sylla/ Lucio vargōteo/ Quinto
anio/ Marco porcio/ Marco lec
ca/ Lucio bestia/ Lucio calphur
nio/ Quinto curio. Del orden tā
bien delos caualleros Marco ful
vio el mas noble/ Lucio statilio/
Publio gabinio. P. F. capito.
Gayo cornelio. Muchos otrosi
delas villas pobladas delos ciuda
danos romanos/ ⁊ de las tierras:

HURUS 100 G.

gem. Dauid aut rex: genuit salomo
nem ex ea q; fuit vrie. Salomon aut:
genuit roboā. Roboam aut: genuit
abiā. Abias aut: genuit asa. Asa aut
genuit iofaphat. Iofaphat autē: ge
nuit iorā. Ioram aut: genuit osiam.
Osiā aut: genuit ioathan. Ioathā
aut: genuit achac. Achac aut: genuit
ezechiam. Ezechias aut: genuit ma
nassen. Manasses autē: genuit am

HURUS 160 G.

Mitte ei dñe auxiliū de scō. R. Et de sy
on tuere eū. V. Libera eū deus israel R.
Ab omib⁹ angustijs eius V. Ostende no
bis dñe misericōdiam tuā. R. Et salutare tu
um da nobis. V. Ad te dñe leuam⁹ aīas me
am. R. De⁹ meus in te cōfido nō erube
scā. V. Beat⁹ qui itelligit sup egenū ⁊ pau
perē. R. In die mala liberabit eū dñs.
V. Dñe exaudi orōes meā. R. Et clamor
meus ad te veniat. V. Dominus vobiscū.
R. Et cū spiritu tuo. Oremus. Oñs.

HURUS 160 G*.

SEVILLE (1). — SEGURA & DEL PUERTO, COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES

solidoꝝ regi adhesit. Demū in cipio senectutē exegit: ibiq; mortuus est. Claruit autē tēpore esse chle regis iude. Inter ce-
teras eius leges inuēte sunt he. ut ait laertius. Si quis parētes indigētes nō alat inglorius sit. filij eoꝝ qui pro republica
obire publice nutriātur ⁊ doceātur. Itē statuit tutorē cū orphanoꝝ matre nō hātare. nec tutoris officiū exercere in quē
defunctoꝝ orphanoꝝ sustātia pueniret. Et si unum oculū habētē quis illo priuauerit. vice versa ipse geminis careat.
Et q si princeps ebriosus fuerit. nece dānetur. Huius he legūtur fuisse snie. Saturitas ab opib; generatur. Contume-
lia uero a saturitate. Que nō posuisti: ne tollas pbitatē iureiurando cerciorē habe. Amicos ne cito possideas: quos autē
possideris ne reprobes. Consule nō dultiora: sed optima. Intellectū fac ducē. Ne malis loqris. Deos honora: ⁊ parētes
reuerere. Neminē quā diu uiuit dicas esse felicem: eo q usq; ad ultimū uite diē possit fortuna mutari. felicitatis enī iu-
dex dies ultimus est. Rex incia debentur fortune. Interrogatus solon quid est uerbū: Respondit ymago opes. Quo
firmatur uerbū: silētio. Quo firmatur silentiū: tpoꝝ. Interrogat⁹ quid est rex: fortis potestas. Quid est lex: arance tel-
larq; si lineam incideret quid debile retinetur. graue autē ptransit tella recisa. Interrogatus qua spe fretus tam audaci

SEGURA & DEL PUERTO 92 GR*.

**Muy tarde vi pobreza
conocida
en persona bien regida
ni torpeza
mas la gula y la pereza
do asientaron
poco hallo que miraron
a nobleza. El doctor.**

reperitur. Due autem sunt Asie: maior ⁊ mi-
nor. maior quidem minorem in se continet: et
magnitudinem tertie partis complectitur. Asia-
ionis Asie sunt principales prouincie: India:
Partbia: Siria: Persia: Media: Mesopotamia:
Palestina: Chaldaea: Phauria: Egyptus: Co-
tinet quoq; Albanos Armenios Scytharum
partem magnam: ⁊ yrcanos. Precipuos mon-
tes caucasus ⁊ Taurum: flumina precipua: gan-
gem: ydaspem: indum: eufraten ⁊ tigrin: ⁊ altera

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES 83 G.

**Vniuersal vocabulario en latin y en Romance
collegido por el cronista Alfonso de Palencia.**

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES 130 G.

Adicion.
Et tunc el titulo. xviii. l. xv. ⁊. v. pñda titulo. v.
ley tercera.
Ley. vi. q los hijos puedē hazer
lo q quisiere delas cosas q gana-
re en castillo o en hueste o en cor-
te maguer scā en poder de su pa-

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES 106 G., 83 G.

qui sancti Hieronymo quiso. ⁊ pues ya
sabemos que significan vna cosa. sepa-
mos propriamente quando es euidē-
te. La cosa: o manifesta. desta mate-
ria tratan los doctores. ⁊ glosa en el ca-
pitulo de manifesta. secunda questio-
ne prima. en el capitulo. Cum olim de
verborum significatione. Adas ma-
gis tralamente en el capitulo. Elestra de
cohabitatione clericorum. por los le-
gistas ⁊ por Bartolū digelhis de fur-
tis. lege secunda. in lege. Ea quidem.
Codice de accusationibus. es muy la-
rissima materia. Adas breuemente
para nuestro proposito es cierto co-
mo dize el Abad en el capitulo. Ele-
stra de cohabitatio. clerico. Que ma-

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES 98 G.

**Lunatici
M Adagedam**

Austeritas. Quare iohannes habuit tam at-
neram vitam 11. c. q. 25.
Quare xpus non tenuit tā austerā vitā sic iohes. 11. c. q. 26.
Auster. De hoc in. d. regina.
Balsamus. De ortu balsami in egipto. 2. c. q. 41
Baptismus iohannis ad quid fit
11. c. q. 18

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES 165 G., 83 G.

dro enella a Syphace. El qual des-
pues reynando en aqllas logares
fundo aqlla cibdad Tigenna del nō
bre dela madre. De Syphace na-
scio despues Diodoro segūd dizen.
Et Diodoro tomo consigo exercito
Briego dlos oliuanos ⁊ asiceneos
que hercules dexo ende ⁊ grād par-
te de Zybā obedeçio a Diodoro.
Elquestas cosas seā aqui dichas

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES 93 G.

In illis dō q sunt de die accipit materiā ipsum lumē ⁊ vult deprecari deus
ut quēadmodū illuminat nos sua claritate: ⁊ splendore solis i corpore: sic
illuminet nos sancti spūs gratia in mēte. Amen. Et materia hui⁹ bymni
est cōmendatio vñci diei. ⁊ cōmendat cū p partes. De sunt partes q mū-
dos fuit cōdit⁹ eodē die quo xps resurrexit. ⁊ per hāc cōmēdationē. Bea-
tus gregori⁹ vult ob vñci diei apicē monēre nos ad honore ipsi⁹ de lecto
mane surgere ⁊ deū querere. Vñcus dies merito ⁊ cū discretiōe oīum die-
rū prim⁹ dicit⁹: qz vñcis prim⁹ respectu oīuz creaturarū. Terti⁹ vñcis res-
pectu resurrectionis vñci: qz tertia die resurrexit. Octau⁹ vñcis respectu octau⁹
diei: qz in octaua die oēs resurgere debem⁹ ad eternā vitā. Et iō queram⁹

COMPAÑEROS ALEMANES 71 G.

SEVILLE (2). — UNGUT & POLONUS

Absolutum hoc opus: editum a Reuerendo magistro fratre Didaco de Deça ordinis predicatorum. Magni ac Serenissimi principis hispaniarum Sicilie etc. preceptore. In defensionibus sancti Thome: hispalis per Meynardum Ungut Alemanum et Stanislaum Polonum socios. Anno salutis cristiane Millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo primo. Die vero quarta mensis february.

82 G. (FIRST STATE)

¶ Pues sy el regobar: o la espulsion fumosa y la indignacion venga por causas de parte de fuera asy se pueden conocer por los indicios si el fisico diligentemente lo quisiere pesquisar. Como dize damaceno: sobre todas las cosas non hayas verguença de preguntar al enfermo. ¶ E sy viniere por causas intrinsecas: y fueren por passiones de otros miembros asy manifesto lo sabras por ellos: E sy viniere por causas de dentro: o sera por causa calien

82 G. (SECOND STATE)

deprehendere falsitas alchorani: si libros scotos y veraces legeret. Unde et alchoran etiam sibi maliciose prouidit et posuit quattuor remedia ne desereret a suis. et ne falsitas eius deprehendat. Unum est: quod mandauit eos occidi. quod contrarium alchorano aliquid diceret. sicut patet superius in capitulo x. Scito quia dixit. quod cum homines alterius secte non disputaret. Tertium quia prohibuit ne eis crederet. Dicit enim in capitulo. amara. Non credatis nisi illis qui sequuntur legem veram. cum tamen dicat: quod in euangelio est salus et directio. Quartum est quod ab alijs totaliter separent et dicant. Adhuc lex mea. et vos lex vestra et cetera. Et per hoc. Vos liberabitis eo quod

86 G.

Contéplad quánto fue dura	Contéplad có muy grá lláto
La congoxa que senti	Que mi fijo rey del cielo
Daquella graue tristura	Alcotes crudos sin duelo
Quando ami fijo perdí	Ma padescido y quebranto
Mas cobrandolo pensad	y todos mucho llorad
De que gozo fuy enchida	Porque fue tan afligida
El psalterio me rezad	El psalterio me rezad
E rezando contemplad	E rezando contemplad
Quinze actos de mi vida	Quinze actos de mi vida

98 G.

Imprimidas son estas siete parti / das en la muy noble y muy leal cibdad de Seuilla. por Meynardo Ungut Alamano. y Lançalao Polono compañeros. Enel año del nascimiento de nuestro saluador Ihesu cristo de mill y quatroçientos y no uenta y vno años. y se acabaron a veynte y cinco dias del mes de octubre del dicho año.

III G.

on. y despues le dixó. quel queria que muriese allí. E no entrasse en ella. Respondió humil mēte. No escusando ni demandando mas vida. saluo curo solamente del pueblo y dixó. Señor pues me das la muerte. plega te aver curado del pueblo. E dello proueer buen pastor y santo. que le lieue ala tierra de promission. y no este tu pueblo sin pastor. Enesto se muestra que non curaua de si. mas del honor de dios. y dela salud del proximo. Assi dizia sant Pablo a sus discipulos. Odeio es para mi partir me desta vida. Mas

95 G.

Explicit Manuale. Imprimus hispalis per Meynardum Ungut Alamanum: et Stanislaum Polonum: socios. Idibus Martii. Anno dñi. M. cccc. xciii.

144 G. (RED)

Quos ad rem erroris locutus Johannes thomas: vestro examine nationem accepit. Eodem exemplo Adam suum hominem plexus est. Nec vestra gaudia de sancto martino censuram eualet. Joannis ade temeritas erroris sui perfidia vobis insequētibz abnegavit. Sed nūquid petrus de canchero: Johannes nicolai: petrus quoque de cheriaco vris disputationibus superati: publice retractionis diffamatione se insignes reddiderunt et famulos: Est profecto sacrosancti vestri collegii aduersus falsam doctrinam constans in ciuitate dei preclara. fidei et pietatis robur. veritatis specula. falsitatis et pseudo doctorum vinde et malleus. Eapropter si quod de virginis immaculata origine a me scriptum et vobis dictum est: id sapientie vestre decreto probabit: omnes latrocinii et litonio insidias securus pertransibit: veritate maxime et vestra auctoritate prece. Valete prosperitate cōtinua vigilatissimi fidei christi pugnatores. Ex diuini matutini parisiensis. C. enobio. h. octob. M. cccc. xciv.

64 G.

etes. Quauis secundum Macrobrium apud grecos aster & astron diuersa significet. Aster namque stella una est. Astrum signum stellis coactum: quod latini signum uocant. ¶ Signum est quodlibet ex duodecim quae aequales zodiaci partes distigunt. Sunt igitur duo decim signa: duodecim. scilicet spacia equaliter distincta: stellis singulis insignita sub nominibus Arietis: Tauri: Geminorum: Canceri: Leonis: Virgis: Librae: Scorpionis: Sagittarii: Capricorni Aquarii Piscium. ¶ Planeta nomen grecum est apotuplanos. id est ab errore. Nam interdum in austro: interdum in septentrione: plerumque contra mundum nonnumquam cum mundo planete feruntur: & septenario numero gaudet Itaque completur harum dictionum duarum compositio: quod planeta errorem septem astroz indicet. Septem enim habentur planetae. Saturnus: Iupiter: Mars: Sol: Venus: Mercurius: Luna.

III R.

SEVILLE (3). — BRUN & GENTIL. — LÉRIDA. — BOTEL.
— SALAMANCA (1). — PR. OF NEBRISSENSIS,
INTRODUCTIONES LATINAE

Aquí cōmiença la ystōria del noble Ele-
spesiano emperador d̄ Roma: como en-
salço la fe de Jesu xpo por que lo sano dela le-
pra que el tenia ⁊ del destruy miento de Iheru-
salem ⁊ de la muerte de Pilatos.

Comiença el prologo.

De como cōto el Emperador a
su fijo Titus las palabras q̄ con
pilatos ouo: ⁊ d̄l plazer q̄ ouierō.

BRUN & GENTIL 117 G.

ren. Biblia. Maestre de les sentē-
cias. Decret. Decretals. Sise. e de
mētines. Extrauagāts. Sanct psi-
doio. En les ethimologias. Athe-
licon. Papias. Hugucio. Hysto-
ries scolasticas. Test de leys. Sāct
hieronim. Sanct thomas de aqui.
Nicholau de lira. Sanct gregori
Alexādie de ales. Archevia sobre
lo decret e sobre lo sise. Innocent.
Bernat. Lācreto. Hofrido. Ho-
stiech. Enrich. Guillerms de mō

BOTEL 104 G.

Titol. clxviij. cō lo matri-
moni e sposalles se deuen
fer publicamēt. e qn dany
sen segueix dels quis fan a
magadamēt. e quina pēa
han los quilz sdeuindra.

BOTEL 130 G.

Opango mangonis.
In. inis. uero mittunt haec.
Turbo. inis.
Cardo. inis.
Ordo. inis.
Womo. inis.
Nemo. inis.
Apollo. inis.
Et terminata in. do. uel in. go.
generis foeminini. ut.
Albedo. inis.
Virgo. inis.
Anien facit anienis.
Caro carnis.

PR. OF NEBRISSENSIS,
INTRODUCTIONES 90 G.

lealmente ⁊ con deuociō ⁊c. Otros
sacramentos ay pero todos se redu-
zen a este pero ay algunos q̄ son par-
ticulares. Mas este solo es general
⁊ podría alguno dezir. pues yo ago-
ra so cauallero: Pero al tiempo de
la solepnidad de quādo me fizieron
cauallero. No fize juramento algu-
no. Al qual rresponde que puesto q̄
agora no se faze o alguno cauallero
no faga el dicho juramento lo faze.
Ea ante puesto esta q̄ como ha rre-
cebido o rreçibe caualleria la rreçis-

BRUN & GENTIL 90 G.

naturale. et Jaco. ubi supra. Privilegium ergo in contrarium cum sit odiosum
stantibus liberis restringendum est Cum liberi non stant. per. c. dñia. De re.
iuris. l. ij. Natura namque filios etatis. uel sexus distinctōne non habita ad suc-
cessionem vocat. successoresque eos facit parētem suorum. ff. Unde libe. l. Scripto
herede. C. De libe. p̄teri. l. Maximum dicium. Sunt et enim ipsi filii equaliter
pars parentum. Et ideo iure naturali pariter ipsi succedunt. ut p̄b̄s. bñi. ethico-
rum. Nam etiam uiuente patre ipsi filii bonorum paternorum quodāmodo domi-
ni existimantur. Et eo mortuo inter ipsos patrem ⁊ filios continuatō domini bo-
norum patris et libera administratō magis quam hereditatis perceptio uidetur.
ff. De libe. et postu. l. In suis. et. ff. De suis et legitimis heredi. l. In suis. Cui
quidem iuri naturali ius possituum romanum uidetur cōsonum. ut auct. De he-
redi. et fidei. §. i. Est conclusio dñia. suo consilio. xxiij. Et propter hec que di-
cta sunt in suis heredibus non habet locum titulus pro herede. ur. l. Nichil. C.

PR. OF NEBRISSENSIS, INTRODUCTIONES 89 G.

Cuntes in frantiā romā uel alia regna in mercandā uel
tanquam nunciū seu alias possunt a regno extrahere auri
uel argenti quātitatem quantā custos uiderit quod habet
necesse pro expēsis in eundo et redeundo personis eorum
consideratis. Debent itaque super hoc custodi iurare qui
sciat locum quo pergunt. Ca. Ordī. burgis. l. xij. et Gua-
dal. l. xv. Confirmatur iste. ll. que de auro loquuntur per
Regem. jo. ij. xallid. anno. Mill. cccc. xli. peti. xvi. Et
addit ibi Rex quod pretores rerum uectitarum hoc obser-
uare tenentur Sub pena priuationis officij.

PR. OF NEBRISSENSIS, INTRODUCTIONES 119 G.

nitus inexcusabiles quod eodem sono duas litteras enunciant: quarum est
tanta differentia: quantum inter uitam distat & mortem. Thita namque
in declarandis iudicium sententiis nota erat condemnationis ad mortem:
dicente. A. persio in — satyra. Et potis es uitio nigrū præfigere thita:
& Martialis libro — epigrammatō Nosti mortiferum prætoris
castrice signum. Est opere precium discere thita nouum. Tau uero signū
erat absolutionis ad uitam: Cuius testimonio est Ezechiel propheta capi-
te uisionum suarum nono. Transi per mediam ciuitatem in medio hieru-
salem & signa. T. super frōtes uirorum gementium & dolentium super cū-
ctis abominationibus quæ fiūt in medio eius. Quod uero dicitur a grā-
maticis nescio quem Remigiū præcipisse: quodq; uideo a plarisque oībus

PR. OF NEBRISSENSIS, INTRODUCTIONES 115 R.

SALAMANCA (2). — PR. OF NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA
CASTELLANA, HUTZ & SANZ. — VALLADOLID. — DE
BURGOS. — ZAMORA. — DE CENTENERA

Capítulo següdo delas regiones 7 prouin-
cias que sola nación de Germania se cōtienē.
O la nación germanica se cuentan
los reynos de Angaria. de Polonia
de Bohemia de Escocia de En-
glaterra. de Dacia de Suecia de Hunega
Las prouincias de Sicilia de Alania de Alde-
sia de Saxonia. de Aladina de Franconia o
Lotozingia de austria de Sueuia de Brauā
te de Zelanda de Hollāda de Frisa de Yber-
nia de Yslanda. Germania fue assi llamada

Los q costringen cclebiar en lugar entredicho.
Los que llama a boz de pregon al descomulgado en

PR. OF NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA 91 G.

E igitur. Canonis misse in-
terpretatio peruenusta cla-
raq; nō min⁹ q; salubris: 7 si ob plu-
riū profectū ac cōmodum: verū ad
maiores clericorum informatio-
nē potissime cōstructa est. Eui pari-
ter additiones inuenies singularis-
simas per pulchre anneras: quas
certe: cādidiſſime lector: ex diuersis
sacre pagine claris auctoribus fac-
scias excerpas. Nōnllaq; alia me.

PR. OF NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA 150 G.

Este libro se llama Salustio cathili-
nario. el qual fue traduzido de latín en romāce
castellano: por maestre Frācisco vidal de Moya
en estilo asaz alto 7 muy elegāte: segū se sigue.

DE BURGOS 150 G., 105 G.

Despues que quāto quería ovo bien conosci-
do llamo en vno todos los con quiē grād amistad
temia: 7 le parecian mas atreuidos. Ay se ajūta-
ron oel orden delos senadores Publio lentulo
sura: Publio ātonio: Lucio casio lōgino Bayo
cetego: Publio seruilio: fijo de vn esclauo de
Silla: Lucio vargōteo: Quīto anio: Marco por-
cio: Marco lecca: Lucio bestia: lucio calphurnio
Quīto curio. Del orden tambien delos caualle-
ros Marco fuluio el mas noble: Lucio statilio:
Publio gabinio. P. J. capito. Bayo cornelio.
Muchos otrosi delas villas pobladas delos ci

DE BURGOS 105 G.

po: seguir la mi carrera
A vn que no mucho seguro
Nde fengi ser quien no era
Fablando po: tal manera
Como vela sobre muro
O vos raias muy raiosas
Estas gentes congorosas
Que eneste siglo tractades
Bezid porque las penades
De penas ynnominosas

PR. OF NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA 120 G.

uniuersale mun⁹ tā multis cōmodū est & multifariū:
multifarie nobis sedulo est exigendū. Q uēadmodū
hyparc⁹: Marin⁹: Erastotenes: Homer⁹: Arath⁹: dio-
nyſi⁹: Alixādrin⁹: Tholeme⁹: Plini⁹: Strabo: Posido-
nius: Priscianus: Pius papa: ac etiā alij prope infiniti
(inter quos Pōponiusmella bethicus multa per quā
strictius cōprehendēs) effecere. Qui plurima quæq;
in hac facultate cōscripsere: ubi nō parum fructus: nō
par: decoris: ubi nō parū deniq; factus sūt cōsequuti
Hāc ergo sponte amplectamur: hāc toto conamine af-
sequamur: Vbi ad utrūq; apicē adipiscemur. cui⁹ uti

PR. OF NEBRISSENSIS, GRAMÁTICA 112 R.

La virtud es
en fazer y no e
desir.
Estos lo en nu-
estras obras y
nos otros las
agenas.

La iusticia tan-
to se ha de con-
seruar por vir-
tud como por
ley.
End seruicio d
dios largos en
nuestras cosas
temporales.

Buen modo e
castigo.

Mayo: gloria
es perdonar la
injustia que vñ
gasta.

Tractatus de irregularitate vtile ac ne-
cessarium pro clericis per Bundoſsaluū
de villadiego sacri palacij auditore edi-
tus feliciter explicat. Impressum Sal-
mantice. vi. idus ianuarij per Leonardū
alemannū: 7 per fratrem Lupum sanz
de Hauarra socios. Anno domini. M.
ccc. lxxxvi.

HUTZ & SANZ 82 G.

nia en natura este ceruero. N las cō-
todo eso fue del virtuoso bercules so-
brado. **A**plicacion. **E**sto fue
escrito a duradera memoria del vir-
tuoso bercules catado en los loables
trabajos. Es 7 deue ser aquesto ante
notado a exemplo de grād virtud ato-
dos los estados mundanos. señalaba
mente al estado de cibdano que de-
ue criar paz 7 amarla. Ca por ella se
ordenā las cibdades 7 rigen ciuil mē-
te desechādo 7 aborresciendo robos
7 furtos singular mente libādo los

DE BURGOS 71 G.

DE CENTENERA 93 G.

BURGOS (1). — FADRIQUE DE BASILEA (FRIEDRICH BIEL) (1)

•r.
Modoffado con el sueño
no lo cura de almagrar
Por que no entiende dar
cuenta dello a ninguno du eño
quanto po no amoldaría
lo de xpōual mería
np del otro tartamudo
np del meco moro agudo
todo vapor vna vpa

DE BASILEA 123 GR.

Escoçia. Inglateſſa. Daçia.
Suecia. Nuruega.

Prouinçias.

Sicia. Alania. Meſia. Saxo
nia. Miçina. Franconia. Lo
toringia. Aultria. Suenia.
Brabante. Holanda. Zelan
da. Friſa. Ybernia. Yſlanda.

Capitlo tercero delos fſey
nos 7 prouinçia^s queſola na

DE BASILEA 122 G.

no haúa ningún prouecho pensar mas enello. trabaja
ua conmigo quanto podía por me defender de traellas
ala memoria. y aſſí trabajando el cuerpo enel camino.
p el alma enel penſamiento. llegue aquí a peñaſiel (co
mo diſo ſant pedro) do quedo beſando las manos de
vueſtras mercedes.

Y fue emprentada la preſente obra por fſadrique ale
man de Baſilea en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Bur
gos. Año del naſcímiento de nueſtro ſeñor Jeſu chriſto
Mdl. cccc. xxvj. a. xxvj. de octubre.

DE BASILEA 98 (103) G.

Quot ſunt pronomina primitiua: Octo. Ego. Tu.
Sui. Ille. Iſte. Ille. Ipſe. Is.
Quot ſunt pronomina deriuatiua: Septem. Me. Tu
us. Tuus. Noſter. Veſter. Noſtras. Veſtras.
Ego cuius ſpeciei eſt: Primitiuae non enim aliunde tra
hitur. quāquā graece quoq; dicitur ego.
Fac ex eo deriuatiuum. Meus mea meum.
Venera pronominum quot ſunt: Quattuor. Maſculi
num vt meus. Foemininum vt mea. Neutrum vt meū.
Cōmune trium. vt ego. hic 7 haec 7 hoc noſtras quod

DE BASILEA 111 G.

reguedad del entendimiento. De ynconſtancia 7 poca
firmeza. De enſuzamiento 7 vileza 7 de pena 7 aſſepen
timiento. La yra es acompañada. De contienda. Del ho
neſtad. Yndignacion. Menosprecio. Blaſſemia. Om
yſidio. La enuidia viene acompañada. De odio. Triste
za. Caſticion. Murmuracion. La acçidia trae conſigo
Malicia. Deſeſperacion. Flaqueza d coraçō. Torpeçad
Temor. Auaricia trae conſigo. Hurto. ſſapina. Mura
Symonpa. Mēira. Perjurio. Y engaño. Todos eſtos
ſyete pecados mortales. Dize aquí que ſſeynauā enlos

DE BASILEA 83 G.

Ellos otros que andā en
actos de guerra con cier
tos prologos E introdu
ciōes que hizo E ordeno
El muy reuerendo ſeñor
Don alonſo de cartajena
obiſpo de burgos a inſtā
cia E ruego del ſeñor dō
diego gomez d ſandoual
cōde de caſtro E de denia

DE BASILEA 156 G. (RED)

Alelij Antonij Hebriffenſis grammatici ac
poetae laureati introductionuz latinarū ſe
cūda aeditio ad praeclariffimum adoleſcē
tem Buterrium a toleto Salimanticenſis
acadaemie praefulem. B. M. foeliciter.

DE BASILEA 136 G.

Antonij. M. laudes rethoris atq; poetae
Grammaticiq; viri haud poſſem promere cantu
Dentur ei qui prebet comoda tanta paenes
Eius quippe noua cuncti nos arte docemur
Vti principis facientibus opus ire
Latam circa grammaticem. hispania gaude
Est opus vtile. nam tibi fulges qua nouitate
Dogmatibus varijs radiantibus arte ſub ipſa
Laus chriſto
Explicunt vocabula excerpta a gregorio
de oriola legenti pompeopoli. Impreſſa per
Fredericum alamanum. in regali ciuitate
Burgeſi. Anno a chriſti natiuitate. MD.
ccc. xc. iij. die vero ſexta menſis iulij.

DE BASILEA 78 G.

BURGOS (2). — FADRIQUE DE BASILEA (FRIEDRICH
BIEL) (2), JUAN DE BURGOS

LVTIVS.S.D.SEMPRONIO.

Quotidie multi ad nos ferunt te miseriis cōmunibus magno dolore adfectum esse:qua de re minime admirari sino:intelligo quoq; te tristitia adfectū esse: Egre tamen fero te sapientia præditum quasi singulārē tuū animum non reuocare:& res istas hūanas caducas arbitrari:ī his nullā esse stabilitatē. Quid fruct⁹ nobis attulit:ut a nra iēūte ætate ī studiis uersatos esse Si ab illis telis:qbus fortuna hauriri solet adhuc nec adeo exercitati sumus :ut tueri possimus ? at dehiscē satis:Quā primum enim te uidere spero:tunc te uerissimas rati-

DE BASILEA 111 R.

**Stultiferae naues sensus animos
q; trabentes mortis in exitium.**

DE BASILEA 200 G.

**Præmatica fenció de sus altezas para los perayles dada en la nombra
da y grand cibdad de granada a quínze días del mes de setiembre año dī
nascimiento de nro señor jbu xpo de mill y quínientos años.**

DE BASILEA 135 G.

**Liber primus.
G. iulii Cæsaris commentariorum
De bello gallico liber primus.**

**Anno saluatoris nostri .M.cccc.lxxxxi. mense aprī
li hoc opus summa cum diligentia burgis in offici-
na iohannis burgiensis impressum est.**

DE BURGOS 150 G.

rebus confectis in Ibeduos proficiscitur.cinitatem recipit : eo legati ab aruernis missi quę i peret: se facturos ponilicetur.i perat magnū numerū obsidū legiones ī hyberna mittit captiuorum circiter uiginti milia heduis aruernisq; reddit. L. Labienū cum dauabus legionibus et equitatu in sequanos pficisci iubet. Ihuic. M. Sempronium I Rutilū attribuit. G. Fabium et. L. Minuriū Basiliū cū duabus legionibus in remis collocat: nequā a finitimis bellouacis calamitatē accipiāt. G. Antistiū I Reginū in ambibaretos. L. Sertū in bituriges. G. Caniniū I Rebi lū in rhutenos cū singulis legionibus mittit. Q. Tullium Ciceronē et. P. Sulpiciū Cabiloni: et matissang in heduis ad Ararim rei frumentarię capsa collocat. ipse Bibracte hyemare constituit. his rebus litteris Cæsaris cognitis romę dierum uiginti supplicatio redditur.

DE BURGOS 103 G.

**Tratado que hizo Niculas nuñez
sobre el q̄ sant pedro compuso de leriano y laureola lla-
mado carçel de amor.**

Muy virtuosos señores.

DE BASILEA 140 G., 98 (103) G.

.xij.
Que si el actor
quisiere carta
pa las justici-
as dōde la p-
te absēte esto
uiere para q̄l
reo respōda a
las posiciones
d palabia o q̄
fiere receptor
q̄se faga.

.xij.
Que lo que se
ha d fazer cer-
ca delas posi-
ciones a pedi-
miēto dī actor
se faga a pedi-
miēto del reo.

DE BASILEA 78 G*.

de ignorancia et de flaqueza vencido.
Por que si ante viniera quisa el om-
bre bouiera atribuydo a sus merecimi-
entos la salud. E por tanto nolo agra-
dsceria ala medicina. Segū vino muy
muy a sazón por parte del tiempo. La
vino en la lledumbre del tiempo. Se-
gun se lee a los galathas en el seteno ca-
pitulo. Mas despues que vino la llene-
dumbre del tiempo et. Sant augustin

DE BURGOS 105 G.

TOLEDO (I). — VÁZQUEZ, TÉLLEZ

E otro sy les otorga q las dichas absolucio y remision plenarias cõfiquen muriedo sin cõfissio sy enellos pareciere señales de cõ
tricio o muriedo muerte arrebatada. E otro si da facultad nro muy santo padre pa q los dichos cõfessores les puedan cõmutar qua
lesqer votos q oniere fecho en alguno caritativo subvicio pa esta santa guerra. Cõ lo qual an de acovir ala psona q touiere poder velos
comissarios pa lo recebir. Exceptos los votos de peregrinacio a Yllion o a Roma o de quatoar castiday ètrar en religion

E por quanto vos la dize de pende o fiteo del ferno q co la quantia en la vicha bula contenida seguno vfo efravo.
Portoc ganafteis las gracios x facultades fuio dichas. Dava a mi vias del meo de myz Año de mill x ccc. x lxxv. x m^y

FOLIO DE CEMESION.

OJSEMENTE A tui oipotto vena te. Por la auctoridad de Dios toco pootrolo y velosbié anéturados apostolos sant petro y sant pablo y de nro muy santo padre Especialmente pa esto any conerpea to de aélueluo de toda senténçia de excomunion mayor o menor ab homine o a iure posita y de todas otras censuras y penas en q por qualqer causa y razõ ayas incurrido, anq la absoluciõ vellas sea referuada ala santa see apostolica y recõdilio te ala participaciõ velos santos sacramentos y ala comuniõ velos fieles. In.n.p.a.f. I.s.f. Amen. E asy mesmo te absueluo de todos tno pecapos criminos y excesos q agora any cõfessaste y de los q confesariaro sy atu memoria occurriesen o sy los pudieses confesar. Anq sean tales q ala dicha santa see aplica sea referuada la absoluciõ vellos. In.n.p.a.f. Y otorgo te plenaria moniglesia y cõplida remissiyõ de todos las penas a q por todos tus pecapos agora y en otro qlqer tpo cõfessas y oinadosas eras obligao In.n.p.a.f. Enel articulo dela muerte diga el cõfessor.

E sy esta vez no falliezeres referuana te sea esta gña pa encl yerro uero articulo dela muerte. In.n.p.rc. E uemas allende de todo lo suso dicho les otorga su santidad q en todo el tpo de su vida puedan cada qualquier elegir qualquier cõfessor clerigo o religio so syn demandar pa ello licẽcia asu cura ni prelado. q tantas quantas vresen quisierẽ los puedan oydr penitencia y absoluer de t. uos sus pecados y raios ala tanta fee aplica no escruuamos. Anq la al solucio uellos sea i sinada alos archiepos o obres oa otros qualquier plavos

VÁZOU EZ 68 G.

Confutatorius errorum contra clauē ecclesie
nuper editorum explicat feliciter. Fuit autē con
fectum. Anno dñi. M. cccc. lxxviii. Per Rene
rendum magistrū petrū rimenē de perrano.
tunc canonicū toletanū. Et fuit impressum to
leti per venerabile virum iohē vāsqi. An
no dñi. M. cccc. 56. pridie ihs augusti. Presa
to magro petro iam epō pacē. Et siml regnā
tib⁹ in regnis castelle. ⁊ legionis. aragonie. ⁊
sicilie. Serenissimis ac xpianissimis regibus.

Coplas dela passion
con la refurecion.

VÁZQUEZ 250 G.

VÁZQUEZ 81 G.

Estas Coplas q se figuē todas cōpuso el venerable se-
ñor padre fray ābrofio mōtesino ola orde del scssimo
Señor serafico sant frascisco dela obsseruācia. y ppoimi-
ento mādado y Instācia de diuersos Señores magnificos y se-
ñoras dste reyno. sobre diuersas dūoçiones y misterios d nra
scā se catholica. f i solas en diuersas artes d trobar segū la vo-
luntad dlos demādātes segun pareçera adelāte enlos titulos
de cada obra. En todas ellas se somete ala coffeçion y sentēcia
dela scā maior yglesia. y ala emiēda delos q en Rimo y pprosa
son doctos y experimentados varones. y son estas que se figuē.

VÁZQUEZ 97 G. (RED)

COnsegua cosa sia atots los que la present vuran com lo nre
mo'sant pare alexam deserto atorga plenaria remissio otots
les penes de por gatori a qualse vulla de furo o defuta p quis donaran
dos ffealls darjent castelans ol valor daqils per ajuda als grās des
pays dela guerra ql Rey & Reyna nros señros volen fer contra los
moros de les ffeignes de africa enemichs della nra scāfecatolica y per
quant vos mossen garcia donaren p lanima sin mēda pels los dits vos
ffeale qes la cantitat en la dita bulla posada es li atorgada la dita ffe
missiopenaria ense del qual se dona esta seva sajellada ablo sajel dela
scācrnada fets a xxx dies de may de noventa e finesany

TÉLLEZ 98 G.

TOLEDO (2). — HAGENBACH

Meritum
cristi ē duo
bus modis
infinitum.

Mors em̄ solos nō respicit ⁊ reficit qui nihil sumus: s; culpa in illū tendit ⁊ illū perimit q̄ est summe bonus et infinitus. ¶ Ray. Dico primo q̄ multū alleviabit hāc culpā personālē ipsa perimentū ignorātia. Si em̄ nos sent nūq̄ deū gl̄ie crucifigerēt. Scdo meritū hui⁹ visū erit duobus modis infinitū. Primo ex parte operantis q̄ est persona infinita. scdo ex parte dei acceptātis. Om̄e em̄ meritū acceptabile deo est infinitū: mors igit̄ ista erit infinita ⁊ ex parte morientis ⁊ ex parte mortē acceptātis. Dis aut̄ culpa ⁊ personālis ⁊ actualis ⁊ originalis est solū infinita ex parte dei in quē p̄mittitur: s; nō

hic pro
bat q̄ deus
qui est su
pra homi
nem medi
ator ē opo
rum huma
nōrū hoc e
nim arguit
liberū ar
bitri.

72 G.

103 G., 72 G.

Mozarabes: maxima cum diligentia perle
ctum et emēdatū per Reuerēdiū in vtro
q; iure doctorem dominum Alfonsum ortiz
Canonicum Toletanum. Impressum in re
gali ciuitate Toleti. Jussu Reuerendissimi in
christo patris dñi. d. Frācisci rimenes: eiusdē
ciuitatis Archiepiscopi. Impensis Nobilis
Adelchioris gorrici Nouariensis. Per magi
strum Petrum bagembach. Alemanum. An
no salutis nostre Millesimo quingentesimo
die vnona mensis Ianuarij.

150 G. (RED)

at: s; etiā scōz āgeloz custodia sēp ibi māsura p̄sistat. R. amē Per mi
sericordiā ⁊c. Dñs sit semp vob. R. Et. Bño dei p̄ris oipotēt et fili
⁊ spūscī descēdat ⁊ mēat sup hāc creaturā sal ⁊ aq̄ R. Amē An
Parit nos de? ylopo: et mūdabimur: lauabis nos et sup niuē dealbabis
nos. R. Misere mei de? scdm magnā misericordiā tuā. et scdm multitudinē
miserationū tuarū dele iniquitatē meā. p̄. Lauabis. v. Gloria et bonor p̄ri et filio
et spi. p̄. Lauabis. v. Ostēde nobis dñe miaz tuā R. Et salutare tuū v. Bti q̄
habitāt in domo tua dñe R. In secta sectorū laudabūt te v. Dñe exaudi orōnē
meā R. Et clamor. Dñs sit sēp vobiscū. R. Et cū sp̄ritu. Orem⁹ Dñs.
Exaudi nos dñe sc̄tē p̄r eterne de? ⁊ mittere dignare sc̄m āgelū
tuū d cel q̄ nos custodiat: foueat: p̄tegar: visitet ⁊ defēdat oēs
habitātes vel puenientes in hoc habitaculo dei. Per xp̄m dñm ⁊c.

150 G.*, 150 G.

Diffale mixtum secundum re
gulam beati Hieronimi dictum
Mozarabes.

220 G. (RED)

MURCIA. — DE LA ROCA. — HUETE. — DE CASTRO.
— PAMPLONA. — GUILLÉN DE BROCAR

El gloria y alabanza de nro saluador y redemptor ihu xpo. fue este libro que es llamado el tractado delas batallas capales acabado con otros dos tractados en la muy noble y leal cibdad de murcia por manos de maestre. Lope d la roca aleman. Impressor de libros lunes a. xxviii. dias o mayo año de mil y. cccc. lxxvii años.

DE LA ROCA 130 G.

DE LA ROCA 130 G.

os de nra casa Mercedes Limosnas de cada día Mercedes de juro de heredad y de por bida E tierras E tenencias Mercedes legitimaciones Sacas Mantentimiento de enbaradoros que ayan de yr fuera de nros reynos a otras partes Oficios de ciudades villas y logares de nros reynos Notarias nuevas Suplicaciones de perlado y de otros beneficios Presentaciones Patronados Capellanías Sacristanías Co

DE CASTRO 82 G.

A menos q primera mente sean demãdados ante los altds de su fuero y oydos y dençidos por derecho y que non dalan las nras cartas q en contrario seã dadas Saluo en aquellos casos q se deuẽ librar en la nra corte q son estos segun estilo antiguo. Qn erte segura. Nugez forçada tre gua qbrantada. Casa quemada Camino qbrantado. Traycion Alzue. Alepto. Qntos debindas

DE CASTRO 103 G.

Sia manifesta cosa atots los que la present ventrà qne nostre sant pare papa ignocent buyte / ara nouament ha atorgat plenaria remissio de totes les penes de pargatori aql seuol de fut/o defuncta per quis daran quatre reals dargent castellanos /o la justa valor de aquells per ajuda aqls grans despaes q de con tinuo se fan en la guerra y a moros enemiches de nra santa fe catholica. E per quante vob hanen donat per la anima de los ditzes quatre reales li es atorgada la dita remissio plenaria. /En testimoni dela qual cosa vos es itada iturada la present segellada ab lo segelle dela dita cruzada feta en el any mill cccc lxxx set

DE CASTRO 100 G.

El Rey don na i en maderie año de mill cccc xxxij
Dramática del Rey don en rciq m en ma vido año de l b

DE CASTRO 70 G.

Abaximus q dixit q de? genuit o se alter se. Etiam sup illd dictu. mittes pf filius suu in mūdū dicit Augu. mittes pf filiu se alter missit. Ad ista dicit Aug. dicit Land. li. pñ. dñ. iij q Augustin? loqbat sic stricte propter errorem arrianoru q illo tpe vigeat. quid dicebat filiu esse minore pfe. y distictum ab eo in natura. Unde vñ illi erroze elideret apponebat illud relatiuū se reciprocum. non vt denotaret suppositum patris sed vt denotaret vnitatē nature patris et filij. Quasi diceret Augusti. q pater genuit se alterum. i. alter in persona qui est eiusdē nature cum illo. Unde illud rela

GUILLÉN DE BROCAR 82 G.

Oicta salutis a beato bonauertura edita: nouiter impressus ac emendar? Incipit feliciter.

GUILLÉN DE BROCAR 133 G.

Manuscrutinis fo. c. xxxviiij.
Quarto mouet nos pmiū qd in celo acqrit
Uñ in Abat. v. Beati misericordes. qñ rē.
De mansuetudine. xlvj. ca.
Octauus fruct? est fructus mā.

GUILLÉN DE BROCAR 133 G., 82 G.

Cronica troyana

GUILLÉN DE BROCAR 280 G.

Qui licet deus sit et homo non duo tamē: sed vn? est xps. Vñ? antez non cōuersione diuinitatis in carne: sed assumptione humanitatis in deuz. Unus omnino non confusione substantie: sed vnitare persone. Nam sicut anima rōnalis et caro vnus est homo: ita de? y homo vn? ē christus.

Comiēca la cronica troyana dirigida al muy reuerendissimo E muy magnifico señor don Matheo dela puerta arcobispo de salerno: cōpuesta y copilada por el famoso poeta E ystoriadoz guido de coluña.

GUILLÉN DE BROCAR 137 G.

Supo. y el rey Humero y el rey Orconero. y el rey Leonfucio. y el rey Daria. y el rey Ledio y el rey Polipe. Archiles mato al rey Anfemoz. y el rey Prico. y el rey Enforuio. y el rey Ypoco. y al rey Astrio. y el rey Adenon. y el rey Liganio y a troilo y al rey Nepralino E a hector. Diomedes mato al rey Estorion. y al rey Protenor antipo. y al rey Apremon. Paris mato

GUILLÉN DE BROCAR 111 G.

GRANADA. — UNGUT & PEGNITZER. — MONTSERRAT.
— LUSCHNER.

C Sue acabado y empresso este pri-
mer volumen de vita cristi de fray
fráncisco ximenez: en la grande e nō
brada cibdad de Granada en el po-
strimero día del mes de abril. Año
del señor de mill.cccc.xcvj. por Aldey-
nardo vngut e Johānes de nure-
berga alemanes: por mādado y ex-
pensas del muy reuerendissimo se-
ñor: don fray Sernando de talauera
primero arçobispo dela sancta ygle-
sia desta dicha cibdad de Granada.

UNGUT & PEGNITZER 125 G.

In Purificatione beate Marie. Sta.
Postq̃ .xcviij. Ad bñonē cā. e pce. .lxxij.
In Annūtiatione beate Marie: Sta.
Aue Maria. .lxxvij. Ad pcessionē. .lxxv.
In trālitu bñi Bñdicti pññi. .lxxiiij.
In natiuitate bñi Johānis bbe. .lxxviij.
In feito Alploz Petri e Pauli. .lxx.
In Trālatione bñi Bñdicti. .lxxiiij.
In feito sacri Jacobi apli. .lxxvi.
In Transfiguratione domini. .lxxviij.
In Assūptione beate Marie: Statio:
Supl. e ad pcessi. Vidi .lxxij. In fis.

LUSCHNER 136 G.

mū irritabis: Cave ne intereas morsu serpentū
ignitorū. In mensa em̃ non tñi ventrē sed etiam
mentē reficere debes. Manēto vt sis tibi honest⁹
Oculos demissos habeto. Aliorū noli circūspice
re portiones. Inclina caput seruitori cū tibi alia
qd ministrabit. Quādo bibes e qñ tibi pulmētū
aliquod apponet dic aue maria. Ciphū nō acci-
pias nisi tersis manibus e bolo antea deglutito
Quicqd tibi feceris facias cū cautela. ne lare ma-
nice ruborem in facie tibi faciant apparere. Non
nimis impleas ciphū e in fine nil vini remaneat
in eodem. Nō tibi sit vanum vinū bene e cōgrue

LUSCHNER 78 G.

Aqui comiēça el segun-
do libro dela vida de
ihesu cristo. El qual tra-
cta como e quando e a
donde el dicho señor
glorioso se encarnoe co-
mo se omillo tomando
carne humana.

UNGUT & PEGNITZER 155 G. (RED)

ExPLICIT instructio nouitior. vna
cu3 tractatu de quatuor virtutibus
cardinalibus edito a sancto Bonaf-
uentura in monasterio beissime vir-
ginis Marie de monte serrato ordi-
nis sancti Benedicti de obseruātia
Impressum per Johannez luschnere
alamanū expensis eiusdem monas-
terij. Anno domini. millesimo qua-
drigētesimo nonagesimonono. xvi
mensis Junij.

LUSCHNER 100 G.

Septem verba.	Septem statuta
Primum. Pater dimitte illi.	Intinctio christiano
Secundum. Non enim scis.	Barraento. Iudicio. et
tertium. Vnde quid facies.	alio infidelibus.
Quartum. Mulier ecce filius tuus.	Parentibus
Quintum. Et discipulo.	Parentibus
Sextum. Ecce mater tua.	Parentibus
Septimum. Hodie mecum eris in paradiso.	Benefactoribus.
Primum. Deus meus de.	Tentatio
Secundum. Deus meus vt qd.	Exilicio
tertium. Dereliquisti me.	Capitulo
Quartum. (Bisito) Existens in peccato mortali.	Justis.
Quintum. Consumatus est.	Justis.
Septimum. Pater in manus tuas.	Infirmis e in mor-
Primum. Eas comendo spiritus.	ris agonia laboranti-
Secundum. meum.	bis.
Septimum. Ad extremum per totam eadem.	

LUSCHNER 67 G.

